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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 216--78th Congress

Chapter 380--1st Session

H. R. 3598

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FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1944. Appropriates \$6,500,000 additional for FSA administrative expenses, and increases the authorization to borrow from RFC by \$7,500,000; \$75,000 for the Budget Bureau, \$20,000 of which is for the Hospitalization Board; \$1,000,000 for Interior Department water conservation and utility projects; \$3,700,000 for the Employees' Compensation Commission; \$300,000 for foreign-service pay adjustment; \$231,000 for GAO; \$650,000 for a census of agriculture; \$135,000 for the Southwestern Power Administration; \$175,000 for the Office of Fishery Coordination; \$22,808 for the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee; \$85,000 for the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense; \$4,000,000 for the Procurement Division, of which \$3,000,000 is for surplus-property utilization; and various sums for judgments and claims. Reappropriates funds for NYA liquidation. Continues until June 30, 1944, the availability of work-relief funds for Puerto Rico. Directs the Comptroller General to study and report to the Appropriations Committees, in 90 days, on the proposed centralization of retirement records in the Civil Service Commission. Permits payments for per diem in connection with travel outside the U. S. Without reference to the \$7 limit. Permits foreign travel of U. S. employees on foreign ships without limitation as to availability of facilities. Permits reimbursement to employees serving without pay, for the use of their automobiles for official travel performed by them away from their posts of duty at not over 5 cents a mile and within their posts of duty at not over 3 cents a mile. Provides for uniform treatment of employees, in connection with living and quarters allowances in foreign countries, through regulations based upon State Department findings.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 3598

September 28, 1943 Hearings: House, H. R. 3598.

November 4, 1943 Rep. Cannon from the House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 3598 with House Report 822. Print of the bill as reported.

House began debate.

November 5, 1943 Debate continued and passed House with amendments.

November 9, 1943 H. R. 3598 referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred to the Committee. Discussion of the Committee on Appropriations on the floor of the House.

November 12, 1943 Hearings: Senate, H. R. 3598.

Amendments proposed by Senators Thomas and Lucas.

November 18, 1943 Amendments proposed by Senator Thomas.

November 29, 1943 Amendment proposed by Senator O'Mahoney.

December 3, 1943 Senate Appropriations Committee received permission to report H. R. 3598 during Senate recess.

December 4, 1943 Senate Committee reported H. R. 3598 with amendments. Senate Report 570. Print of the bill as reported.

December 7, 1943 Senate began debate. Amendment proposed by Senator Lodge.

December 8, 1943 Debate concluded and passed Senate with amendments. Senate Conferees appointed.

December 9, 1943 Print of the bill with the Senate amendments numbered.

December 14, 1943 House appointed Conferees.

December 15, 1943 House received Conference Report, House Report 959.

December 16, 1943 House agreed to Conference Report and acted on items in disagreement.

December 17, 1943 Senate received and agreed to Conference Report. Senate insisted upon items in disagreement and appointed further Conferees. House Conferees appointed for further Conference.

December 18, 1943 Both Houses agreed to further Conference. House Report 975.

December 20, 1943 Approved. Public Law 216.

Office of Budget and Finance
Legislative Reports and Service Section

78th-1st, No. 167

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued November 5, 1943, for actions of Thursday, November 4, 1943)

(For staff of the Department only)

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1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on F. R. , first supplemental national defense appropriation bill, 1944, which was reported from the Appropriations Committee (H. Rept.)(pp.

The committee failed to include any items for this Department. The following table indicates the items and their disposition:

Bureau and item	Budget Estimates	Remarks in committee report
FS, investigation of naval stores to increase production.....\$ 25,000		Committee feels that if the item is "as important as indicated, projects of lesser importance being carried on with existing funds should be set aside" and this project "substituted without calling for supplemental funds!"
Emergency Rubber Project... 7,500,000		Rejection seemed to be based on the assumption that rubber produced from the expanded program "would not be available for war use "unless the war should last beyond 1945."
BAI, reclassification of veterinarians and law assistants to higher grade and salary levels to be financed in 1944 by increasing the "interchange clause" of the Agricultural Appropriation Act..... Approved		"Due to the lapse of time since the inauguration of this estimate, the percentage of transfer provided by existing law and the balances available for transfer are sufficient for administrative action during this fiscal year without further legislation. While the matter was pressed as indicating an emergency in the meat-inspection service it was also stressed as remedial action for a long-standing salary

disparity now deemed worthy of correction. The committee feels that under the circumstances no emergency action is justified in this bill."

No comment.

BPISAE, agricultural engineering investigations of possibilities of the jeep for agriculture.....\$15,000
BPISAE, investigations of soybeans (forage crops and diseases)..... 20,000
FSA, loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:
Administrative expenses \$6,500,000
FEC loan authority....\$37,500,000

(See first item for committee comment.)

After reciting the legislative history of the regular 1944 appropriation, the Committee outlined its understanding of the extent to which expenditures and personnel must be reduced during the remainder of this fiscal year if no additional funds are available, and stated that it was generally understood that the 1944 Agricultural Appropriation Act provision permitting a higher rate of expenditure in the first 4 months than the normal rate was to "afford time for the enactment of basic legislation defining the scope of authority of the Farm Security Administration and formulating a policy with respect to it."

The bill includes the following items of interest to this Department: Budget Bureau, \$175,000; OWI, \$5,000,000; WIC, for migration of non-agricultural workers, \$2,125,000; Civil Service Commission, \$1,605,705; employees' compensation fund, \$3,000,000; foreign-service pay adjustment, \$300,000; GAO, \$231,000; Weather Bureau, \$1,950,000; Southwestern Power Administration, \$135,000; Office of Fishery Coordination, \$150,000; Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, \$22,803; Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, \$85,000; Procurement Division, \$3,000,000 for surplus-property utilization and \$1,000,000 for salaries and expenses; War Department, \$8,000,000 for flood control; Public Buildings Administration, \$2,920,000 for rental and operation of Federal office buildings outside D. C. in connection with the decentralization program; and judgments and claims. It also includes provisions regarding the use of existing appropriations for ODT, OSRD, WPB, and WSA. The following general provisions are also included: Payment for per diem in connection with travel outside U. S. may be made without reference to the \$7 limit. Foreign travel of U. S. employees may be made on foreign ships without limitation, as to availability of facilities. Reimbursement may be made to employees, serving without compensation, for the use of their automobiles for official travel performed by them away from their posts of duty at not to exceed 5¢ a mile and not to exceed 3¢ per mile for such travel within the limits of their official stations. Provides for uniform treatment of employees, in connection with living and quarters allowances in foreign countries, through regulations based upon State Department findings.

With respect to certain items not for this Department, the committee reported: "The committee considered a Budget [Bureau] estimate...and has allowed...half of the enlarged staff sought. The program...contemplates an enlargement of the Washington staff for more intensive work in bringing about economies and more efficient practices in...Federal agencies and to provide a more effective control under the personnel 'ceiling' procedures...; an expansion of three

offices...in the field and the establishment of three additional such offices...; and a small force to start...consolidating and coordinating public works programs...for post-war construction." (It then commends the Budget Bureau's work.) "The committee has inserted a limitation on the [WIO] appropriation prohibiting its use for...labor...in agriculture, for which purpose funds have already been made available until December 31, 1943, and an additional request is pending for...1944." "...items...are granted for a centralization in the offices of the [Civil Service] Commission of the personnel and retirement records of Federal employees and \$2,293,800...The centralization of personnel records should form the basis for more intelligent and clear data with respect to Federal employment in all its phases and the committee hopes that as soon as this is done and the new system operating, the monthly report of the Commission on Federal employment will give the layman data and statistics that can be interpreted, understood, and accepted by everybody and give bases for intelligent action on Federal manpower problems...Each administrative official should act to ascertain whether surplus personnel exists and whether short-cut methods can be employed to release personnel." "\$2,920,000 is allowed for rental and operation expenses of Federal office buildings...in connection with the program of decentralization of activities." "The committee has approved an...estimate...for the Property Utilization Division in the receiving, warehousing, reconditioning, and sale of surplus property turned over by other agencies of the Government...The committee is of the opinion that the operation is an economical and wholesome one designed to protect the Government interest more fully...The authority and mechanism for handling of the tremendous war surpluses needs to be provided by legislative action before it is too late."

Rep. Cannon, Mo., discussed the committee action on this bill, stating, "It is not the intention of the committee to submit another general bill until the second session," and, "We have an estimate...pending before the committee...for an appropriation of \$35,000,000 and unexpended balances, for farm labor supply, which the committee expects to bring out...before the holidays," and inserted and discussed a tabulation of Federal expenditures since 1939 (pp. 9231-37). Rep. Teber, N. Y., criticized administration of price control stating, that "the O.P.A. and War Food Administration are deliberately trying to wreck the food system" (p. 9239-40). Rep. Ludlow, Ind., commended the "enormous cut our committee has made in this appropriation bill" and he and Rep. Johnson, Okla., criticized the "jeer" estimate (p. 9240-42, 9253). Rep. Wigdower, Mass., stating that the Budget Bureau "had both the authority and the duty to accomplish efficient management in the executive branch," claimed that it "had failed to execute the duty imposed upon it by law" (p. 9244). Rep. Johnson, Okla., commended the "excellent job" done by F S A and stated, "If I had had my way there would have been a substantial amount in the bill for" it (p. 9254). Several members discussed the O W I item (p. 9245-53). Rep. Stockman, Cong., criticized the War Relocation Authority (p. 9265).

~~HEALTH. Agreed to the Senate amendment to the House amendment to S. 400, to correct certain inequities and defects in the organization of the Public Health Service (p. 9226). This bill will now be sent to the President.~~

~~BET-SUGAR PROGRAM; COMMODITY CREDIT. Rep. Elliott, Calif., urged immediate consideration of H. R. 3477, the Commodity Credit bill, stating, "I was told this morning by two departments...that we could expect no answer to the sugar beet program until this bill is disposed of one way or another" (p. 9227).~~

~~PUBLICATIONS; PAPER SHORTAGE. Rep. Gross, Pa., criticized "waste of paper by Government agencies" (p. 9228).~~

5. TRANSPORTATION. Passed as reported H. R. 3366, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act by extending for 18 months the time for use of joint rates. (p. 9228).
6. ECONOMY; BUREAUCRACY. Rep. Smith, Ohio, criticized the "waste and extravagance" of the "giant Federal bureaucracy" (p. 9229).
7. SUBSIDIES. Rep. Poage, Tex., criticized subsidies and the recent wage increase awarded coal miners (p. 9229).
8. ARMED SERVICES HONOR DAY. Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 177, requesting the President to proclaim Armed Services Honor Day (H. Rept. 838) (p. 9277).
9. FOOD FOR EUROPE. Received a petition from sundry Pa. citizens favoring H. Res. 117, to permit food shipments to starving European children (p. 9278).
10. SUBSIDIES; DAIRY INDUSTRY. Received the Local Dairymen's Cooperative Association, Providence, R. I., resolutions criticizing "the overlapping of Government agencies in the handling of the milk situation" and the milk subsidies established Oct. 1, 1943, and favoring price increases as a method of increasing milk production (p. 9279).

SENATE

11. LABOR; IRRIGATION. Received Interior's proposed amendment to H. R. 3070 (to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act) to eliminate the Reclamation Act provision prohibiting Mongolian labor from being employed on irrigation projects. To Immigration Committee. (p. 9185.)
12. TRANSPORTATION. Interstate Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. Res. 190, to investigate the effect of the centralization of heavy industry in the U. S. (S. Rept. 519). The bill was then referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. (p. 9186.)
Interstate Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 1425, to amend Sec. 409 of the Interstate Commerce Act, relating to joint rates of freight forwarders and motor vehicle carriers (S. Rept. 520). Sen. Reed, Kans., submitted minority views on that bill which were ordered to be printed as Pt. 2 of S. Rept. 520. (p. 9186.)
13. FOOD FOR EUROPE. Sen. Tobey, N. H., inserted a constituents' letter favoring S. 100, to give relief in the food situation to starving millions in occupied Europe, through joint international action (p. 9187).
14. FOREIGN POLICY. Continued debate on S. Res. 192, the post-war peace resolution (pp. 9189-224). Chairman Connally of the Foreign Relations Committee expressed the hope that the resolution will be disposed of today (p. 9224).
15. NOMINATION. Confirmed Chester Bowles' nomination as Price Administrator (p. 9224).

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. CLAIMS. By Rep. Springer, Ind., H. R. 3609, to permit the U. S. to be made a party defendant in certain cases. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 9278.)
17. WATER POLLUTION. By Rep. Rowan, Ill., H. R. 3610, to provide a program of research, in universities, colleges, and other institutions of higher learning, for the prevention of water pollution and to establish the Water Pollution

Union Calendar No. 290

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3598

[Report No. 822]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 4, 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
- 5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
- 6 June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-

1 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
2 1944, and for other purposes:

3 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

4 LEGISLATIVE

5 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

6 For payment to the widow of Francis D. Culkin, late
7 a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000.

8 For payment to the widow of Edward W. Creal, late a
9 Representative from the State of Kentucky, \$10,000.

10 The two foregoing sums to be disbursed by the Sergeant
11 at Arms of the House of Representatives.

12 Contested-election expenses: For payment to Luther
13 Patrick, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested-
14 election case of Denson versus Patrick, as audited and recom-
15 mended by the Committee on Elections Numbered Three,
16 \$1,500, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Repre-
17 sentatives.

18 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for tele-
19 graph and telephone, fiscal year 1943, \$37,500.

20 Stationery: For stationery for Representatives, Dele-
21 gates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for
22 the second session of the Seventy-eighth Congress, fiscal years
23 1943 and 1944, \$600.

24 CAPITOL POLICE

25 For an additional amount for salaries, Capitol Police,

1 fiscal year 1944, \$18,105, one-half to be disbursed by the
2 Secretary of the Senate and the other half to be disbursed
3 by the Clerk of the House.

4 JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

5 For an additional amount for salaries, Joint Committee
6 on Printing, fiscal year 1944, \$1,254, one-half to be dis-
7 bursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half to
8 be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

9 THE JUDICIARY

10 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

11 For an additional amount for fees of commissioners, fiscal
12 year 1943, including the objects specified under this head
13 in the Judiciary Establishment Appropriation Act, 1943,
14 \$67,600.

15 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

16 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

17 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses,
18 Bureau of the Budget, fiscal year 1944, including the objects
19 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
20 priation Act, 1944, and including \$20,000 additional for
21 the temporary employment of persons or organizations by
22 contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the
23 Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as
24 amended, \$175,000.

1 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

2 OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

3 The appropriation, salaries and expenses, Office of De-
4 fense Transportation, contained in the National War Agencies
5 Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available, in addition to
6 the objects specified for said appropriation in said Act, for
7 the payment, at rates not in excess of those fixed by law for
8 witnesses attending in United States courts (28 U. S. C.
9 600c), of fees, mileage, and subsistence of witnesses appear-
10 ing at hearings held by the Office of Defense Transportation
11 in connection with the performance of its functions: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That the payment of subsistence shall be subject to
13 certification by the Director of the Office of Defense Trans-
14 portation or his designee, as to the necessity therefor.

15 OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

16 The appropriation for the Office of Scientific Research
17 and Development contained in the National War Agencies
18 Appropriation Act, 1944, shall, in addition to the objects
19 specified under this head and the head "General Provisions"
20 in said Act, be available for payment, when specifically
21 authorized or approved by the Director of the Office of Scien-
22 tific Research and Development or such other official as he
23 may designate for the purpose, of travel expenses, including
24 transportation of personal effects, of personnel to their first
25 posts of duty outside the continental limits of the United

1 States, and return to the United States; and not to exceed
2 \$2,500 for entertainment of officials of other countries.

3 OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

4 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Office
5 of War Information, fiscal year 1944, including the objects
6 specified under this head and under "General provisions"
7 pertaining to the Office for Emergency Management in the
8 National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, \$5,000,-
9 000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available
10 for expenditure unless the Director of the Office of War In-
11 formation, with the approval of the President, shall determine
12 that such funds are necessary for carrying on activities in
13 conjunction with actual or projected military operations:
14 *Provided further*, That the last paragraph under the head
15 "Office of War Information" in the National War Agencies
16 Appropriation Act, 1944, shall not be construed to apply
17 to supplementation by reverse lend-lease: *Provided further*,
18 That the limitation on the appropriation for the Office of War
19 Information for the fiscal year 1944 for printing and binding
20 within the continental limits of the United States is hereby
21 increased from \$1,400,000 to \$1,500,000.

22 WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

23 General administration: For an additional amount for
24 general administration, War Manpower Commission, fiscal
25 year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in

1 the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944,
2 and including \$84,800 additional for printing and binding and
3 \$435,000 additional for travel expenses, \$2,849,000.

4 Employment office facilities and services: For an addi-
5 tional amount for employment office facilities and services,
6 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
7 head in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act,
8 1944, and including \$26,407 additional for printing and
9 binding and \$170,000 additional for travel expenses,
10 \$5,900,000.

11 Training-Within-Industry Service: For an additional
12 amount for Training-Within-Industry Service, War Man-
13 power Commission (national defense), fiscal year 1944, in-
14 cluding the objects specified under this head in the War
15 Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and includ-
16 ing \$186,800 additional for traveling expenses, \$461,500.

17 Migration of workers: To enable the War Manpower
18 Commission to provide, in accordance with regulations de-
19 scribed by the Chairman of said Commission, for the tem-
20 porary migration of workers from foreign countries (pursuant
21 to agreements between the United States and such foreign
22 countries) and from territories and possessions of the United
23 States, for employment in the continental United States with
24 industries and services essential to the war effort, including
25 the transportation of such workers from points outside the

1 United States to ports of entry of the United States and
2 return (including transportation from place of employment
3 in the United States to port of entry of the United States in
4 any case of default by an employer to provide such trans-
5 portation to a worker, in which event the employer shall be
6 liable to the United States for the cost thereof), reasonable
7 subsistence and emergency medical care en route, and guar-
8 antees of employment while in the United States to the ex-
9 tent agreed upon with the foreign country from which the
10 worker is imported, \$2,125,000, of which not to exceed
11 \$125,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses
12 necessary for the foregoing, including not to exceed \$12,250
13 for temporary employment of administrative personnel out-
14 side continental United States, not to exceed \$1,000 for
15 printing and binding outside continental United States with-
16 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section
17 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and not
18 to exceed \$26.880 for travel expenses: *Provided*, That no
19 transportation of workers shall be allowed hereunder unless
20 the employer and the worker have entered into a contract
21 for employment approved by said Chairman or his designee,
22 and unless said Chairman certifies that reasonably adequate
23 use is being made of the local labor supply: *Provided further*,
24 That this appropriation shall remain available after June 30,
25 1944, to the extent necessary to provide for the return of

1 the workers to the country from which they migrated under
2 the provisions hereof: *Provided further*, That no part of this
3 appropriation shall be available for the recruitment or trans-
4 portation of workers for employment in agriculture.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

6 The appropriation for the War Production Board for the
7 fiscal year 1944 shall be available for travel expenses to and
8 from their homes or regular places of business in accordance
9 with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, in-
10 cluding travel in privately owned automobile (and including
11 per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment) of
12 persons employed intermittently away from their homes or
13 regular places of business as consultants or compliance com-
14 missioners and receiving compensation on a per diem when
15 actually employed basis.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

The amount that may be used for administrative ex-
penses in the fiscal year 1944 under the head "War Shipping
Administration, revolving fund", is hereby increased from
\$9,650,000 to \$12,000,000.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

23 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
24 salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects

1 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Approp-
2 riation Act, 1944, \$688,000.

3 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
4 printing and binding, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year
5 1944, \$26,000.

6 Salaries and expenses (national defense) : For an addi-
7 tional amount for salaries and expenses, national defense,
8 Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1944, including the
9 objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices
10 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$891,705.

11 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

12 Employees' compensation fund: For an additional
13 amount, fiscal year 1944, for the payment of compensation
14 provided by the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 785),
15 as amended, including the objects specified under this head
16 in the Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation
17 Act, 1944, \$3,000,000, which, together with the amount
18 heretofore appropriated under this head, shall be available
19 also for reimbursement payments authorized by the Act of
20 December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C. 1701), rehabilitation ex-
21 penses and fees or payments to others agencies of the
22 United States and other public agencies or private persons,
23 agencies, or institutions, for services or facilities ren-

1 dered by them pursuant to agreement and approved by
2 the Commission.

3 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

4 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

5 Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for trav-
6 eling expenses, Federal Security Agency, fiscal year 1944,
7 including the objects specified under this head in the Fed-
8 eral Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$52,550,
9 which amount shall be transferred to the Public Health
10 Service in accordance with the provisions of such Act
11 authorizing such transfers.

12 National Youth Administration liquidation: For all ex-
13 penses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator
14 to provide for the settlement of obligations of the National
15 Youth Administration, and also to settle claims for property
16 damage accruing prior to January 1, 1944, under paragraph
17 20 of the National Youth Administration Appropriation Act,
18 1943 (which paragraph is hereby extended to such date),
19 as may be proper in closing the affairs and accounts of the
20 National Youth Administration, the unexpended balances of
21 the appropriations made to the National Youth Administra-
22 tion for the purposes of liquidation in the War Manpower
23 Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and the Second De-
24 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, are hereby continued
25 available until June 30, 1944, for payment of all such ob-

1 ligations incurred prior to January 1, 1944, including ac-
2 cumulated and accrued annual leave to employees who have
3 not liquidated such by January 1, 1944; and also for the
4 payment of salaries and other necessary administrative ex-
5 penses (including personal services in the District of
6 Columbia and travel expenses), not exceeding \$145,000,
7 incurred during the period January 1 to June 30, 1944,
8 both inclusive, including payment of accumulated and accrued
9 annual leave of the personnel employed under such amount:
10 *Provided*, That no person shall be employed under such sum of
11 \$145,000 at a rate exceeding \$5,600 a year and the amount
12 allocated for salaries thereunder shall not exceed \$75,000
13 and the amount for microfilming records shall not exceed
14 \$50,000: *Provided further*, That the Federal Security Ad-
15 ministrator is hereby authorized to retain such office materials,
16 supplies, and equipment of the National Youth Administra-
17 tion as may be necessary in carrying out the purposes of this
18 appropriation, and such office materials, supplies, and equip-
19 ment shall not be subject to the provisions of the Second
20 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, with respect to such
21 property, during the period of such use: *Provided further*,
22 That said Administrator is authorized to appoint such per-
23 sonnel as may be required for the purposes hereof without
24 regard to civil service and classification laws.

25 Claim for damages, operation of vessels: To pay a claim

1 for damages adjusted and determined by the Administrator
2 of the Federal Security Agency under the provisions of the
3 Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and
4 settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the
5 operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health
6 Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case",
7 approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in House Docu-
8 ment Numbered 318, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$60.

9 Vocational rehabilitation: For carrying out the provi-
10 sions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of
11 1943, fiscal year 1944, to be additional to the amounts appro-
12 priated in the first, second, and fourth paragraphs under the
13 heading "Vocational rehabilitation" in the Federal Security
14 Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and made available under
15 section 102 of the National War Agencies Appropriation Act,
16 1944, for carrying out such provisions, \$3,500,000.

17 For administrative expenses in carrying out the provi-
18 sions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of
19 1943, to be additional to the amount appropriated in the
20 fifth paragraph under the heading "Vocational rehabilitation"
21 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944,
22 and made available under section 102 of the National War
23 Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, for administrative ex-
24 penses, such amount and the portion of unexpended balance

1 of the amount appropriated in such fifth paragraph and not
2 allotted for administrative expenses for carrying out the pro-
3 visions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the operation
4 of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons", and so forth
5 (49 Stat. 1559-1560), to be available for all administrative
6 expenses in carrying out the purposes of the Vocational Re-
7 habilitation Act Amendments of 1943, including personal
8 services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses, in-
9 cluding expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations
10 concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and ex-
11 penses incident to courses of instruction as authorized by
12 section 7 of said Act; actual transportation expenses and not
13 to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other ex-
14 penses of persons serving while away from their homes,
15 without other compensation from the United States, in an
16 advisory capacity; tuition and books for Federal and State
17 personnel detailed for courses of instruction; printing and
18 binding; purchase of reprints of scientific and technical arti-
19 cles published in periodicals and journals; purchase and
20 exchange of books of reference and periodicals; fiscal year
21 1944, \$100,000.

22 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

23 For an additional amount for salaries, Office of Education,
24 fiscal year 1944, \$1,050.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

1

2 For an additional amount for training for nurses (na-
3 tional defense), fiscal year 1944, including the objects speci-
4 fied under this head in the Federal Security Agency Approp-
5 riation Act, 1944, and including \$105,000 additional for
6 administrative expenses, \$7,500,000.

7

8 Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an
9 additional amount for pay of personnel and maintenance of
10 hospitals, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
11 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
tion Act, 1944, \$2,000,000.

12

13 Emergency health and sanitation: For an additional
14 amount for "Emergency health and sanitation activities (na-
15 tional defense)", fiscal year 1944, including the objects
16 specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency
Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,350,000.

17

18 Division of Mental Hygiene: For an additional amount
19 for the Division of Mental Hygiene, fiscal year 1944, includ-
20 ing the objects specified under this head in the Federal
Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and not to exceed
21 \$10,000 for the procurement of miscellaneous articles and
22 supplies for sale to patients of the hospitals provided for
23 under this head and for the employment of personnel,
24 purchase of equipment, and other expenses necessary for the
25 operation of commissaries, including the printing of commis-

1 sary coupon books, the proceeds of such sales to be deposited
 2 in the Treasury in a special account which shall be available
 3 for expenditure for the replenishment of stock and the con-
 4 tinued operation of commissaries as aforesaid, \$25,000: *Pro-*
 5 *vided*, That the limitation of \$100 on the purchase of news-
 6 papers and periodicals under this head in said appropriation
 7 Act is hereby increased to \$500.

8 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

9 Public Buildings Administration: For an additional
 10 amount for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
 11 outside the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1944, including
 12 the objects specified under this head in the Independent
 13 Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,920,000.

14 The Reconstruction Finance Corporation Mortgage Com-
 15 pany is authorized and directed to transfer to the Public
 16 Buildings Administration for and on behalf of the United
 17 States Government, without reimbursement, that parcel of
 18 land located at 100 McAllister Street, San Francisco, Cali-
 19 fornia, together with all improvements thereon and apper-
 20 taining thereto.

21 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

22 For an additional amount for foreign-service pay adjust-
 23 ment, appreciation of foreign currencies, fiscal year 1944,
 24 including the objects specified under this head in the Inde-
 25 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$300,000.

1 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

2 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for
3 miscellaneous expenses, General Accounting Office, fiscal
4 year 1944, including the objects specified under this head
5 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, and
6 including \$104,335 additional for travel expenses, \$208,000.

7 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
8 printing and binding, General Accounting Office, fiscal year
9 1944, \$23,000.

10 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

11 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
12 year 1944, for salaries and expenses of the National Advisory
13 Committee for Aeronautics, including the objects specified in
14 the appropriation for this purpose in the Independent Offices
15 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,298,415.

16 Langley Field, Virginia, construction: For an additional
17 amount for construction and equipment, Langley Field, Vir-
18 ginia, \$8,804,200, to be available until expended.

19 Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, California, construction:
20 For an additional amount for construction and equipment,
21 Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, California,
22 \$2,249,100, to be available until expended.

23 Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, construction: For
24 an additional amount for construction and equipment, Air-

1 craft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, \$3,936,-
2 000, to be available until expended.

3 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

4 War housing: For an additional amount to carry out
5 the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940 (42
6 U. S. C. ch. 9), as amended, and subject to the applicable
7 provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940
8 (54 Stat. 1115), \$50,000,000, to remain available during
9 the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared
10 by the President on May 27, 1941.

11 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

12 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
13 year 1944, for salaries and expenses, National Labor Rela-
14 tions Board (national defense), to perform the duties imposed
15 upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act (Public Law 89,
16 Seventy-eighth Congress), including the objects specified
17 under this head in the National Labor Relations Board
18 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$75,000.

19 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

20 Hospital facilities: For an additional amount for hospital
21 and domiciliary facilities, fiscal year 1944, including the
22 objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices
23 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$10,356,000, to remain available
24 until expended, 3 per centum of which amount shall be

1 available for the employment in the District of Columbia
2 and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants
3 to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for the
4 projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the
5 execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field office
6 equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

7 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for travel-
10 ing expenses, Department of Commerce, fiscal year 1944,
11 \$25,000.

12 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
13 year 1944, for printing and binding, to be used for the print-
14 ing of weather maps for the Weather Bureau, \$114,000.

15 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

16 Compiling census reports: For an additional amount for
17 compiling census reports, and so forth, fiscal year 1944,
18 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
19 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, and including
20 sample surveys throughout the United States for the purpose
21 of estimating the size and characteristics of the Nation's labor
22 force, \$470,000.

23 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

24 Field expenses, coastal surveys: For an additional
25 amount for field expenses, coastal surveys, to be used for the

1 repair and purchase or exchange of aerial photographic equip-
 2 ment and not to exceed \$750 for the purchase of motion
 3 picture projection equipment, fiscal year 1944, \$29,000.

4 Pay of officers and men: For an additional amount for
 5 pay of officers and men on vessels, Coast and Geodetic Survey,
 6 fiscal year 1944, \$150,000.

7 Aeronautical charts: For an additional amount for aero-
 8 nautical charts, fiscal year 1944, including the objects
 9 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
 10 Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$77,000 additional
 11 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$679,000.

12

WEATHER BUREAU

13 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
 14 year 1944, for salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, includ-
 15 ing the objects specified under this head in the Department
 16 of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$121,-
 17 460 additional for departmental personal services in the
 18 District of Columbia, \$1,950,000.

19

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

20 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an addi-
 21 tional amount, fiscal year 1944, for establishment of air-navi-
 22 gation facilities, including the objects specified under this
 23 head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act,
 24 1944, and including personal services in the District of
 25 Columbia and elsewhere, \$697,000.

1 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:
 2 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for maintenance
 3 and operation of air-navigation facilities, including the objects
 4 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
 5 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,925,000: *Provided*, That dur-
 6 ing the fiscal year 1944 the Secretary of Commerce may dele-
 7 gate his authority to authorize payment of expenses of travel
 8 and transportation of household goods of employees on change
 9 of official station.

10 Technical development: For an additional amount, fiscal
 11 year 1944, for technical development, including the objects
 12 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
 13 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$70,000.

14 Enforcement of safety regulations: For an additional
 15 amount, fiscal year 1944, for enforcement of safety regula-
 16 tions, including the objects specified under this head in the
 17 Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, \$64,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

19 SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

20 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 21 the Solid Fuels Administration for War, fiscal year 1944,
 22 including the objects specified under this head in the Interior
 23 Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$950,000; and
 24 the limitation upon the number of technical employees who
 25 may be employed without regard to civil service and

1 classification laws is hereby increased from eighteen to
2 twenty-five.

3 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

4 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
5 the Southwestern Power Administration incurred during
6 the fiscal year 1944 in disposing of the electric power and
7 energy from the Norfork Dam and Denison Dam projects,
8 in accordance with Executive Orders Numbered 9353, 9366,
9 and 9373, including printing and binding, and the purchase,
10 operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying motor
11 vehicles, \$135,000. All receipts from the transmission and
12 sale of electric energy generated at these two projects, or
13 purchased in relation thereto, shall be covered into the
14 Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous
15 receipts, except that the Treasury shall set up and maintain
16 from such receipts a continuing fund of \$100,000 to the
17 credit of the Administrator and subject to check by him
18 to defray emergency expenses and to insure continuous
19 operation.

20 OFFICE OF FISHERY COORDINATION

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to en-
22 able the Office of Fishery Coordination to carry out its
23 functions and activities under Executive Order Numbered
24 9204, dated July 21, 1942, and such functions and activities
25 as have been delegated to it by the Secretary of the Interior

1 pursuant to the authority delegated to him under Food
2 Directive Numbered 2, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture
3 on February 8, 1943 (8 F. R. 1777), as amended March 16,
4 1943 (8 F. R. 3280), including personal services in the
5 District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic
6 reporting services; the acceptance and utilization of volun-
7 tary and uncompensated services; actual transportation and
8 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in
9 lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from
10 their homes without other compensation from the United
11 States in an advisory capacity to said Office; the purchase
12 (not to exceed \$4,500), maintenance, operation, repair, and
13 hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; print-
14 ing and binding; and the purchase in the District of Columbia
15 and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to
16 the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the
17 Interior", fiscal year 1944, \$150,000.

18 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

19 For an additional amount for purchase and transporta-
20 tion of Indian supplies, fiscal year 1942, \$85,000.

21 Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians: For compen-
22 sation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys employed by
23 the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians under a contract
24 or contracts approved by the Secretary of the Interior,
25 \$14,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, payable

1 from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of said tribe,
2 arising under section 7 of the Act approved January 14,
3 1889 (25 Stat. 645), as amended by the Act of June 15,
4 1938 (52 Stat. 697), and the amount herein appropriated
5 shall be available for compensation earned and expenses
6 incurred during the period covered by said contract or
7 contracts.

8 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

9 Gaging streams: For an additional amount for gaging
10 streams, fiscal year 1944, \$90,000; and the amount that
11 shall be available only for cooperation with States or munici-
12 palities is hereby increased to \$1,065,000.

13 BUREAU OF MINES

14 Testing fuel: For an additional amount for testing fuel,
15 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
16 head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
17 \$15,000.

18 Economics of mineral industries: The limitation upon the
19 amount that may be expended for personal services in the
20 District of Columbia in the fiscal year 1944 is hereby
21 increased from \$322,500 to \$333,780.

22 Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, aluminum
23 clays, and alunite (national defense): For an additional
24 amount for production of alumina from low-grade bauxite,
25 aluminum clays, and alunite (national defense), fiscal year

1 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
 2 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$100,000.

3 Magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense) :
 4 For an additional amount for magnesium pilot plants and
 5 research (national defense), fiscal year 1944, including the
 6 objects specified under this head in the Interior Department
 7 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$150,000.

8 Development of processes for recovery of waste metals
 9 (national defense) : For all expenses necessary, without re-
 10 gard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, for investigations and
 11 development of methods of recovering aluminum, magnesium,
 12 and other metals and compounds thereof from waste products,
 13 such as dross and dust; operation, maintenance, and repair of
 14 passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to exceed \$3,500
 15 for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year
 16 1944, \$75,000.

17 Helium production and investigations: In addition to the
 18 objects specified under the head "Helium production and
 19 investigations" in the Interior Department Appropriation
 20 Act, 1944, funds available for the production of helium and
 21 the development of helium properties may be utilized for the
 22 purchase of stationery, books of reference, and periodicals;
 23 the purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of
 24 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation
 25 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior" in an

1 amount not exceeding \$5,000; to provide transportation
2 between helium plants and related facilities and communi-
3 ties that provide adequate living accommodations of persons
4 engaged in the operation and maintenance of helium
5 plants; and for transportation to and from school of
6 pupils who are dependents of such persons: *Provided*,
7 That said transportation shall be by methods which the
8 Office of Defense Transportation shall find to be most ad-
9 vantageous and efficient: *Provided further*, That pursuant to
10 agreements approved by the Secretary of the Interior and
11 the Office of Defense Transportation, the transportation equip-
12 ment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with
13 that of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for
14 use in transporting persons engaged in operation and main-
15 tenance of helium plants, pupils who are dependents of such
16 persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the
17 expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

18 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

19 Patrick Henry National Monument: For completion of
20 the acquisition of the estate of Patrick Henry in Charlotte
21 County, Virginia, known as Red Hill, including expenses
22 incidental to such acquisition, in accordance with the provi-
23 sions of the Acts of August 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 652), and
24 January 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 18), fiscal year 1944, \$25,000.

1 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

2 Investigations respecting food fishes: For an additional
3 amount for investigations respecting food fishes, fiscal year
4 1944, \$19,000.

5 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

6 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

7 Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for insane of
8 Alaska, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under
9 this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act
10 1943, \$1,700.

11 Construction, repair, and maintenance of roads: For an
12 additional amount for the construction, repair, and main-
13 tenance of roads, tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails,
14 Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1944, \$300,000, to remain
15 available until expended.

16 Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction
17 of Richardson Highway, Alaska, fiscal year 1944, \$500,000,
18 to remain available until expended.

19 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

20 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

21 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damages
22 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
23 mined by the Attorney General of the United States under
24 the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the
25 adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of

1 the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation",
 2 approved March 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1184), as fully set
 3 forth in House Document Numbered 323, Seventy-eighth
 4 Congress, \$253.58.

5 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

6 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

7 Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards (na-
 8 tional defense) : For salaries and expenses, Division of Labor
 9 Standards (national defense), fiscal year 1944, necessary to
 10 provide for the extension of supervisory service to labor and
 11 management in national defense industries in connection with
 12 the promotion of health, safety, employment stabilization,
 13 proper working conditions, and amicable industrial relations,
 14 including items otherwise properly chargeable to the appro-
 15 priations under the Department of Labor for contingent ex-
 16 penses, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, and
 17 including reimbursement to employees at not to exceed 3
 18 cents per mile for expenses of official travel performed in
 19 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official
 20 stations, \$250,000.

21 NAVY DEPARTMENT

22 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

23 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
 24 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
 25 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act en-

1 titled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary
 2 of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property
 3 arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved Decem-
 4 ber 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Num-
 5 bered 314, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$12,997.86.

6 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

7 Naval stock fund: For the purpose of increasing the capi-
 8 tal of the "Naval Stock Fund", the Secretary of the Treas-
 9 ury is authorized and directed to transfer the sum of \$750,-
 10 000,000 from the appropriation "Ordnance and Ordnance
 11 Stores, Navy, 1944", to the "Naval Stock Fund": *Provided,*
 12 That after June 30, 1944, the value of stock in the "Naval
 13 Stock Account" plus the outstanding obligations under the
 14 "Naval Stock Fund" shall not exceed \$2,250,000,000 at
 15 any time.

16 MARINE CORPS

17 General expenses: The appropriation "General expenses,
 18 Marine Corps, 1944", shall be available for civilian clothing,
 19 including an overcoat when necessary, the cost of all not to
 20 exceed \$25 per person to enlisted personnel given discharges
 21 for bad conduct, undesirability, unsuitability, or inaptitude.

22 COAST GUARD

23 Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard: To
 24 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Sec-
 25 retary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled

1 "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of cer-
2 tain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels
3 of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums
4 not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15,
5 1936, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 324,
6 Seventy-eighth Congress, \$3,061.09.

7 GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 Funds available for heat and light for public quarters
9 occupied by personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast
10 Guard for the fiscal year 1944, shall be available, effective
11 July 1, 1943, in the case of the Marine Corps, and January
12 1, 1944, in the cases of the Navy and Coast Guard, for fur-
13 nishing water and for operating mechanical refrigerators in
14 such quarters.

15 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

16 OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES

17 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

18 DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES

19 For an additional amount for salaries, Office of First
20 Assistant Postmaster General, fiscal year 1944, \$50,000.

21 For an additional amount for salaries, Office of Purchas-
22 ing Agent, fiscal year 1944, \$6,000.

23 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

24 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for con-
25 tingent and miscellaneous expenses for the Post Office De-

1 partment, including the objects specified under this head
 2 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
 3 and including \$750 additional for travel expenses of the
 4 Purchasing Agent and attorneys, \$3,800.

5 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER

6 GENERAL

7 Domestic air-mail service: For an additional amount,
 8 fiscal year 1942, for domestic air-mail service, including
 9 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office De-
 10 partment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$22,779.

11 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

12 Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount,
 13 fiscal year 1943, for indemnities, domestic mail, including
 14 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office
 15 Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$280,000.

16 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER

17 GENERAL

18 Equipment shops: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 19 1944, for equipment shops, Washington, District of Colum-
 20 bia, including the objects specified under this head in the
 21 Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$450,000.

22 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

23 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

24 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances: For an additional
 25 amount for miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign

1 Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under
2 this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act,
3 1944, \$170,000.

4 Foreign Service quarters: For an additional amount for
5 Foreign Service quarters, fiscal year 1944, including the
6 objects specified under this head in the Department of State
7 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$450,000: *Provided*, That the
8 limitation contained in that appropriation act for allowances
9 for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, for an
10 ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, is increased from
11 \$3,000 to \$4,000.

12 Cost of living allowances: For an additional amount for
13 the appropriation "Cost of living allowances, Foreign Serv-
14 ice", fiscal year 1944, \$550,000.

15 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
16 amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year
17 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
18 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, and including
19 also the purchase of additional passenger-carrying automo-
20 biles, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation for 1944
21 shall be available also for relief, protection, and burial of
22 American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by Public
23 Law 17, approved March 24, 1943, in foreign countries,
24 and in territories and insular possessions of the United States.

25 Foreign Service auxiliary (national defense): For an

1 additional amount for Foreign Service, auxiliary (emer-
 2 gency), fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
 3 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
 4 Act, 1944, \$550,000.

5 INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

6 For an additional amount for the International Pacific
 7 Salmon Fisheries Commission, fiscal year 1944, including the
 8 objects specified under this head in the Department of State
 9 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$10,000.

10 CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

11 For an additional amount for United States Contribu-
 12 tions to International Commissions, Congresses, and Bureaus,
 13 fiscal year 1944, to enable the United States to pay its pro-
 14 portionate share in the annual expenses of the Inter-Ameri-
 15 can Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, as
 16 authorized in Public Law 79, approved June 19, 1943,
 17 \$22,808.

18 EMERGENCY ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE

19 For the expenses of participation by the United States
 20 in the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense,
 21 fiscal year 1944, as authorized by and in accordance with
 22 Public Law 80, approved June 19, 1943, \$85,000.

23 EIGHTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

24 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Eighth
 25 Pan American Child Congress", continued available to June

1 30, 1943, by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,
2 1942, is continued available for the same purposes until
3 June 30, 1944.

4 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

5 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

6 Contingent expenses: The limitation under miscellaneous
7 and contingent expenses, Treasury Department, on the
8 amount which may be expended for travel expenses, fiscal
9 year 1944, is hereby increased from \$8,000 to \$18,000.

10 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

11 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for sal-
12 aries and expenses, Bureau of the Public Debt, fiscal year
13 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
14 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, and includ-
15 ing \$33,690 additional for stationery, \$1,300,000.

16 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
17 printing and binding, Bureau of the Public Debt, fiscal year
18 1944, \$45,000.

19 Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may
20 be obligated during the fiscal year 1944 under the indefinite
21 appropriation expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917,
22 as amended and extended, contained in the Treasury Depart-
23 ment Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased from
24 \$57,600,000 to \$105,700,000.

1 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

2 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:
3 For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously
4 received and covered, fiscal year 1944, \$75,000.

5 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

6 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Office of
7 the Treasurer of the United States, fiscal year 1944,
8 \$881,000.

9 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for con-
10 tingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States,
11 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
12 head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
13 \$284,000.

14 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
15 printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United
16 States, fiscal year, 1944, \$63,000.

17 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

18 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
19 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Customs, fiscal year 1944,
20 including the objects specified under this head in the Treas-
21 ury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$250,000.

22 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

23 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
24 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Internal Revenue, fiscal year
25 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the

1 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, and includ-
2 ing \$363,150 additional for printing and binding, \$543,070
3 additional for stationery, and \$2,425,415 additional for per-
4 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$21,000,000.

5 The limitations under salaries and expenses, Bureau of
6 Internal Revenue, on the amounts which may be expended
7 for printing and binding and stationery, fiscal year 1943, are
8 hereby increased from \$1,839,850 to \$2,342,850, and from
9 \$616,290 to \$643,500, respectively.

10 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

11 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
12 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, fiscal year 1941,
13 including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury
14 Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,600.

15 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

16 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
17 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
18 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
19 head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
20 and including \$13,000 additional for travel expenses,
21 \$252,000.

22 BUREAU OF THE MINT

23 Transportation of bullion and coin: For an additional
24 amount for transportation of bullion and coin, fiscal year

1 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
 2 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$7,800.

3 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 4 salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices, fiscal year
 5 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
 6 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,650,000.

7 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

8 Federal property utilization: For an additional amount
 9 for Federal property utilization, fiscal year 1944, including
 10 the objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency
 11 Appropriation Act, 1943, \$3,000,000.

12 Salaries and expenses: The fourth proviso under the
 13 head "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division", is
 14 hereby amended so as to read as follows: "The general
 15 supply fund shall be available during the fiscal year 1944
 16 for personal services, including not to exceed \$1,000,000 for
 17 such services in the District of Columbia."

18 WAR DEPARTMENT

19 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

20 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

21 FLOOD CONTROL

22 Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For flood
 23 control, Mississippi River and tributaries, fiscal year 1944,
 24 including the objects and purposes and subject to the condi-
 25 tions specified under this head in the War Department Civil

1 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$5,000,000, to be available until
2 expended.

3 Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of the
4 Mississippi River: For emergency fund for flood control on
5 tributaries of the Mississippi River, fiscal year 1944, includ-
6 ing the objects and purposes and subject to the conditions
7 specified under this head in the War Department Civil Ap-
8 propriation Act, 1944, \$3,000,000, to be available until
9 expended.

10 RIVERS AND HARBORS

11 Turning basin, Lorain, Ohio: For the enlargement of the
12 turning basin at Lorain, Ohio, in the interest of national
13 defense, including the objects and purposes under the head
14 "Rivers and Harbors" in the War Department Civil Appro-
15 priation Act, 1944, \$170,000, to be available until ex-
16 pended; this amount shall be merged with the appropriation
17 for rivers and harbors in such Act, and such combined
18 amount shall be available for such project, including payment
19 of obligations heretofore incurred therefor.

20 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

21 CLAIMS

22 PROPERTY-DAMAGE CLAIMS

23 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
24 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
25 mined by the following respective departments and inde-

pendent establishments, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 325, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management, \$371.56;

War Relocation Authority, \$30;

Independent establishments:

Railroad Retirement Board, \$17.70;

Federal Security Agency, \$462.63;

Federal Works Agency, \$1,060.12;

National Housing Agency, \$285.95;

Department of Agriculture, \$679.95;

Department of Commerce, \$292.33;

Civil Aeronautics Board, \$25.50;

Department of the Interior, \$2,234.92;

Department of Justice, \$25.90;

Post Office Department (out of the postal revenues)
\$350;

Treasury Department, \$30.50;

Navy Department, \$16,755.64;

In all, \$22,622.70.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 319 under the following agencies:

Veterans' Administration, \$2,546.70;

Interior Department, \$7,341.99;

War Department, \$816.50;

In all, \$10,705.19, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 313 under the following agencies:

1 Navy Department, \$133.45;

2 War Department, \$3,045.38;

3 In all, \$3,178.83, together with such additional sum as
4 may be necessary to pay cost, and interest as and where
5 specified in such judgments, or as provided by law.

6 (c) None of the judgments contained under this caption
7 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
8 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
9 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

10 (d) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
11 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
12 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
13 Act.

14 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

15 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
16 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth
17 Congress in House Document Numbered 312, under the
18 following agencies, namely:

19 Independent establishments: Veterans' Administration,
20 \$2,496.56;

21 Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administra-
22 tion, \$23,732.66;

23 Navy Department, \$4,730.85;

24 Treasury Department, \$2,828.96;

25 War Department, \$51,202.80;

1 In all, \$84,991.83, together with such additional sum
2 as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where
3 specified in such judgments.

4 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption
5 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
6 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
7 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

8 AUDITED CLAIMS

9 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
10 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
11 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to
12 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act
13 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropria-
14 tions heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service
15 of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise
16 stated, and which have been certified to Congress under sec-
17 tion 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully
18 set forth in House Document Numbered 322, Seventy-eighth
19 Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

20 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
21 ment Printing Office, \$1,770.89.

22 **The Judiciary:** For fees of jurors, United States courts,
23 \$11.70.

24 For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners,
25 United States courts, \$25.

- 1 **Independent Offices:** For employees' compensation fund,
2 \$108.53.
- 3 For Federal Power Commission, \$218.50.
- 4 For general expenses, Smithsonian Institution, \$40.
- 5 For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Com-
6 mission, \$3.33.
- 7 For Securities and Exchange Commission, 35 cents.
- 8 For salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
9 1 cent.
- 10 For miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
11 \$28.18.
- 12 For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
13 Board, \$1.88.
- 14 For salaries, General Accounting Office, \$72.
- 15 For youth work and student aid, National Youth Admin-
16 istration, \$1,049.81.
- 17 For general expenses, Office of Education, \$2.
- 18 For maintenance, National Institute of Health, \$10.
- 19 For salaries and expenses, National Youth Adminis-
20 tration, \$51.98.
- 21 For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the
22 District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$3.49.
- 23 For administrative expenses, Public Works Administra-
24 tion, \$12.90.

1 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
2 ings, Procurement Division, \$120.30.

3 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
4 Administration, \$4.14.

5 For administrative expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank
6 Board, \$2.05.

7 For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Admin-
8 istration, \$49.19.

9 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
10 Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$26.79.

11 For administrative expenses, Home Owners' Loan Cor-
12 poration, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, \$6.

13 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
14 \$1,338.78.

15 For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Administra-
16 tion, \$500.

17 **Department of Agriculture:** For salaries and expenses,
18 library, Department of Agriculture, \$95.78.

19 For salaries and expenses, Office of Experiment Stations,
20 \$3.10.

21 For National Industrial Recovery, Agriculture, Forest
22 Service, \$18.72.

23 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
24 \$67.36.

1 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-
2 ministration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture)
3 (certified claims), \$2,707.02.

4 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
5 \$423.55.

6 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$30.97.

7 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
8 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$138.15.

9 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
10 navigable streams, \$370.45.

11 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Chemistry and
12 Soils, \$925.

13 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Home Economics,
14 \$18.28.

15 For enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act,
16 \$19.59.

17 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural
18 commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$6,194.65.

19 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
20 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
21 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$759.92.

22 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
23 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
24 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,
25 1937), \$19.

1 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust cer-
2 tificates, Department of Agriculture, \$12.90.

3 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
4 of Agriculture, \$1,547.49.

5 For administration of Federal Crop Insurance Act,
6 Department of Agriculture, \$1,250.

7 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
8 Department of Agriculture, \$2,787.08.

9 For farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture, \$304.

10 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
11 Department of Agriculture, \$175.04.

12 For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm
13 Credit Administration, \$81.20.

14 For salaries and expenses, rural electrification, Depart-
15 ment of Agriculture, \$3.50.

16 For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Cor-
17 poration, Department of Agriculture, \$564.

18 **Department of Commerce:** For establishment of air-
19 navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$58.80.

20 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of
21 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$75.19.

22 For expenses of the Sixteenth Census, \$12.76.

23 For aviation, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards),
24 \$8.57.

- 1 For Federal, boundary, and State surveys, Coast and
2 Geodetic Survey, \$112.50.
- 3 For salaries and expenses, Air Safety Board, Civil
4 Aeronautics Authority, \$14.49.
- 5 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of
6 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$147.63.
- 7 **Department of the Interior:** For migratory bird con-
8 servation fund, Fish and Wildlife Service (receipt limita-
9 tion), \$2,563.30.
- 10 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
11 Department of the Interior, \$8.42.
- 12 For migratory bird conservation fund, Department of
13 the Interior (receipt limitation), \$5,000.
- 14 For Geological Survey, \$2.01.
- 15 For surveying the public lands, \$8.36.
- 16 For investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply,
17 Bureau of Mines, \$5.25.
- 18 For salaries and expenses, government of the Virgin
19 Islands, \$18.69.
- 20 For National Park Service, \$7.30.
- 21 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
22 \$45.99.
- 23 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
24 Indians), \$23.47.
- 25 For Indian school buildings, \$215.42.

- 1 For conservation of health among Indians, \$217.98.
- 2 For Indian school support, \$895.88.
- 3 For expenses, sale of timber (reimbursable), \$1.65.
- 4 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
- 5 property, \$635.78.
- 6 For Indian service supply fund, \$7.80.
- 7 For Indian boarding schools, \$5.50.
- 8 For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$16.03.
- 9 **Department of Justice:** For salaries and expenses of
- 10 district attorneys, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$23.30.
- 11 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,
- 12 Department of Justice, \$224.93.
- 13 For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
- 14 \$129.63.
- 15 For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$20.90.
- 16 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (trans-
- 17 fer to Justice), \$114.15.
- 18 For printing and binding, Department of Justice, \$16.82.
- 19 For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$6.38.
- 20 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
- 21 tion (national defense), \$4.15.
- 22 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
- 23 Service, 81 cents.
- 24 For support of United States prisoners, \$3.

- 1 For National Training School for Boys, Washington,
- 2 District of Columbia, maintenance, \$14.85.
- 3 **Department of Labor:** For salaries and expenses, Divi-
- 4 sion of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$14.35.
- 5 For contingent expenses, Department of Labor, \$34.
- 6 For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$63.32.
- 7 **Navy Department:** For miscellaneous expenses, Navy,
- 8 \$4.45.
- 9 For Naval Reserve, \$396.48.
- 10 For engineering, Navy, \$22,750.83.
- 11 For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$29,668.43.
- 12 For construction and repair, Navy, \$2.99.
- 13 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$143,852.90.
- 14 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
- 15 \$6,231.28.
- 16 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$15,-
- 17 573.71.
- 18 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
- 19 \$4,944.79.
- 20 For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$67.65.
- 21 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$138.53.
- 22 For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast
- 23 Guard (Navy), \$280.85.
- 24 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$3.56.
- 25 For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$390.76.

1 For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy),
2 \$358.16.

3 For aviation, Navy, \$89,866.73.

4 For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$27,810.96.

5 For pay, Marine Corps, \$459.54.

6 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$296.23.

7 For Medical Department, Navy, \$519.75.

8 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
9 **postal revenues):** For foreign mail transportation, \$1,700.
10 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$95.51.

11 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office De-
12 partment, \$12.50.

13 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
14 Department, \$14.44.

15 For postoffice inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous
16 expenses, \$15.

17 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$29.27.

18 **Department of State:** For convention for promotion
19 of inter-American cultural relations, \$463.66.

20 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$475.93.

21 For transportation, Foreign Service, \$51.90.

22 For International Exposition, Paris, France, \$500.

23 **Treasury Department:** For collecting of internal reve-
24 nue, \$60.39.

- 1 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and
- 2 Printing, \$112,444.94.
- 3 For expenses of loans, act of September 24, 1917, as
- 4 amended and extended, \$4,234.71.
- 5 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$1.75.
- 6 **War Department:** For increase of compensation, Military
- 7 Establishment, \$90.
- 8 For educational orders, production of munitions, War
- 9 Department, \$57.
- 10 For pay of the Army, \$926.42.
- 11 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$420.
- 12 For replacing clothing and equipage, \$132.74.
- 13 For Army transportation, \$5.39.
- 14 For replacing barracks and quarters, \$444.
- 15 For Air Corps, Army, \$8.90.
- 16 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$9,150.
- 17 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$11.99.
- 18 For seacoast defenses, \$5,184.
- 19 For working fund, War, ordnance, \$7.52.
- 20 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
- 21 \$1,558.33.
- 22 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 23 March 31, 1933), \$268.80.
- 24 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 25 June 19, 1934), \$170.08.

1 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
2 February 9, 1937), \$103.36.

3 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
4 June 22, 1936), \$11.57.

5 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
6 fer from emergency conservation work to War, Act June 19,
7 1934), \$42.83.

8 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$61.

9 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$517,126.42, to-
10 gether with such additional sum due to increases in rates
11 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
12 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
13 of the General Accounting Office.

14 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
15 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
16 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
17 service of the United States mustered into service for the
18 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philip-
19 pine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April
20 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered
21 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified
22 to the Seventy-eighth Congress under section 2 of the Act of
23 July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War
24 Department in House Document Numbered 317, \$2,880.82:

1 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 301. Appropriations for the executive departments
3 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944
4 available for travel expenses shall be available for the pay-
5 ment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses
6 without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as
7 amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), to civilian officers and
8 employees of such departments and establishments while
9 traveling on official business outside the continental limits of
10 the United States and away from their designated posts of
11 duty: *Provided*, That the amount of such allowances shall
12 be determined by the head of the department or independent
13 establishment concerned or by such official as he may desig-
14 nate for the purpose, but shall in no case, notwithstanding
15 any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established
16 by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in
17 which the travel is performed: *Provided further*, That the
18 availability of appropriations of the War and Navy Depart-
19 ments with respect to the foregoing shall not be restricted
20 thereby.

21 SEC. 302. The provision of law prescribing the use of
22 vessels of United States registry by employees of the Govern-
23 ment traveling overseas (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply
24 to such travel during the fiscal year 1944.

1 SEC. 303. Appropriations of the executive departments
2 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 shall
3 be available for reimbursement at not to exceed 5 cents per
4 mile to personnel serving without compensation from the
5 United States for expenses of travel performed by them in
6 privately owned automobiles away from their designated
7 posts of duty, and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for such
8 travel within the limits of their official stations.

9 SEC. 304. Appropriations of the executive departments
10 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944,
11 available for expenses of travel, are hereby made available
12 (1) for allowances for living and quarters in accordance with
13 Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President for
14 civilian officers and employees of the Government tem-
15 porarily stationed in foreign countries, and (2) for
16 living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act
17 of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regula-
18 tions prescribed thereunder, and cost of living allowances
19 in accordance with the Act of February 23, 1931, as
20 amended (22 U. S. C. 12), and regulations prescribed
21 thereunder, for all civilian officers and employees of the
22 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries:
23 *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations of the De-
24 partments of War, Navy, and State, except the appropriation

1 cooperation with the American republics, for any of the
2 above-mentioned objects shall not be affected hereby.

3 SEC. 305. This Act may be cited as the "First Supple-
4 mental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944".

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Union Calendar No. 290

78TH CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 3598

[Report No. 822]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

NOVEMBER 4, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

NOVEMBER 4, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3598]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill entitled "A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes"—the first supplemental national defense appropriation bill, 1944.

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The Budget estimates upon which the bill is based were submitted in House Documents, of the present session, Nos. 265, 273, 274, 276, 278, 279, 280, 286, 287, 289 to 301, inclusive, 305 to 330, inclusive, 334, 335, and 338, aggregating for direct appropriations a total of \$1,108,828,749.32; in addition requests were considered for the use of an additional \$50,100,000 from the indefinite permanent appropriation "Expenses of loans," and an additional \$37,500,000 to be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the making of rural rehabilitation loans. The total requests considered, including both direct appropriations and indirect obligating and expenditure authority, are \$1,196,428,749.32.

The amount recommended in the bill for direct appropriations is \$167,268,444.32. In addition, authority is granted for use of an additional \$48,100,000 from the indefinite permanent appropriation,

"Expenses of loans," making a grand total of new obligating authority for drafts upon the Treasury due to this bill of \$215,368,444.32.

The total amount of new obligating authority recommended by the bill is a decrease under the like Budget requests of \$981,060,305 which consists of the following components of reduction: Cut in Budget estimates of direct appropriations, \$941,560,305; cut in the Budget estimate for increased funds from the indefinite permanent appropriation, "Expenses of loans," \$2,000,000; and elimination of the Budget request for borrowing \$37,500,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for use in making additional loans for rural rehabilitation. In connection with the decrease of \$941,562,905 in estimates of direct appropriation, the committee desires to call attention to the fact that \$750,000,000 results from the elimination of a like amount of new appropriation for the naval-stock-fund capital and the substitution therefor of the same amount by way of transfer from the current appropriation for ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1944. By this process no net increase is provided the Navy in total obligating authority heretofore granted under all funds and the effect of the transfer is to decrease the obligating authority of the Navy Department under one category of appropriations and increase it by a like sum under another without any interference with the Navy's effectiveness in the war effort.

The following table shows graphically the Budget estimates, the amount recommended in the bill, and the reductions in the Budget estimates, divided as between direct appropriations and other financing methods:

	Budget estimates considered	Amounts recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
Direct appropriations.....	\$1, 108, 828, 749. 32	\$167, 268, 444. 32	—\$941, 560, 305. 00
Indefinite permanent appropriation, "Expenses of loans," increased authority for use of.....	50, 100, 000. 00	48, 100, 000. 00	—2, 000, 000. 00
Authority under Department of Agriculture to borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corpo- ration for additional rural rehabilitation loans.....	37, 500, 000. 00	-----	—37, 500, 000. 00
Grand total, direct appropriations and other obligating authority.....	1, 196, 428, 749. 32	215, 368, 444. 32	—981, 060, 305. 00

The amounts recommended in the bill, on the basis of total new obligating authority, are divided according to fiscal years as follows:

Fiscal year 1944:

Direct appropriations..... \$166, 152, 382. 23

Expenses of loans..... 48, 100, 000. 00

\$214,252, 382. 23

Fiscal year 1943 and prior years, ascertained deficiencies..... 497, 179. 00

Judgments rendered by United States courts and claims au-
dited and allowed by Comptroller General..... 618, 883. 09

Total..... 215, 368, 444. 32

On the basis of the over-all total of funds dealt with by the bill, including direct appropriations, increased use of the permanent appropriation "Expenses of loans," and the transferred amount for

the "Naval stock fund," the sums in the bill for activities directly related to the prosecution of the war and the support of the war effort represent approximately 98.5 percent and the total of the items not related to the war effort except by the remotest contact represents approximately 1.5 percent. Eliminating the amount for the "Naval stock fund," the percentages become, respectively, 93.5 and 6.5.

SCOPE OF BILL

The premise upon which the committee has based presentation of the bill at this time has been to report not more than one general supplemental and deficiency bill between the adjournment of Congress in July for the summer recess and the convening of the second regular session of Congress in January. During the approximate 2 months of summer recess budgetary matters seeking consideration accumulated and others arose after the reassembly of Congress. An elapse of approximately 2 months occurs between the time Budget requests are initiated and transmitted by the executive branch, considered by the legislative branch, and finally enacted into law. The first bill of a general supplementary and deficiency character which can be enacted at the coming regular session, in the light of past experience, would not become law until about March 1 to 15, 1944. Estimates considered in connection with this bill are, therefore, predicated upon caring for all emergent situations connected with the war effort between this date and March 1. Any situation arising in the interim after the enactment of this bill would have to be dealt with individually by special measure.

The committee has devoted approximately 6 weeks to consideration of the items presented by the Executive. Approximately 4 weeks of that time have been consumed in hearings, the printed volume of which is approximately 1,600 pages. Each item has been examined intensively and extensively as to policy and detail. Where items involved a change in the situation which has arisen since appropriations were considered prior to the summer recess, appropriate examination has been made to determine the basis of the changed conditions and their influence upon the particular activity.

The ramifications of the bill cover a wide scope of the war effort. While the only sizable item directly relating to an armed service is the transfer of \$750,000,000 for the naval stock fund, an overwhelming percentage of the remaining items is so definitely supplementary to the war effort and in such direct relationship thereto, that failure to provide for them in proper proportion, in a short time, would adversely affect our effectiveness.

The many items in this bill contributing supplementary assistance to the battle front and the maintenance of the home economy comprise such activities as housing for workers employed in war industry; mobilization, distribution, and more intensive use of the shortening supply of manpower; a better control over the costs and a shortening of the time of repairs on merchant vessels; intensification of psychological warfare in connection with actual or projected military operations; recruitment and placement of personnel to maintain Federal employment for war purposes under a present turn-over rate approximating 60 percent of the total in the course of a year; expansion of the program of cooperation with the States in rehabilitation of persons

disabled in industry with a view to restoring them to the active labor force for war work or to release others for war work in accordance with a new law; training of nurses; sanitation measures about camps, cantonments, hospitals, and prisoner-of-war camps; medical care and hospitalization for Coast Guard personnel; augmented fundamental scientific research in aeronautics both by additional facilities and personnel to respond to needs of the armed forces; construction of hospital facilities by the Veterans' Administration to meet the increasing load of disabled veterans discharged from the armed forces; aeronautical charts, increased communications and signaling facilities, increased weather reporting services and observations, and training personnel, to insure adequate and safe airways for use of the greatly enlarged numbers of military and naval airplanes and the commercial aircraft; increased funds for the servicing, handling, selling, printing, and other expenses in connection with the sale of approximately \$45,000,000,000 of bonds in this fiscal year, and administration of the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943 (withholding taxes, etc.), including its many new and difficult administrative details. Other items of lesser relative importance but with a niche in the group of necessity are encompassed within the bill.

The committee has effected some drastic reductions in the items it has recommended and has eliminated entirely some other items. These will be discussed later in the report under the appropriate topics. Many of the Budget estimates which were submitted in September and early October were based upon the requested personnel being recruited effective November 1 and some at later dates. In making allowances for such items, the committee has taken into consideration the fact that this bill will not become law prior to November 15 and has adjusted the amounts accordingly. There has also been taken into consideration in connection with personnel items, the difficulty of recruitment, particularly those with technical and scientific qualifications for many difficult tasks connected with the war and the delay that is bound to occur on that account.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

The committee considered a Budget estimate of \$355,300 for salaries and expenses on a 6-months basis of 176 additional personnel and has allowed \$175,000, which in effect gives half of the enlarged staff sought.

The program presented by Director Smith contemplates an enlargement of the Washington staff for more intensive work in bringing about economies and more efficient practices in the administrative procedures and methods of Federal agencies and to provide a more effective control under the personnel "ceiling" procedures required each 3 months by the War Overtime Pay Act; an expansion of three offices heretofore provided for examination of agency operations in the field and the establishment of three additional such offices; the provision of a small staff for the Federal Board of Hospitalization under the chairmanship of General Hines of the Veterans' Administration; and a small force to start the work of consolidating and coordinating public works programs being planned by Federal agencies for post-war construction.

The Bureau of the Budget as an agency of the President under his own immediate Executive Office has endless opportunities to bring about better management in the operation of Federal agencies. It is limited in numbers of personnel and in the recruitment of personnel with adequate training for the determination of sound practices and improvements of methods. It has accomplished much in this direction as well as in the examination of estimates of appropriations and the field seems only limited by the numbers of trained, experienced, and competent personnel that can be placed in it. Federal expenditures for the current fiscal year are estimated at over \$100,000,000,000 and the duties of examination of Budget estimates, supervision over appropriation allotments, and study of administrative procedures are in proportion. The total of funds available to the Bureau of the Budget in this fiscal year is \$2,429,500. The difficulty of exercising essential budgetary control under existing-sized fiscal programs within such fiscal limits is apparent.

Reductions in Budget estimates of agencies prior to their submission to Congress has averaged in excess of a billion dollars a year in the past 7 years, exclusive of Budget requests for the Army and Navy since the commencement of the defense program in 1940. Illustrations cited the committee in hearings on the independent offices appropriation bill, 1944, and on this bill, of savings effected by surveys and changes in administrative procedures and methods aggregate many times the entire annual cost of the Bureau.

Little publicity is given to the accomplishments of the Bureau. It suffers from a lack of it, yet much of its effectiveness is dependent upon that lack and the maintenance of cooperative working arrangements with the various agencies of the Government. Boasting of achievements and the claiming of credit always create jealousies and the Bureau is to be commended for its modesty in this respect.

While credit has not been fully given the Bureau, public acknowledgment of assistance in reducing nonessential Government spending was given by the Byrd committee in its report (S. Doc. No. 152, pt. 2, 77th Cong.) when it said:

Of course, the committee does not claim sole credit for these reductions. Some of the agencies themselves have cooperated in bringing them about. The Budget Bureau has worked diligently in reducing nonessential expenditures and paring down Budget recommendations. Many Members of Congress, as individuals and as members of committees, have made invaluable contributions. And, of course, Congress has been the final authority.

The amount recommended includes approximately \$20,000 for the staff of the Federal Board of Hospitalization and \$155,000 for the work of the Bureau. Attention is invited to the statement of Director Smith, commencing on page S36 of the hearing, and particularly to that part relating to coordination of public-works planning.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$5,000,000 for expenditure, when approved by the President, for carrying on psychological warfare and propaganda activities in connection with actual or projected military operations. This is an amount in addition to the contingency fund of \$5,000,000 which was granted to the Office in connection with its regular appropriations in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944.

That act provided, for the Office of War Information, the sum of \$2,750,000 for domestic operations as contrasted to the Budget estimate for that purpose of approximately \$8,865,000, and \$24,000,000 for the Overseas Operation Branch under a Budget estimate of \$27,000,000. There was also requested a contingency fund for use in connection with actual or projected military operations of \$10,000,000. This latter amount the committee reduced to \$5,000,000 and, in connection with that reduction, stated in the report on the bill (H. Rept. 556, 78th Cong.), as follows:

In making the decrease in the contingency fund the committee does not indicate that any embarrassment should result therefrom. No such fund was available in 1943 (fiscal year) and operations in north Africa were met within the total of the funds provided. If it should appear that the \$5,000,000 (reduction) is a deterrent to necessary activities on the military fronts, the committee will review the situation. [Matter in parentheses supplied.]

The committee is approving the \$5,000,000 on the basis of its necessity in connection with actual and projected military operations. The effect of psychological warfare and propaganda on enemy soldiers and enemy civilians seems too well known and conceded to need proof of its necessity. Its effect on friendly people in enemy-occupied countries in encouraging them to keep up their resistance and to buoy their hopes for deliverance is likewise an undisputed fact. The psychological warfare and propaganda in north Africa, in Italy, Sicily, and the remainder of the Mediterranean area in connection with our military operations is given a large share of credit by the military commanders in connection with the triumphs that have been accomplished. It is praised by them as being responsible for the surrender of enemy prisoners and for saving the lives of our soldiers. It was a large factor in the delivery of the Italian Fleet into Allied hands practically intact. More than 80 percent of the German and Italian prisoners captured in Sicily admit being impelled to give up by propaganda leaflets and broadcasts.

This war has not been won. Military operations are proceeding apace in Italy and the Mediterranean area, in the southwest Pacific, and in the Asiatic theater. Another front is in prospect in the European theater. Preparation for the commencement of military operations takes a long time. Preparation for psychological warfare and propaganda likewise takes a long time. This \$5,000,000 which the committee has approved is to be used in "conjunction with actual or projected military operations." The committee is basing its approval on its use for that purpose on the statements of military authorities that it is needed for that purpose and that it is essential and useful as a part of the military effort.

There is ample evidence in the hearings as to the helpfulness of the Office of War Information in these overseas operations. The following letters from military commanders are offered in substantiation.

From General Marshall, Chief of Staff, United States Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, August 30, 1943.

Mr. ELMER DAVIS,
Director, Office of War Information,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. DAVIS: I have received your letter of August 26 and desire to express my appreciation to the members of your organization for their excellent work in the field of psychological warfare during the Sicilian campaign.

As to your suggestion with reference to Colonel Kehm making an inspection tour of the Office of War Information's outposts, I have arranged for him to perform these inspections in connection with another mission which will take him to the European theater of operations about 15 September. He will personally contact you to ascertain your desires as to the specific functions he can perform for you while on this tour.

Faithfully yours,

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, November 22, 1942.

MR. ELMER DAVIS,
Director, Office of War Information,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. DAVIS: The efficiency with which the personnel of the Office of War Information cooperated with the War Department in connection with the operation in north Africa contributed directly toward its success, and is deeply appreciated.

Faithfully yours,

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

From General Eisenhower, commander of Allied forces in the Mediterranean theater (excerpt from the testimony of Director Davis of the Office of War Information):

MR. DAVIS. After the fall of Naples, General Eisenhower sent a cable to the Combined Chiefs of Staff in which he paid very high tribute to the work of O. W. I. and the other agencies involved in the Psychological Warfare Branch of his headquarters during the campaign in Tunisia and later in Pantelleria and Sicily and then in the invasion of Italy. General Eisenhower's cable cannot be quoted verbatim in the record for code security reasons, although I have read the exact text to this committee in executive session.

General Eisenhower stated that the psychological warfare unit has made a definite contribution as an integral part of the armed forces in the actual fighting and he looks forward to further valuable contributions by this unit in the battles that are to come.

General Eisenhower emphasized the additional value of "base propaganda" in all the regions, north Africa, Sicily, southern Italy, where these propaganda efforts have contributed greatly to the cooperative and friendly attitude of the peoples of this region. He stated that the propaganda units had worked in closest liaison with the civil administration in north Africa and with the military government section in Sicily and Italy.

Message from Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Headquarters Seventh Army, September 11, 1943 to General Eisenhower, Allied Force Headquarters:

In recognition of the important work performed by the Psychological Warfare Branch attached to the Seventh Army during the Sicilian campaign, and the value of its propaganda leaflets, there is presented herewith as a suggestion for further employment * * * submitted as offering significant possibilities for psychological ammunition.

(NOTE.—The psychological warfare suggestions presented by General Patton must be omitted for obvious reasons of military security.)

This message is significant of the attitude of an American commander in an actual combat area toward the work of the Psychological Warfare Branch consisting of a large number of men and considerable equipment from the Office of War Information.

From Lieutenant General Devers, United States Army, Commanding General, European Theater:

HEADQUARTERS EUROPEAN THEATER,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL,
August 21, 1943.

Mr. WALLACE CARROLL,
*Office of War Information,
American Embassy, 1, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.*

DEAR MR. CARROLL: The number and extent of Office of War Information activities in this theater, as set forth briefly in your recent letter and at considerable length in your report of August 5, are of great interest to me.

I have read the report and should like to hold it for future reference. It will be of value in discussing with you and others the matters set forth.

The work you are doing is of enormous importance, both in connection with America's relationships with our allies and in connection with military operations.

Most sincerely yours,

JACOB L. DEVERS,
*Lieutenant General, United States Army,
Commanding.*

From Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, Headquarters, United States Army Forces in the Middle East:

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES
IN THE MIDDLE EAST,
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL,
Cairo, Egypt, September 3, 1943.

Mr. RUSSELL BARNES,
*Director, Office of War Information,
Cairo.*

DEAR MR. BARNES: As I relinquish the post of commanding general of this area, I would like to express my thanks for the services rendered by the Office of War Information.

I feel that the leaflets furnished by the Office of War Information to the Ninth Air Force for dropping in Italy and the Balkans were of real value in depressing the morale of the enemy and stimulating the resistance of the civilian populations to enemy occupation forces.

I also appreciate the assistance given by the Office of War Information to the Ninth Air Force in the production of printed materials.

It has been my observation that the Office of War Information in this theater has done an honest, aggressive, efficient job in carrying out its particular responsibilities in the American war effort.

Yours very truly,

LEWIS H. BRERETON,
Major General, U. S.

The committee has previously presented to the House the procedures and policies which guide the Office of War Information. The basic procedures are first laid down by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. The activation of these policies in the military theaters is under the direct control, supervision, and programming, both as to personnel and matériel, of the commanding general in the particular theater. The personnel and operations of the Office of War Information become subject in entirety to the direction of the military.

The committee was fortunate in having before it prior to the consideration of this additional amount for the Office of War Information, Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, now currently, and for some time past, serving on the staff of General Eisenhower, commander of the Allied forces in the Mediterranean theater, in charge of psychological warfare, censorship, and public relations. In this capacity General McClure has under his immediate direction all of the psychological warfare and propaganda forces of the Allied armies. He directs forces which constitute an integrated unit, consisting of the United States organization of the Office of War Information, military personnel, and forces of

the Office of Strategic Services, and of British forces, consisting of the British Political Warfare and the Ministry of Information, military, and naval personnel.

The entire forces operate as a single unit under General McClure subject to the general direction of General Eisenhower. This procedure is typical of procedures in other theaters of the war in connection with military operations. In southeastern Asia an organization of the Office of War Information is working under the command of General Stilwell, and will be coordinated under the general command of Lord Mountbatten. In the southwest Pacific, the organization of Office of War Information (which is to be strengthened) is under the direction of General MacArthur. An organization is being formed in London which will approximate that in north Africa. The committee invites attention to the testimony of General McClure, commencing on page 1251 of the hearings. A large part of what he told the committee had to be omitted from the reported record for security reasons. What remains gives a good outline of the procedures and the success of propaganda and psychological warfare and of the effectiveness of the assistance of the Office of War Information and other agencies operating under the direction of the military authorities. General McClure is a Regular Army officer, a professional soldier, who was military attaché at London prior to joining the staff of General Eisenhower. What he told the committee is clear, authentic, and direct from the field of military operations.

The program in connection with projected military operations as outlined to the committee contemplates a total under contingency funds of approximately \$15,600,000 in this fiscal year, of which \$5,000,000 has been appropriated, \$5,000,000 is carried in this bill, and \$5,000,000 is still in prospect for later request. These projected contingency fund operations in connection with military plans cannot be published in detail; neither can the committee give to the House the military operational timing involved. It should be enough to say that the basic plans are formulated by the combined Chiefs of Staff and the actual direction is under military commanders in the field. The Office of War Information is one of the instrumentalities which must be implemented to assist the military in carrying out its plans. Great military successes have been attained thus far. They have been possible because there has been proper teamwork between all United States forces and the forces of the Allied Nations. The funds must be supplied as needed and far enough in advance to enable suitable preparations to be made. If this is not done and the essential psychological warfare and propaganda is lacking, it is bound to result in greater loss of life of our armed forces and longer duration of the war.

The suggestion has been advanced from some quarters that because the Office of War Information has received \$24,000,000 for overseas operations for this fiscal year that this contingency fund request should be cut to an irreducible minimum and the remainder of the \$24,000,000, now unobligated but programmed for the remainder of the fiscal year, should be reprogrammed. The danger of following any such suggested procedure is exposed by an analysis of the \$24,000,000. This is a fund to last a full 12 months of the fiscal year 1944 which began last July 1. Already one-third of the fiscal year has

elapsed and approximately one-third of the appropriation, or \$8,000,000, has been obligated, leaving \$16,000,000 for the remainder of the year. If the \$5,000,000 should be required to be absorbed into the \$16,000,000 it would cut down all other operations to \$11,000,000 for the remainder of the year. Bearing in mind also that an additional \$5,000,000 may have to be provided later for the contingent military operations, this same reasoning would apply in the case of this additional \$5,000,000, leaving \$6,000,000 for all the rest of overseas operations. Of the original \$24,000,000, approximately two-thirds, or \$16,000,000, is assigned to propaganda directed to and against enemy and enemy-occupied countries and propaganda in and to neutral countries, leaving one-third for work in and to Allied areas including base operations as in England, Australia, Hawaii, and portions of the base operations in north Africa, India, and the Middle East. It will readily be seen that such a procedure would not be money saving. It would be crippling, demoralizing, and a fatal blow to the war effort, the extent of which in loss of life of our men and prolongation of the struggle cannot be foreseen and should not even be contemplated.

The committee, in recommending the full amount of \$5,000,000, regards it as a war necessity program in connection with actual and projected military operations. This type of warfare is deemed helpful by the military and they have said so unequivocally. The committee is not willing to assume any responsibility for delaying, hampering, or impeding the war effort or failing to provide any instrumentality or funds that will save the lives of American soldiers and sailors, shorten the war, and lessen its cost. Failure to provide these funds would have that effect.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

The aggregate recommended for the Commission by way of supplemental appropriations for the present fiscal year is \$11,335,500, a decrease of \$5,707,500 under the Budget request. The amount allowed consists of \$2,849,000 for general administration of the Commission, \$5,900,000 for employment office facilities and services, \$461,500 for training-within-industry service, and \$2,125,000 for expenses of importation to the United States of unskilled workers.

The amount allowed, \$11,335,500, contains two sums totalling \$3,709,229 not previously represented in War Manpower Commission funds, leaving \$7,626,271 as representative of the sum which is in supplementation of the previously granted amounts of \$60,186,000. The sum of \$3,709,229 consists of \$1,584,229 to increase the compensation of personnel in employment offices (now compensated on State pay-rate schedules) to the level provided by recent increase in pay of corresponding State employment and \$2,125,000 for migration of workers (a new item).

The original appropriations for the Commission for the fiscal year 1944 were based upon estimates of conditions which were projected as of last February and programmed from that viewpoint into the fiscal year 1944.

The committee was advised during the hearings on the regular bill (May 18, 1943) that the Commission was undergoing a reorganization, manpower conditions were changing rapidly, and the future was

not foreseen clearly, and it was deemed better then to present estimates based on conditions then foreseen with the notice that supplemental requests would be submitted later in the year. The following excerpt from the testimony of Chairman McNutt last May is reproduced in clarification of the situation:

The estimates were developed and prepared upon the basis of conditions existing in late February. At that time it was not possible to determine the full effect of the Executive order providing for the 48-hour week and the Executive order stabilizing wages had not been signed. These orders have placed additional burdens upon our field operating units, particularly the Employment Office Facilities and Services. An estimate of the amount required to meet the full impact of these orders might have been included here, but it was not possible to prepare a comprehensive justification of such estimates in the time available. Therefore, after discussing the matter with the Executive Director, I decided that the best course to follow would be to present the original estimates, then analyze the additional work loads and, at a later date, present necessary supplemental estimates with complete justifications. If we were to attempt it now we would be guessing. Later, I think, we can give you complete justification.

Largely because of the anticipated impact of the orders mentioned, it has been found necessary, as indicated by the Executive Director in his general statement to you regarding the manpower program and the organization of the Commission, to change the organizational concept. This estimate, preparation of which started in February, is based upon a field operation supervised by 12 regional offices to which the area offices report. The recent developments described above indicate that for successful operation it is necessary that we focus operating control at the State level under general coordination by regional supervisory staffs. Instructions have been issued to reorganize the field on this basis which I hope will be accomplished within the next few months, after which I can present a complete statement of the reorganization and request the supplemental funds that will be necessary for carrying on under the new organization.

The basis of the additional amounts and the changes in the manpower program and situation as it was projected last February are succinctly set forth in the following summary of the testimony of Chairman McNutt on this bill:

1. The necessity for rigid application of the 48-hour week in many areas and industries in order that over-all requirements for manpower may be reduced to a minimum. The installation of the 48-hour week in critical labor shortage areas and in certain critical industries took place after the regular Budget was submitted.
2. The President's "hold the line" order which required the development of a Nation-wide stabilization plan by the War Manpower Commission. The main purpose of this plan is to control more effectively the hiring and transfer of workers, thereby reducing labor turn-over and the prevention of inflationary trends through job transfers at higher pay.
3. Adoption of the extended War Manpower Commission program in critical labor-shortage areas. This program provides for the establishment of manpower priority and production urgency committees, as well as for the development of controlled referral programs. On the basis of experience on the west coast and in Buffalo and Louisville, the adoption of such a program is essential at the present moment if top priority war industries are to be adequately staffed. This type of program is in line with the Baruch-Hancock report and is being energetically supported by the Production Executive Committee of the War Production Board, as well as the other procurement agencies.
4. In addition to the development of controlled referral plans, adaptation of a west coast program will require the rapid development of expanded labor utilization programs in all such areas. Such utilization programs, consisting of plant surveys at the request and with the concurrence of war employers, will be a major factor in reducing manpower demands in war plants to a realistic minimum.
5. Since labor shortages are facing us in 71 critical production areas throughout the country, United States Employment Service local offices will be called upon to carry out extended recruitment and mobilization campaigns. Such campaigns, which have been conducted in Baltimore, Louisville, and other points in the country have been effective in bringing thousands of additional women into the labor market. In addition to such local recruiting campaigns, it will be necessary

to transfer workers from labor surplus areas, and funds will be needed for rapid extension and expansion of the present United States Employment Service clearance program, which during 1942 was effective in bringing 408,000 workers into labor shortage areas.

6. Increasing demands upon the local offices of the United States Employment Service to assist in the effective replacement of the increasing number of men receiving physical disability discharges from the armed services.

7. In the face of national manpower shortages, it will be necessary to import some 40,000 workers if current manpower demands are to be met. These workers will be brought to this country from our Territorial possessions, and in particular, from Puerto Rico. Adequate funds to provide for the importation of such workers are immediately necessary.

8. The integration of the War Manpower Commission organization into 48 State set-ups and the necessary organization of State war manpower commission offices. This development was indicated in my statement to the regular Appropriations Committee last winter.

Necessary net additions to the labor force in the current fiscal year are now estimated at 1,400,000 arrived at as the result of requirements of the armed forces and the munitions industry and the numbers of workers estimated to be available from nonagricultural industry not engaged in war production. The armed forces which had 9,300,000 on July 1, 1943, are estimated to rise to 11,300,000 by July 1, 1944, an increase of 2,000,000. The munitions industry, which had employment of 9,600,000 on July 1, 1943, is estimated to require a net increase of 2,000,000 by July 1, 1944. These 2 requirements total 4,000,000 workers of which it is presently estimated that 2,600,000 can be transferred from other nonagricultural industries, leaving approximately 1,400,000, not now in the labor force, to be found.

The net addition of this number of workers is slightly in excess of the net addition formerly estimated. The serious problems with respect to manpower, however, in addition to securing additional workers, is the proper distribution of that manpower, the proper referral to the critical industries needing it, the problem of keeping manpower already employed in essential industry from leaving that employment for less essential employment, and the greatest of all difficulties—that of intensive utilization of manpower already employed to avoid waste both in human labor and in the cost of munitions for the Government. This latter problem the committee regards as the most important and necessitous situation facing the Commission and the various committees and agencies cooperating with it.

The Commission has cataloged 72 labor-market areas in the United States as critical from the standpoint of acute shortage of workers compared with 31 such areas 9 months ago. Typical critical situations outlined to the committee by Chairman McNutt comprise a need on the west coast within the next 6 months of almost a half million workers to meet the needs of industry and the armed forces, of which 200,000 are estimated to be necessary to be brought in from other parts of the country, 65,000 workers estimated for this month in Detroit, 15,500 in Baltimore, and 29,000 in Buffalo. These are cited as typical examples of the situations occurring in lesser degree in the 72 critical areas. Commencing on page 1069 of the hearings, there is incorporated a list of the regional classification of labor markets divided into four groups of relative need of supply of labor. Group I in each region comprises the 72 areas of acute labor shortage currently existing.

Maximum utilization of existing manpower resources in existing war plants is receiving the attention of the Commission. The additional funds provided by the bill will contribute materially to enable it to intensify its efforts in assisting industries to make the best use of labor already employed before additional forces are supplied. The committee was advised during the course of the hearings that there is definitely underutilization of present manpower ranging from 20 to 25 percent. With respect to this situation the following excerpt from the testimony is offered:

The CHAIRMAN. The newspapers have been full of discussions recently of overstaffing and of hoarding of labor, and of the effect of the cost-plus system on the supply of labor. Under the cost-plus system the employer does not care how many employees he has, because the Treasury foots the bill.

What information has the Manpower Commission accumulated as to overstaffing in industry and as to hoarding by industrial firms, and as to the effect of the cost-plus system on labor?

Mr. APLEY. First, as to labor hoarding or overstaffing, that is all grouped under the question of the extent to which the present labor force is utilized.

We make individual studies of plants, and have made surveys, and have hundreds of cases where the utilization man has made a complete survey and made recommendations to management. We have a very definite observation, Nation-wide, that the labor force of this country is probably from 20 to 25 percent underutilized.

It is necessary to make certain observations about that because there has been so much discussion of the question of underutilization as it relates to the conditions that exist, and it has to be corrected. It is quite an assumption to believe that what exists is any more than could be helped under the conditions involved in the conversion to war production.

There are many cases where these plants have been transformed overnight and new plants built. Changing specifications cause the labor force to be unemployed for days at a time.

There are many conditions involved in the employment of hundreds of thousands of unskilled workers, training on the job, and conditions of that kind, that must be corrected and are being corrected, but I believe they are inherent in conversion from peacetime to wartime conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. Does your information indicate that these charges are well-founded?

Mr. McNUTT. The answer was that there is from 20 to 25 percent of underutilization.

Mr. APLEY. Many individual charges are well founded, but others are not. As to the general observation across the country, there is definitely underutilization of manpower which could not be helped, under conditions of war conversion.

The CHAIRMAN. What steps are you taking to remedy the situation?

Mr. APLEY. The system I outlined to you in my opening statement of setting up definitely the relative urgency of production, the establishment of manpower needs, and the establishment of employment ceilings for employers.

We are getting from the procurement agencies and the War Production Board the man-hours per unit for production. We did not know when they started to make Liberty ships how long it would take, but we now know how long it will take, and how many man-hours will be required for bombers and pursuit ships. These man-hours are being interpreted into employment ceilings for individual employers.

The CHAIRMAN. You are extending that to all war industries?

Mr. APLEY. Our objective and hope is to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has this system been in operation?

Mr. APLEY. That is the kind of thing we are doing in the west-coast plants, and it went in on the 15th of September.

The CHAIRMAN. You have it in mind to extend it, but you have not extended it to any industry except the shipbuilding industry?

Mr. APLEY. It extends beyond shipbuilding. That is one reason why we are here asking for the staff to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Has your experience up to this time in industry uncovered reservoirs of labor that were being hoarded, or cases of overstaffing?

Mr. APLEY. I intentionally shied away from that word "hoarding." It sounds deliberate.

The CHAIRMAN. I used the term as the public understands it and as we as laymen understand it. We are using it as a term that specifies a practice which it is to the interest of the country to discourage and discontinue.

Mr. APPELEY. If you wish me to do so, I can give you an actual illustration of what has happened since the 15th of September. The State of Oregon, through this system I have described, has reduced its labor requirements by 56,000 workers and canceled all out-State orders for employees to be brought in. That is one important indication.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you have secured a release by Oregon of the order for surplus labor?

Mr. APPELEY. It is a release of orders for additional labor.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the hoarding of labor?

Mr. APPELEY. There are many illustrations of the release of workers already on the pay roll.

In the Buffalo area, which is a very critical area, on the 14th of June, there were 58 firms that were not keeping up with their production schedules because of manpower shortages. Today there are only 15.

The Commission has reformed its departmental and field forces into a line and staff organization, reducing the organization of the regional offices to a purely supervisory executive staff, provided for a central organization for each State, and has integrated with that State organization the area offices and the field offices of the Employment Service. This organization and its functioning capacity is outlined by Vice Chairman Appley commencing on page 1075 of the hearings. The funds provided in the bill make no addition to the departmental staff in Washington which is held at the levels provided by Congress in the regular bill. The augmentations of staff are entirely in the field offices.

Commission, proper.—The additional sum of \$2,849,000 will provide the organization required for proper organization of the State Manpower Commission offices to consist of a total force of 904 persons of which 216 will be transferred from present regional offices, leaving a net addition of 688 personnel for State offices. An additional 452 personnel is provided for the opening of 11 new area offices in critical labor markets and providing additional staff for 77 area offices in existing area offices situated in critical labor markets. These additions are provided on a 6 months' basis instead of 7 months contemplated by the Budget estimates and the decrease of \$475,000 is effected largely on that account in the salary, travel, and other expense items.

Training within industry.—The committee recommends the sum of \$461,500 for training-within-industry service as a supplement to the present appropriation of \$1,686,000. This is a very valuable service, recognized and endorsed by labor and management in connection with the in-plant training of workers. The assistance rendered consists of consultation, advice, and instruction of foremen and supervisors in programs of training workers in better methods of performing their tasks. Persons employed for the duty are practical and experienced in industrial procedures. The full-time force under the present funds is 373 supplemented by 581 persons serving without compensation. In connection with the regular bill for 1944 the committee recognized the value of the service but made reductions based upon the inability of the Commission to secure qualified personnel. This condition is resolved and the committee now feels that the overwhelming desire on all hands for the service and the enthusiastic endorsement of its highly practical value warrants additional funds. The amount

granted covers the salaries and expenses of 145 additional personnel for work in plants on the basis of 6 months.

Estimates furnished the committee indicate that approximately 30,000 plants carry the bulk of the war industry load. It is not practicable and administratively feasible to reach all of these plants. The force presently provided can reach between 9,000 and 10,000 of the more important plants in the present fiscal year and with the augmented staff, it is estimated that from 13,000 to 15,000 can be reached. No expense is incurred by the United States in connection with this training with the exception of these instructors. All other costs are borne by the industry.

Employment office facilities and services.—The Budget estimate of \$9,061,000 is reduced to \$5,900,000, a cut of \$3,161,000. The Budget figure contemplated \$1,584,229 to increase compensation of personnel to the levels established by State compensation rates in accordance with recent State increases, \$2,518,501 to place personnel of employment offices on the levels of Federal pay classifications, and \$4,958,270 for 3,848 additional personnel for employment offices, including 200 personnel and \$214,785 for veterans' placement officers in military and naval hospitals in connection with the proper advice and placement of veterans of this war upon discharge from the hospitals following recovery from service disabilities.

The committee has disallowed the item of \$2,518,501 for raising the compensation of employment office personnel to the Federal levels of pay classification. These offices were formerly State offices and the employees were State employees, the offices being maintained by the States on a 50-50 basis, the Federal share being supplied by grants to the States. They were taken over by the Federal Government on January 1, 1942, as a Federal enterprise in connection with the war effort. Employees have been continued at the pay rates established for them by the respective States in which they were located. The item has been presented and considered and rejected twice previously by the committee and a provision in the current law prohibits the use of any existing funds for making such readjustment.

Approval is given to the item of \$1,584,229 to grant increases to employment office personnel to accord with the increases granted by the various States to State employees. Since this personnel is still paid at State employee rates of compensation it is only just that raises given to State employees should be granted to this group of Federal personnel. The amount affects a total of 8,453 persons and the data with respect to the number by States, the State action, the effective date, and the respective amounts involved, are found on page 1208 of the hearings.

The sum of \$4,958,270 for 3,848 additional personnel and other expenses of employment offices is reduced to \$4,315,771, a decrease of \$642,499. This cut is effected by placing the additional personnel on a basis of 6 months' employment instead of 7 months as contemplated by the Budget request. No additions are contemplated in the quotas of employment offices, the number remaining at 1,500 full-time and 2,500 part-time offices. The additional personnel of 3,848, less the 200 to be assigned to hospitals, or 3,648, would be distributed to these offices on the basis of the work load in the area in which the office is located.

The original appropriation for the employment offices for the present fiscal year is \$47,500,000 which is \$8,027,000 less than the original 1944 Budget request. In connection with this decrease the committee stated in its report that the reduction was made in anticipation of a slackening of the work of these offices for three reasons: (1) Industries engaged in war production were reaching peak levels of employment where no additional personnel would be required; (2) all available workers were so rapidly being absorbed by industry that whatever jobs might be available would not have registrants; and (3) the curtailment of the shifting of workers from one job to another would lighten the load of the employment offices. The committee has questioned the War Manpower Commission closely on the present situation as compared with that envisioned by the committee in acting on the previous request. The statement of Vice Chairman Appley is clear, succinct, and to the point:

MR. APLEY. One of the difficulties, Mr. Chairman, under which we work in our budget activities, as well as our organizational activities, is that the War Manpower Commission general administration budget and the U. S. E. S. budget are separate items. It creates confusion, because the United States Employment Service is an integral part of our War Manpower Commission organization. It would be much easier to build our budget and explain it if these were all in one appropriation. Many of the items that Mr. McNutt, outlined in his opening statement as to the increased load apply to the United States Employment Service and the War Manpower Commission positions.

When we discussed this budget with the committee in June, we stated that we did not have an estimate in relation to the 48-hour week. The United States Employment Service local office carried the largest part of the load in relation to the administration of the 48-hour week. An employer, for example, is not expected to go on a 48-hour week unless by doing so he can release workers or reduce recruitment. Therefore he will discuss with the Employment Service workers that he will release in accordance with the 48-hour schedule, and when he will release them. The Employment Service endeavors to find positions for those people, so that they are not unemployed and on unemployment compensation.

That consists of a great volume of work that was not in our previous estimate, which we indicated would involve an increased load. Furthermore, the issuance of certificates of availability, by which we try to get workers to stay on their jobs or go to jobs where they are more needed, is involved in this supplemental estimate. At the time we were before the committee last spring we were just developing this stabilization plan. Our experience then was not definite. We did not know actually how many people would be asking for statements of availability or wanting to move. We did not know exactly how we would handle requests for statements of availability. Since that time we have a definite estimate as to what the work load will be in connection with this kind of program.

One reason the work load is greater than we anticipated is this: Some people visualize the issuance of a statement of availability as the kind of procedure by which a worker comes in and says, "I want a certificate," and the person attending at the window says, "What is your reason?" He says, "Well, I have been laid off." The person at the window thereupon makes out a certificate of availability and gives it to the worker. If that were the way we did the job, it would not be very intelligently done, or very effective. What we are doing now and have experimented with very constructively, is trying to get these interviewers to sit down with the worker and find out exactly why he wanted to leave his job, and the interviewer will then call up the employer and say, "This man has left you, but he would like to go back. Would you take him back?" And in thousands of cases it has reestablished the relationship and has gotten thousands of workers to go back to their former work. In other words, it takes more time to do a constructive job of getting a man not to desire a statement than it does to issue it.

As I said, in Buffalo, 4,000 workers were convinced that they should not leave their jobs. We were very much concerned last spring in talking to the committee because there was such a large percentage of statements of availability issued. It was running then between 60 and 70 percent. It has been reduced now to around 30 percent, because people will be going where they are needed, and that load is pretty well carried by the United States Employment Service.

One comment of the committee, that the employment peak of the industry should be reached very soon, does not allow for a very basic conception of this budget. The United States Employment Service is not just recruiting people. They are trying to get people to stay where they are. They are trying to direct the movement of people who are moving in the labor market. They are not only trying to reduce the turn-over, they are also trying to see that the people who move go where they should go.

The larger your labor force, the harder it is to keep them on the job, and the more work you have to do in connection with the labor turn-over. If your labor force is, let us say, 48,000,000, and your turn-over is 5 percent, you have fewer people to deal with in movement of labor than if your labor force is 65,000,000 and your turn-over is over 5 percent. And since discussing it with the committee last spring, we have found that the labor force will not only be larger, but that our turn-over is higher because of the inherent situation of having more jobs than there are people; so that the fact that the industrial pay rolls finally meet their peak does not accurately indicate a reduction in the load for the Employment Service, because the people do not stay put.

Nonagricultural placements in February of this year, when the original Commission budget was formulated, were 648,000, in May they were 708,000, and in June they were 1,164,000. In September, the latest available date for accurate numbers of statements of availability, the number of such applications was 1,100,000. The number for the 9-month period October 1 to June 30 is placed at approximately 9,000,000. In connection with the operation of the controlled referral plan for workers, it is estimated that such a plan will be in operation in all critical manpower-shortage areas and in 25 percent of all prospective shortage manpower areas by December 1 next.

Migration of workers.—The Budget request of \$4,125,000 is reduced to \$2,125,000, a decrease of \$2,000,000. The proposal contemplates the transportation to the United States, chiefly from Puerto Rico, of approximately 40,000 unskilled workers. The expense involved provided an average of \$100 per person for cost of transportation only from the country of origin to the port of entry into the United States and return to point of origin from port of entry, transportation in the United States to be defrayed by the industry agreeing to employ the worker. The committee is advised that shortages of unskilled labor for heavy work in industry—work not suitable to be performed by women—are increasingly in evidence or in prospect in the castings industry, the jute industry, the railway industry (maintenance of way), metal mining and smelting industry, and the lumber industry, particularly wood and paper pulp.

The committee feels that while the Federal Government is paying this transportation to the port of entry and on return from the port of entry to point of origin, that wherever possible industry should be requested to reimburse the Government for this cost so that the entire expense of transportation will be borne by the industries utilizing the labor.

A letter has been received from the Under Secretary of War calling the attention of the committee to the importance of making provision for track-maintenance labor in connection with the transportation of troops and materials of war.

The committee has inserted a limitation on the appropriation prohibiting its use for recruitment and transportation of labor for employment in agriculture, for which purpose funds have already been made available until December 31, 1943, and an additional request is pending for the period of the calendar year 1944.

The committee has omitted a provision of legislation from the bill exempting this temporary unskilled labor from the provisions of the 30 percent withholding of gross earnings within the United States of nonresident aliens and also from the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943 which requires withholding of 20 percent of gross earnings. This matter in the case of some aliens can be handled administratively by the Treasury Department. The committee would suggest that if legislation is needed the matter be taken up through the appropriate legislative channel.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

The amount that may be expended from the war shipping revolving fund for administrative expenses in the fiscal year 1944 is increased from \$9,650,000 to \$12,000,000, or by \$2,350,000. This increase is granted to enable the Administration to recruit and train a force of examiners to bring about a more economical and expeditious operation in ship repairs. The Administration is operating practically all of the American flag ocean going merchant tonnage except that controlled by the Army and Navy and some in the coastwise trade. It also affects lend-lease repair of tonnage operated under other United Nations flags and entering our ports. The annual repair bill of this tonnage, including alterations, reconditioning, and war damage, is approximately \$500,000,000. Approximately 550 vessels are in a repair status each week. The work is performed in some 83 major repair yards in the United States and much of it is rush work the extent of which is often indeterminate until damages have been ascertained. Repairs are made under a master agreement which is jointly used by the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission. The agreement is not much more than a schedule of rates and charges to be paid by these agencies, based upon their audits of contractors' costs for other jobs and officials admit that cost of Government repair jobs on ships under war conditions is at the mercy of the contractors except for provisions to exercise the right of recapture of excess profits, renegotiation, and change of rates based upon determination of costs of similar jobs by the same yard.

The War Shipping Administration has proposed the recruitment and training of a force of examiners to be stationed on each vessel under repair to check material and labor costs while the jobs are under way. Such a force contemplated two men for each ship during the period of repair, based on some 550 ships constantly under repair, allowing for extra shifts, leaves of absence, etc., a total of more than 5,000 such examiners at a cost of \$4,950,000 for this fiscal year and \$12,500,000 for a full year.

The committee is much impressed with the savings estimated to result from the establishment of such a procedure, placed by Deputy Administrator Douglas at \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year when in full operation. The program of recruitment and training of such a large force with the fiscal year so well advanced seemed to the committee impossible of accomplishment and upon restudy and revision of the plan, provision has been made for salaries and expenses of a force of 1,500, at a cost of \$2,350,000 for this year. Some personnel has already been recruited and trained and is at work and has shown results. Efforts are being centered upon securing placement of

veterans of the present war who possess adequate qualifications and who still are physically qualified and can be trained for performance of this responsible work. The committee feels that the War Shipping Administration is fully aware of the desirability of checking repair costs and the program should be pressed vigorously but carefully in every effort to protect the Government's huge expenditure. Wherever possible mutual arrangements should be worked out between the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission to utilize each other's inspection forces where ships of each agency are undergoing repairs in the same yards at the same time. If the force provided can show satisfactory results and needs augmentation during the present fiscal year the committee will consider further requests upon a showing of commensurate results.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The total recommended for salaries and expenses of the Commission is \$1,605,705, a decrease of \$694,295. The amount allowed comprises three items of \$688,000 for salaries and expenses, \$26,000 for printing and binding, and \$891,705 for salaries and expenses (national defense). The aggregate of these sums is \$694,295 less than the Budget request.

Centralization of personnel records.—The first two items of \$688,000 for salaries and expenses and \$26,000 for printing and binding, total of \$714,000, are granted for a centralization in the offices of the Commission of the personnel and retirement records of Federal employees. A complete outline of the present procedure of keeping these records in the departments and agencies and the proposed procedure of maintaining them in the Commission is outlined in the hearing. The new procedure is the result of joint surveys by representatives of the staff of the Commission and the Bureau of the Budget. The committee is advised that the change also has the approval of the Federal Council of Personnel Administration and the various agencies of the Government affected by the change. At the present time these records are kept in the departments and agencies either by manual entries or by typewriter and are in arrears in many cases and not adequately maintained.

Data presented to the committee shows that a total of 1,800 positions with annual salaries of \$3,000,000 is required in the agencies to perform this work. The proposal approved by the committee provides for the necessary force to centralize the records and bring them current and to operate the centralized system in the Commission. The committee is advised by Commission representatives that this can be accomplished by July 1 next. The \$688,000 recommended in the bill provides the necessary personnel and expenses on a 3-month basis for installation of the system and for the personnel required to operate it centrally on a 6-month basis during the present fiscal year. The net annual saving to result from this change is estimated at 1,429 employees and \$2,293,800, representing the difference between 1,800 employees and \$3,000,000 cost to the agencies under the old system and 371 employees and \$706,200 operating cost to the Commission under the new system. The committee has caused to be inserted on page 1369 of the hearings a tabulation of the agencies and the employees to be dispensed with in each and the amount of their salaries. The attention and notice of the agencies, Bureau of the Budget officials, and the Commission, are specifically directed to this specification of

savings. The committee will expect the decreases to be reflected in connection with the submission of the estimates for the fiscal year 1945.

The advantages of the centralized system are outlined by Commissioner Flemming in the hearings. They are convincing and seem so advantageous that it is difficult to understand why such a method of dealing with such an important administrative problem had not been devised before. The centralization of the records and placing them upon cards that can be assorted and handled by mechanical devices, in addition to the economy of the operation, should furnish quickly and accurately from one central source the vital information which the Executive, Congress, and the public should have with respect to Federal employment and personnel. Its speedy compilation will also be of benefit to the Board of Actuaries in evaluating the retirement funds and the costs of the retirement system—data that is not now procured as accurately and as timely as it should be to comply with their duties under the law.

Federal personnel.—There is frequent current discussion and confusion concerning statistics of Federal personnel. Data are not available to clarify the public vision. Totals are discussed and there is constant allegation, and undoubtedly some of it just, that there is overstaffing and excess employment. The large number, approximating 3,300,000 as of July is cited as being "too many." There exists no satisfactory set of statistics to show the various categories of work which the personnel is engaged in—how much of it in manufacturing and repair operations, clerical operations, research operations, etc.

The published totals impress the average person as being the full-time regular salaried personnel. Such impression is misleading because in the published totals are included temporary employees, personnel paid on a "when actually employed" basis for short periods usually on a per diem pay, and personnel serving without any pay or for \$1 a year. Much of the current confusion is due to the lack of any centralized system of keeping and furnishing these records and statistics and the committee commends the Civil Service Commission for endeavoring to throw some light upon the situation. The centralization of personnel records should form the basis for more intelligent and clear data with respect to Federal employment in all its phases and the committee hopes that as soon as this is done and the new system operating, the monthly report of the Commission on Federal employment will give the layman data and statistics that can be interpreted, understood, and accepted by everybody and give bases for intelligent action on Federal manpower problems.

Various methods have been suggested for curbing excess personnel. The War Overtime Pay Act contains a requirement that the Bureau of the Budget shall survey Federal personnel needs every 3 months and establish ceilings of employment for all agencies. That procedure is being followed and is undoubtedly resulting in curtailments. No one is able to say, with opinion based upon ascertained facts, that there is any definite percentage of excess, but most responsible officials are willing to admit that there is some. Rumors and somewhat frequently isolated cases of personal experiences of individuals with no work to do are reported but specification is seldom given. The committee has interrogated the Director of the Budget and Commissioner Flemming, who are closer to the over-all problem of personnel

than perhaps anyone else in the Federal service. Over-all administrative controls and procedures are of some help in enforcing "manpower" savings but Commissioner Flemming reached the heart of the matter when he told the committee that the controls which Congress and the Executive might set up are dependent for their execution upon administrative and supervisory officials and if every such person from the head of the agency down to the smallest unit supervisor properly exercised such authority with respect to utilization of personnel the problem could be largely solved.

Congress does not want to hinder the war effort by cutting personnel funds for necessary operations in order to get rid of some surplus. It does not wish to take "arbitrary" action. Yet if correction cannot and is not applied administratively the only recourse is a curtailment of funds. Commendable reductions have been made in recent months in the total Federal employment. There was a net decrease of 24,223 in July and the War Department in August reduced approximately 145,000. There will have to be increases on account of some war activities and there will be reductions in others. The Commission is now estimating that the employment will stabilize at an average of 3,200,000 for the fiscal year, which, if realized, means that with employment at the beginning of the year at around 3,300,000 it must reduce to below 3,200,000 before the end of the year to attain that average.

The committee has examined personnel requirements in connection with this bill and has eliminated wherever possible and shortened the period of employment in other cases. Each administrative official should act to ascertain whether surplus personnel exists and whether short-cut methods can be employed to release personnel. The Nation is engaged in a life struggle and wasted manpower in Federal agencies is no more tolerable than in industries making war supplies. It should be found and released.

Salaries and expenses (national defense).—The remaining item under the Commission, salaries and expenses (national defense), consists of four component subitems: recruitment and placement activities, personnel qualification investigations, retirement records, and service records. In the cases of recruitment and placement, retirement records, and service records, the committee has allowed the Budget estimates on a 6 months' basis instead of an 8 months' basis as requested, and in the case of the work of investigation of personnel for appointment has allowed one-half of the requested force on a 6 months' basis instead of for 8 months.

Original funds for recruitment and placement for the fiscal year 1944 were based upon data before the committee last January. At that time it was known that placements for the fiscal year 1942 had totaled 1,549,000. They were then estimated for the fiscal year 1943 at 1,800,000, and for the fiscal year 1944 at 1,525,000 and based upon that data the committee made substantial reductions in the Commission's funds for 1944. Predicted data did not eventuate. Placements in fiscal 1943, instead of 1,800,000, reached 2,697,000, and placements for the present fiscal year in the first 3 months have exceeded 538,000 or the annual rate of over 2,100,000. The estimate for the year is 1,920,000 contrasted with an estimate last January on which the

current funds are based of 1,525,000. Placements constitute appointments both to fill new positions and to fill vacancies occurring by persons leaving the service.

The turn-over rate in existing personnel for the month of July was 7 percent. The estimated rate for the year is figured at an average of 5 percent per month, or 60 percent for the year, on the assumption that the total Federal force will average 3,200,000, thus requiring 1,920,000 placements. With the rate for the first 3 months indicating a total of more than 2,100,000, the estimated figure of 1,920,000 seems reasonable. Data furnished the committee indicates that the rate for the Federal Government of 7.1 percent turn-over for July compares with an average rate in private industry of 7.4 percent. While it becomes necessary to provide additional funds on account of the number of additional placements the committee is happy to note that the cost per placement has been reduced from \$4.99 to \$4.18.

The additional amount included on account of investigation of personnel for appointment is allowed on a 6 months' basis and in the amount of half the additional personnel and expenses requested. As of June 30, 1943, the Commission had on hand and uninvestigated a total of 55,417 cases. The Commission estimates that the present force plus the additional personnel would dispose of cases currently received and attack the backlog to such an extent as to close the fiscal year with an arrearage of approximately 23,000. The smaller force allowed by the committee will cause a somewhat larger arrearage at the end of the fiscal year but considerably lower than the number on hand on June 30 last. With assignment of investigators to the more important personnel for war agencies all priority work should be given fairly prompt attention and inroads made on the most pressing of arrears cases.

A comparatively small additional force is allowed on a 6 instead of an 8 months' basis in connection with retirement refund claims. Persons leaving the Federal employ with less than 5 years' service are entitled to refund of their retirement deductions with interest. Due to the very large turn-over the amount of these claims for refund has placed a heavy burden on the staff. The Commission received 46,381 such claims in the entire fiscal year 1942, 248,460 in the fiscal year 1943, and the estimate for the present fiscal year is 600,000. Claims in arrears of adjudication at the end of the fiscal year 1943 were 127,500, which, with 600,000 new claims anticipated for 1944 makes a total for disposition in 1944 of 727,500 claims. Even with the additional force provided the arrearage at the end of fiscal 1944 will be in excess of that at the end of 1943. Persons who have left the service are entitled to more prompt refund of their money than is now possible. Interest on employee deposits ceases on termination of employment and retention of their funds for unduly long periods is not just. While the amounts of the claims are relatively small the sums are important to the individual claimants.

Original funds for the fiscal year 1944 for maintenance of personnel action records were based upon estimates last January of 3,670,000 such actions. When the fiscal year 1943 closed, 7,885,000 such actions were recorded. Based upon experience thus far in this fiscal year the number is now estimated at 13,208,500, or 9,538,500 in excess of the number for which funds were granted. Additional funds provided, on a 6 instead of an 8 months' basis, will not entirely handle current

receipts and clear up the arrearage by June 30 but should substantially do so.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

National Youth Administration.—In abolishing the National Youth Administration at the close of the fiscal year 1943, Congress made available a total of \$4,500,000 for expenses of liquidation, including payment of accrued and annual leave of terminated employees, inventory and turn-over of property of \$75,000,000 value to the Procurement Division, and wind-up of its affairs, and stipulated that all this should be done by January 1, 1944. Inventory and turn-over of all property will have been accomplished by that date. On June 30, 1943, the National Youth Administration had 53,373 youth workers and 11,760 administrative personnel. All youth employment was terminated prior to the signing of the supply bill on July 12, 1943. Administrative employment was reduced from the 11,760 on June 30 to 764 on September 30 and the bulk of liquidation will be accomplished as directed by January 1. There will remain after that date the disposition of a considerable amount of wind-up business which follows in the aftermath of the sudden termination of any agency as large and with as widespread activities as the National Youth Administration. Work to be done after January 1 includes settlement of accounts with the General Accounting Office, involving innumerable files and accounting records now scattered over the entire country (the General Accounting Office has not started the audit of accounts for the fiscal year 1943), settlement of property damage and other claims; payment of invoices, transportation bills, and other outstanding obligations; handling personnel records of former administrative employees and references to records of youths formerly employed; and final disposition of approximately 33 carloads of Government records which are needed in connection with liquidation and for future reference in connection with National Youth Administration affairs.

A general request was presented for the continuation, after January 1 and until June 30 next, of the entire unexpended liquidation balance estimated as of that date to approximate \$548,000, with authority for the use of that sum until June 30 for wind-up expenses. In lieu of this general authority the committee has made provision for extension, until June 30 next, of such part of the unexpended balance as may be necessary to pay obligations and annual leave which have accrued prior to January 1, and has further made provision for the use of not more than \$145,000, including salaries and expenses to be incurred during the period, January 1 to June 30, 1944, for a liquidating force in the District of Columbia and in the field, at a cost not exceeding \$75,000 and not to exceed \$50,000 for microfilming the more important records. This provision is in lieu of a total of \$291,000 suggested by the National Youth Administration office in response to committee advice that it would not extend a liquidation balance without knowledge of what amount of new obligations was intended to be incurred during the period in question. The plan of the National Youth Administration contemplated maintenance of 11 temporary field offices for settlement of accounts and centralization of field records. The committee feel that not more than 6 of such offices need to be maintained during this clean-up period and has adjusted the funds accordingly. Provision was also sought for a director of the liquidation work,

at \$6,500. The committee believes that the direction of liquidation of the National Youth Administration can be consolidated with the liquidation office for Civilian Conservation Corps and has accordingly placed a salary limitation of \$5,600 and transferred the entire appropriation from the War Manpower Commission and placed it under the direct supervision of the office of the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency.

Vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry.—The Budget estimates of \$7,045,000 for grants to States and \$297,000 for administrative expenses of the Federal Security Agency are reduced, respectively, to \$3,500,000 and \$100,000, a decrease of \$3,742,000.

A new act, Public Law 113, became effective July 6, 1943, known as the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943 (Barden-La Follette Act), revising drastically the 1920 act with respect to vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry. The new law seeks a more speedy rehabilitation of these disabled persons, including the blind, with a view to their return to employment to augment the short supply of manpower.

The act of 1920, as amended, supported the rehabilitation program with the States on a half-and-half matching basis, the limit of the Federal contribution being fixed at not more than \$3,500,000 annually. The 1943 act changes the basis of Federal aid in a number of ways, as follows: (1) 100 percent Federal cost of rehabilitating persons disabled in civilian defense activities, including merchant seamen and persons disabled in defense industry; (2) 100 percent Federal contribution of the cost of State administrative, guidance, and placement services; (3) 50 percent Federal grant of the cost of rehabilitation, including medical and physical treatment as needed and hospitalization up to 90 days; and (4) 100 percent Federal discretionary grants to States until July 1, 1945, in cases of States which have exhausted State funds for matching under (3).

Prior to the summer recess Congress made available from funds then pending for carrying out the old law, the sum of \$3,205,000 toward carrying out this new act. The program outlined to the committee in connection with the present budget estimate contemplates a total fiscal program for this year of \$14,250,000, consisting of \$4,000,000 of State funds and \$10,250,000 of Federal funds. The committee was advised that the program contemplated for the fiscal year 1945 is approximately \$20,000,000 of Federal and State funds.

As of the date of the hearings, October 12, no State plans had been approved under the new law and the committee was advised that it would be 6 or 7 weeks before all new State plans were in, reviewed, and approved, which would be an approximate date of December 1.

Of the \$3,205,000 made available heretofore for grants to States during this fiscal year, approximately \$1,600,000, or one-half had been granted for the first half of the fiscal year. Under the new law, when State plans have been approved, grants are to be made on a quarterly basis. States have approximately \$4,000,000 available for matching Federal grants on the 50-50 basis for rehabilitation. The provision of \$3,500,000 in this bill with \$3,205,000 previously available makes a total of Federal funds for this fiscal year of \$6,705,000 of which \$4,000,000 would be available to match State funds leaving \$2,705,000 available for grants for 100 percent administrative,

guidance, and placement work by the States and 100 percent cost of rehabilitating war-disabled civilians (estimated at \$250,000), instead of the \$6,250,000 requested.

The Budget estimate was based on 226,000 cases of rehabilitation cases in the current fiscal year. There is an estimated 1,330,000 persons in the various States deemed to be eligible for such rehabilitation. The number receiving rehabilitation in State agencies as of September 1 is approximately 70,000. The number of applications on file in State agencies for rehabilitation on that date is 276,000. The committee desires to call attention to a tabulation on page 910 of the hearing for the fiscal years 1938 to 1944, showing gross expenditures for the program, number of applicants, number of cases processed, and number of persons placed in employment.

The committee feels that it has made ample provision for the present fiscal year, considering the fact that State plans have not yet been approved and knowing the difficulties of securing services of physicians and hospitals for rehabilitation work in many cases and the shortage of teachers in many schools.

Attention is invited to the very liberal fiscal policy adopted by the Federal Government in the enactment of this law, changing the basis of Federal aid from the former ratio of 50-50 to that proposed under the Budget estimates of approximately 70-30. The policy of the Federal Government granting to States 100 percent of their administrative, guidance, and placement costs can be productive of a very heavy Federal burden. It sets an unusual precedent in the relationship of the Federal Government and the States in the matter of grants of funds for various purposes. The law has been enacted, but the committee nevertheless desires to call attention to what has been done and desires to admonish the Federal Security Agency that administrative action in approving State set-ups for this purpose should be most conservatively taken.

Public Health Service—Nurses' training.—Approval is given to \$7,500,000 of a budget estimate of \$10,000,000 for training of nurses under the act of June 15, 1943 (Bolton Act). The initial appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944 was made in the sum of \$45,000,000 in the act of July 12, 1943, toward an entirely new Federal program designed to provide an adequate supply of nurses for the war period. The law provides Federal grants for nurses' training to cover tuition, maintenance, uniforms, and a small stipend to the nurse during the period of the course. The \$45,000,000, previously granted, was based upon the best estimates at the time and was made without previous extensive experience under conditions provided by the new law. At the time the \$45,000,000 was allowed, Congress was advised that the cost for the entire fiscal year would approximate \$65,000,000, and this latter figure has been restated to the committee in the accompanying hearings as still being the estimated total for the year. There have been variables in the program as originally estimated. The number of nurses has not yet reached the number originally estimated and the estimated per capita cost of the 36-month course for student nurses has been revised from the original \$1,250 to \$1,685 per nurse.

As of the date of the hearings (October 12) there were 1,255 nursing schools eligible to give this training and of these 1,003 had applied for approval to give it, and 869 had been approved to give it. On the basis of the allotments made from the \$45,000,000 as of the date of

the hearing approximately 84,000 cadet nurses would receive training, of which 41,000 are new cadet nurses, while the goal for the year is 65,000 new student nurses for the year. With the present appropriation allocated and committed, with additional schools seeking approval, and additional enrollments contemplated in presently approved schools; and with refresher and post-graduate courses to be provided, the Public Health Service is without funds to make further positive additional commitments for approving additional schools and additional enrollments. This is being done currently, but on a basis of "if and when" the additional funds are appropriated.

The program of \$65,000,000 for the fiscal year depends upon the number of students to enroll for the training. This program, if it materializes, would require \$20,000,000 additional for this fiscal year instead of the \$7,500,000 allowed in the bill. The committee feels that at the present rate of recruitment it does not appear likely that the anticipated enrollment will be attained. It will be necessary to review the program again early in the coming session, and if additional funds are needed they must be provided.

The purpose of the new law is to attain an adequate supply of nurses for the armed forces and the domestic needs. There has been a fine response to this program. The Government has the first call on the services of senior cadet nurses. They will be available for the Army, Navy, Public Health Service, and Veterans' Administration. Enrollees must stipulate in their application for training that they will be available for military or other Federal, governmental, or essential civilian services for the duration of the present war.

While it is not mandatory under the law that funds be appropriated for this training, there is a moral obligation on the Congress to implement the act fully, especially since the program has been started. A failure to provide additional funds would result not only in a curtailment of the very laudable purpose, but would create an impossible situation in all of the nursing schools where a part of the students would be receiving their training at Federal expense and others would be denied it. Such a condition would be demoralizing and disruptive to the entire effort.

Public Health Service—Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals.—The Budget estimate of \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1944 is approved. The original appropriation for this purpose for the current year is \$10,510,700 against total obligations in fiscal 1943 of \$11,868,000. The additional sum for 1944 is occasioned by increased requirements for medical officers assigned to Coast Guard vessels and stations and for the contract care of Coast Guard personnel in other governmental and private hospitals. The daily patient load of Coast Guard personnel to be hospitalized is practically doubled for the current fiscal year as compared with the daily average upon which the original fund was allowed.

Public Health Service—Emergency health and sanitation.—The amount recommended is \$1,350,000 under a Budget estimate of \$2,350,000. The Budget estimate contemplated four projects: (1) \$100,000 for venereal-disease control in the Caribbean area, (2) \$500,000 for malaria control around military and naval hospitals and prisoner-of-war camps, (3) \$750,000 for major drainage projects in connection with sanitation control adjacent to war establishments, and (4) the furnishing of doctors and dentists to areas of the United

States unable otherwise to procure adequate medical service for civilian populations. The first three projects are approved and the fourth rejected.

The venereal-disease-control project for the Caribbean area is undertaken at the instance of military authorities. The program is a cooperative undertaking between the British and United States authorities, each Government providing \$100,000. The funds from British sources are already available. The program arises from a need for the protection of our troops at Caribbean bases. Very little work of venereal control has been done among the civilian populations. Incidence of the diseases, upon which there are no available statistics, is estimated by the Public Health Service at from 35 to 50 percent of the population.

The sum of \$500,000 for malaria control around Army and Navy hospitals and prisoner-of-war camps is undertaken at the request of the War Department. The letter of the Surgeon General of the Army and a list of the hospitals and camps by States are printed on page 970 of the hearings. The project is the reverse of previous control programs of this character, in that it seeks to protect the civilian population around the hospitals and camps instead of protecting the armed-service personnel within the reservations. Many prisoners of war and returned Army and Navy patients from overseas operations are afflicted with malaria. The project looks to a protection of the civilian population, the Public Health Service advising that malaria vectors are prevalent in every State. The item for major drainage in war areas of \$750,000 is likewise approved. Funds applicable during the present fiscal year are proving inadequate due to the addition of new war areas and the enlargement of existing areas, a total of 1,161 at the present time. Under present progress of the work the Public Health Service is faced with the problem of curtailment of effective operations during the winter months when manpower is more available than at any other season with a consequent enlargement of funds to be requested for the fiscal year 1945. Furnishing additional funds at this time will be in the interest of a more expeditious and economical conduct of the projects, all of which are at the request of military authority.

The Budget request contains an item of \$1,000,000 for emergency medical care to provide doctors for areas, principally war-industry areas, where the number of civilian physicians and dentists is inadequate for normal medical attention of the population. The amount contemplated \$573,000 for salaries and travel of 300 commissioned officers of the Public Health Service for such assignments and \$375,000 for 3 months' pay (\$750 each) and travel expenses (\$500 each) for the relocation of 300 private physicians. The committee has not approved this request.

Undoubtedly a critical situation exists in many areas due to the recruitment for the armed forces of approximately 50,000 doctors. The committee is advised that there are approximately 185,000 doctors in the United States counting those up to 101 years of age. Of these the armed forces have taken 50,000, leaving 135,000 doctors in the country available for the civilian population. An estimate made to the committee by a prominent medical authority indicates that some 40,000 to 50,000 of the 135,000 are ineffective practitioners leaving approximately 85,000 to 95,000 effective physicians to do the

work formerly done by the larger number. The Public Health Service advises that there are in the United States at this time some 213 communities that need physicians and dentists with a minimum need of 295 physicians and 53 dentists. This list is printed commencing on page 979 of the hearings. The survey of need throughout the United States is still incomplete. Surgeon General Parran has advised that in his opinion the situation in many areas is acute.

The committee in rejecting the Budget request does not minimize the need or the seriousness of the situations which exist. It does hesitate to inaugurate a program of this character with Federal funds to provide direct medical attention to the civilian population with physicians paid by the Federal Government. The committee has the opinion that out of the cooperative efforts of the Federal Government, the medical associations, the State departments of health, and the communities themselves, there will and should come a concerted and spontaneous effort to provide this need. Most of it is in war industry areas and it is inconceivable that such communities working with the industries, the affected population, and State and local authority, cannot inaugurate and maintain an adequate public-spirited program, financially sound, to serve this need. If the affected areas cannot and will not solve their local needs it may be necessary for the Federal Government in the interest of the general public health to step in, but until then the committee feels that Federal funds should be withheld under the contemplated procedure.

Office of Education—Teacher training.—Budget estimates of \$3,900,000 for payments to colleges and universities for training of teachers, and \$61,000 for administrative expenses in connection with the program, are denied by the committee. The estimate was predicated upon 10,000 refresher courses for teachers at \$90 each, 20,000 correspondence courses at \$60 each, 20,000 summer courses of 6 weeks at \$60 each, and 20,000 summer courses of 12 weeks at \$50 each. The objective of the training is to endeavor to supply an estimated shortage of teachers for the schools of the Nation placed by the Office of Education at 20,000 teachers. The reasons given the committee for the failure to keep teaching positions filled are: (1) the desire of teachers or those formerly aspiring to be teachers to do war work and thus contribute to the war effort, (2) higher salaries attracting persons from the teaching profession, and (3) induction of male teachers into the armed services and the desire of female teachers to enter the WAVES, WAC's, and other women's service organizations.

The committee is aware of the serious situation that confronts the schools. While there has been a reduced enrollment in the secondary schools, the problem is a serious one now and for the future. The most potent instrument to bring teachers back to the schools and to hold those already there, is the payment of adequate salaries. With uniformly low salaries for teachers quite universal, it is not difficult to understand how attractive the higher wages in war industry are to teachers and prospective teachers. While some States have increased teacher pay, the relative rise between those increases and the increases in industry still show a wide variance. Where States have increased wages in some adequate measure the situation shows great improvement.

If the committee felt that the proposal would serve to relieve the teacher shortage, even in moderate measure, it would gladly recommend it. The proposal as outlined, would not, in the opinion of the committee, afford much relief.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Public Buildings Administration.—The sum of \$2,920,000 is allowed for rental and operation expenses of Federal office buildings outside the District of Columbia in connection with the program of decentralization of activities. All of the projects under this amount are on a deficiency basis, having been provided for the fiscal year 1943 in a supplemental act too late to be incorporated in the regular appropriation bill for fiscal 1944.

The committee has rejected a budget request of \$2,000,000, to buy, from the RFC Mortgage Company, the premises at 100 McAllister Street, San Francisco, Calif. This property was purchased by the company at the request of the Treasury Department to meet an emergency for Federal office space in that city. It was purchased at a cost of \$1,860,000 and the company has expended \$140,000 for alterations to fit it (a former hotel) for use as an office building. It is across the street from the Federal office building, which was surrendered by other Federal activities to the Navy for office purposes in connection with expanded naval activities in the Pacific. No rental is being paid the company for the property but expenses of maintenance and operation are being defrayed from funds of the tenant Federal agencies. Taxes on the property are \$35,000 a year. The transaction for purchase was one about which Congress was not consulted. It was probably justified by the emergencies of the situation. The RFC Mortgage Company is a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which is owned by the United States. The committee instead of providing for reimbursement of the company has inserted a provision providing for a transfer of all right, title, and interest in the property to the Federal Works Agency, for and on behalf of the United States, without any reimbursement to the company. The transfer will save the annual taxes of \$35,000.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Budget estimates, totaling \$17,546,700, considered by the committee, are recommended with a reduction of \$258,985. The new funds provided for additional personnel at the Langley Field and Cleveland research laboratories and additional equipment for the latter, totaling \$2,557,400, and new construction at the following laboratories in the amounts stated: Langley Field, Va., \$8,804,200; Ames laboratory, Moffett Field, Calif., \$2,249,100; and Cleveland (Ohio) Engine Research Laboratory, \$3,936,000. In making their reduction in the Budget estimate the committee has allowed all new personnel requests based on an average of 5 months of the fiscal year instead of the estimated 6 months. Delay in recruitment of technical personnel and high turn-over rates indicate to the committee the practical impossibility of having all of the projected force by January 1 and maintaining it throughout the year. All construction and equipment items are approved as estimated.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics performs all of the fundamental aeronautical research for the Army and Navy and is particularly vital during war in assisting our air forces to keep abreast of necessary changes in design and types to maintain superiority over the enemy, not only in meeting his advances in the art but also in placing against the enemy, aircraft which have superior advantages over those operated by him. The Army and Navy are represented on the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics by General Arnold and Major General Echols of the Army Air Forces and Vice Admiral McCain and Rear Admiral Pace of the Navy Air Corps, and their endorsement of the program is found on pages 1540 and 1541 of the hearings.

Much of the discussion of this program has of necessity been kept from the printed record. It is no secret that the belligerents in this war, on both sides, are making every effort to control the air and provide aircraft superior to the antagonist, each realizing that superiority of equipment and personnel often outweighs superiority in numbers. Even with aircraft equal in performance and numbers, or even less, the belligerent on the defense has an advantage over the belligerent on the offensive due to distances offensive aircraft are required to travel in present theaters to reach their objectives, particularly fighter craft. Research, therefore, becomes highly important in keeping pace with construction programs and the changes on the fighting front.

The amount carried in the bill is designed to intensify research operations in connection with our \$20,000,000,000 aircraft procurement programs in the development of new types and to shorten the war. At the present time research facilities and personnel are adequate only to attack approximately 40 percent of the problems desired solved by the Army and Navy. The facilities in the bill will enable the committee to increase this to about 65 percent. Shortages of qualified personnel and facilities render it physically impossible to increase this proportion or the funds would be provided. The most important of the problems can be reached with the funds given. The Committee is advised by Dr. Hunsaker, chairman of the committee, that American research is keeping ahead of German research in the field of aeronautics and these additional facilities and personnel are designed to make certain that we maintain that lead in the future.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

War Housing—The sum of \$50,000,000 is recommended under a Budget request of \$200,000,000 for construction of temporary war housing. Previous acts of authorization for war housing have totaled \$1,500,000,000 and of this amount Congress has heretofore appropriated a total of \$1,300,000,000, leaving unappropriated a total of \$200,000,000 of the Lanham Act authorizations. The present budget request was pursuant to the undischarged balance of these authorizations.

Data presented to the committee indicated a total need for public war housing for new programing of 145,000 units of new construction, at a total cost of \$253,000,000. With an authorization of only \$200,000,000, this program would be restricted to 94,500 units, exclusive of 17,500 units to be obtained by conversions under the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and 13,500 stop-gap units for temporary

purposes. The 94,500 units consists of 84,500 family units and 10,000 single-person units.

The programing for war housing must of necessity be made in advance of immigration of war workers to areas needed by war industry and close contact is maintained between the National Housing Agency, its field representatives, the War Manpower Commission, local community committees, the War Production Board, and others with the maintenance of adequate manpower supplies for production needs.

As of October 22 all of the available funds of the National Housing Agency for war housing had been programed with the exception of \$10,000,000. The Committee is furnished a list, commencing on page 56 of the hearings, showing the distribution of the proposed units under a \$200,000,000 appropriation and further details have been supplied the Committee with respect to the various areas within the States where these requirements exist. The necessities are fluctuating quantities from time to time depending upon production schedules, manpower turn-over, and other factors, and require constant checking and verification and for that and other reasons particular areas and particular situations and enumeration of specific war plants are not deemed advisable of publication.

The committee is disturbed over the possibility of public housing being overbuilt. With construction of war industry facilities approaching a peak and more intensive utilization of existing manpower showing a tendency to decrease the necessity for immigration, the request for \$200,000,000 has been reduced to \$50,000,000, which with the unprogramed \$10,000,000 would give a total of \$60,000,000 for new programing to meet immediate situations now in sight or to arise. The Committee would prefer to consider the needs more often and be certain of them than to grant the entire amount for the remainder of the fiscal year at this time.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

A Budget estimate of \$300,000 was considered to provide for salaries and expenses on an 8 months' basis for 133 additional personnel to carry out the duties imposed upon the Board by section 8 of Public Law 89, approved June 25, 1943, the War Labor Disputes Act (Smith-Connally Act). The committee has allowed \$75,000 of this sum, a decrease of \$225,000. This act requires the Board to receive the strike notices and at the conclusion of the 30-day statutory waiting period to conduct a secret ballot of the employees to determine whether they wish to interrupt war production on the issues involved in the dispute.

The estimate of \$300,000 was predicated upon the Board receiving during the 8 months' period an average of 250 such cases per month. As of the date of the hearing a total of 318 cases had been docketed, of which 197 had been withdrawn, 49 had been voted upon, and 72 were pending. Of the 49 cases where votes were taken, a majority voted for interruption of production in 47 or 48 cases but actual strikes eventuated in only 6 or 7 cases, the issues being resolved before the 30-day period ended. There is printed in the hearings, commencing on page 1059, a statement listing each of the 49 cases showing the name of the war contractor, the status of the party filing the notice of

dispute, the approximate number of eligible voters, the number favoring and the number opposing interruption of production, and the number of days elapsing from date of filing of notice to termination of the case.

The duties under the act are mandatory upon the Board and must be performed. The Board in the first 3 months of the fiscal year has incurred a deficit of approximately \$75,000 by reapportionment of existing funds and if the same rate prevails through the remainder of the year a deficit of \$300,000 would occur. The committee, in making the \$75,000 available, has provided a sufficient amount to cover the deficit incurred but feels that for the remainder of the year the Board should so adjust its presently available funds and work in such manner as to absorb the additional section 8 duties within the total available.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The estimate of \$10,356,000 for construction of additional bed capacity for neuropsychiatric patients is approved without change. The program contemplates the addition of 3,950 beds through enlargement of present facilities at 12 existing veterans' hospitals listed on page 64 of the hearings. While these facilities will not be ready for occupancy for about a year, the incoming load of patients from World War II indicates that they should now be started. As a temporary measure to care for patients of this type, an additional 3,844 beds in existing facilities are being provided through the contraction of space.

Patients admitted to veterans' hospitals as veterans of World War II already total 7,149 and the number is increasing rapidly, a total of 1,476 coming from the armed forces in the month of July. A classification of the total of 7,149 by months commencing in March 1942, and divided between neuropsychiatric, tubercular, and general cases, is listed on page 69 of the hearing. These data are cumulative to the end of last August and shows that 1,550 or 22 percent are tubercular cases, 1,945 or 27 percent are general cases, and 3,650 or 51 percent are neuropsychiatric cases.

It is evident that additional construction will be required from time to time for hospitalization of World War II veterans. The expanding load of veterans of both wars is being given continuous study by the Federal Board for Hospitalization with a view to future construction, having in mind the many beds in service hospitals which may be surplus to the needs of those agencies at the conclusion of the war and bearing in mind the fact that certain of those recently constructed facilities are being designed for post-war use by the Veterans' Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Budget estimates totaling \$14,060,000 in direct appropriations, \$435,000 in proposed transferred appropriations, and \$37,500,000 in authority to borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a total of \$51,995,000, are rejected in their entirety.

These rejections comprise several large and several small items. Three in the latter category consist of \$20,000 for a study of control and eradication of diseases of soybeans, \$15,000 for experiments designed to adapt the Army "jeep" to the uses of the farm, and \$25,000

for experimental application of chemicals to increase the yield of turpentine. The first and the last of these smaller items are stressed as having important relationships to the war effort by increasing the availability of products which have high value for war industry or food purposes. The committee feels that if these two items are as important as indicated that projects of lesser importance being carried on with existing funds should be set aside and these substituted without calling for supplemental funds.

Meat inspection and Bureau of Animal Industry.—A project for reclassification and upgrading of salaries of veterinarians and their lay assistants in the meat-inspection service and allied activity under the Bureau of Animal Industry in the field, involving 3,462 personnel, at a cost in the present fiscal year of \$669,070 and \$1,003,683 on a full year's basis, was presented for financing by an increase in the percentage of current funds which may be transferred from one appropriation to another under the Bureau of Animal Industry. Due to the lapse of time since the inauguration of this estimate, the percentage of transfer provided by existing law and the balances available for transfer are sufficient for administrative action during this fiscal year without further legislation. While the matter was pressed as indicating an emergency in the meat-inspection service it was also stressed as remedial action for a long-standing salary disparity now deemed worthy of correction. The committee feels that under the circumstances no emergency action is justified in this bill.

Emergency rubber project.—A Budget estimate of \$7,500,000 for the extension of the present emergency rubber project was heard on September 21 in connection with this bill and in order that the Department of Agriculture might program existing funds, the committee was requested to give a decision as soon as possible. The additional sum contemplated an extension of the present project, already under way, by planting additional acreages of guayule shrub which would not yield any rubber for use in the war effort unless the war should last beyond 1946. There was also involved in the proposal the making of contracts with individual farmers to plant guayule with a view to encouraging them to raise it as a farming enterprise. The committee acted promptly upon the Budget estimate and notified the Department of its rejection.

Farm Security Administration.—The Budget estimates of \$6,500,000 additional for salaries and expenses of the Farm Security Administration and \$37,500,000 additional authority to borrow funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the making of 50,000 more operating loans to farmers are both omitted. The contests in this session of Congress, just prior to the summer recess, in connection with the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944, over funds for the Farm Security Administration were prolonged and the subject of much negotiation and adjustment between the two Houses. The appropriation available for the fiscal year 1943 was approximately \$43,000,000. The Budget estimate for salaries and expenses for the regular bill for fiscal 1944 was \$36,607,573. The House committee allowed \$12,000,000 and the item was stricken from the bill on a point of order in the House. The Senate provided \$29,607,573 and the final adjudication between the two Houses resulted in a compromise of \$20,000,000. The Budget estimate on the loan

fund was \$97,500,000, and the House committee allowed \$40,000,000, which was also stricken from the bill on a point of order in the House. The Senate awarded \$97,500,000 and the conference adjustment compromised on \$60,000,000.

The amount of \$20,000,000 for salaries and expenses in the regular bill for 1944 was accompanied by permission to the agency to expend at a rate per month in the first 4 months of the fiscal year greater than one-twelfth of the appropriation provided. This the agency has done, expending at the rate of \$6,500,000 for the first quarter, or at the annual rate of \$26,500,000. If no additional funds are provided, expenditures for the remaining quarters of the fiscal year must drop to \$4,458,000 per quarter. Personnel was reduced from 17,000 in the fiscal year 1942 and 14,200 in the fiscal year 1943 to 10,300 under the existing appropriation and must still further reduce to 5,100 under the \$20,000,000 appropriation.

There is no statement in the conference report on the regular bill as to the agreed intention of the conferees in the insertion of the provision permitting a higher rate of expenditure in the first 4 months of the fiscal year than the normal rate permitted by the appropriation of \$20,000,000. It is generally understood, however, that it would afford time for the enactment of basic legislation defining the scope of authority of the Farm Security Administration and formulating a policy with respect to it.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The total recommended under the Department of Commerce is \$6,173,000, a decrease of \$1,097,000 in the budget requests. An aggregate of \$5,678,000 of the recommended total is for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Weather Bureau, and Civil Aeronautics Administration, in connection with the operation of the airways in the United States and the additional facilities are due to increased use of the airways by military and naval aircraft.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.—The total of \$858,000 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey comprises funds for the repair and replacement of cameras used for surveying and charting navigable waters, funds for the adjustment of pay of crew members of surveying vessels to bring them to the level of the rates paid in the Army Transport Service and the American merchant marine, and additional amounts to increase the output of aeronautical charts for military aircraft from the previously established quota of 4,000,000 requested by the Army and Navy to 12,300,000, an increased production of 8,300,000 charts for the present fiscal year.

Weather Bureau.—The Weather Bureau is given \$1,950,000 which includes \$1,185,579 for continuous operation in the fiscal year 1944 of services and equipment for which provision was made for the fiscal year 1943 but for which funds were not provided in the regular bill for the current year; these projects are now operating on a deficiency basis and are essential to airway activity. New projects totaling \$764,421, not heretofore approved, comprise funds for the installation of ceilometers (devices for measuring the height of the ceiling above airports) at 112 airports, increased amounts to provide for a 24-hour weather watch at 57 Civil Aeronautics Administration teletype stations for hourly distribution of weather reports, funds for the

inauguration of a flight advisory service at 23 aircraft control centers to furnish to and receive from pilots and crew members of aircraft weather information, and the additional funds required for adjustment of telegraph rates to conform to the decision of the Federal Communications Commission granting increases in such rates.

Civil Aeronautics Administration.—The Civil Aeronautics Administration's request of \$3,081,000 is approved with the exception of \$325,000 for readjustment of certain salaries of operating forces in the field. This project involves the reclassification of compensation of more than 2,000 positions on an annual salary basis of approximately \$1,800,000. The approval of the \$325,000 in this bill would have committed Congress to the entire program. The committee was not convinced that such an emergency existed as would justify it in adopting this procedure at this time and has eliminated the amount. If conditions get more critical than now seem with respect to this employment the situation can be reviewed in connection with the regular annual bill. Other funds approved for the Administration include the installation of additional signaling and communications aids to air navigation and the operation of new apparatus of this type already installed or about to be installed in this fiscal year, the installation of additional teletype equipment in existing stations and connection of circuits with other stations, both of the military services and the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Much of this equipment is of technical character and is deemed highly essential both by the armed services and the Department of Commerce in the interest of more safe navigation of the airways by military and civil aircraft. The amounts also provide for necessary rentals of commercial telegraph lines for transmission of these communications and weather reports.

Bureau of the Census.—The funds for the Bureau of the Census are found in two items of \$470,000 for compiling census reports and \$25,000 under the departmental travel item. The committee has rejected budget estimates for that Bureau totaling \$764,000 comprising the following: \$77,000 for a population estimate of the Nation based on Office of Price Administration registrations for War Ration Book No. 4 with a view to developing statistical data on 137 metropolitan areas for use of a number of war agencies and a companion item of \$3,000 under traveling expenses in connection therewith; \$37,000 plus an item of \$5,000 for travel expenses for preliminary work in connection with changing the present basis of publishing customs statistics to the standard commodity classification used by industry—a project that would require approximately \$500,000 in the next 2 fiscal years if embarked upon; and \$650,000 for preliminary work on the quinquennial census of agriculture. This census is required by law to be taken every 5 years and the total estimated cost for the 1945 census is approximately \$10,750,000. The budget estimate proposed a change in the present legal requirement in order that the census might be taken in the fiscal year 1945 (July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945) instead of in the calendar year 1945. In the opinion of the committee it is not necessary to change the legally required procedure.

The amount allowed the Bureau, \$470,000 plus a companion amount of \$25,000 under traveling expenses, or \$495,000, provides \$267,000 for continuation of collection and publication of the monthly report on the labor force in the United States, \$175,500 for readjustment of compensation of Bureau personnel pursuant to a Comptroller General's decision and grade classifications established by the Civil

Service Commission, and \$27,500 for the machine tabulation division for completion of a project of identification of industrial firms for statistical data for use in connection with the war and the census of manufactures.

The largest item allowed under the Census Bureau is \$267,000 under the appropriation for compiling census reports and \$25,000 under traveling expenses, total of \$292,000, to continue from January 1 to June 30, 1944, the collection and compilation of data on the labor force in the United States. This project has been in operation for about 4 years starting as a Work Projects Administration activity and transferred to the Bureau of the Census by Executive order when that agency was closed out. Funds for the first 6 months of the present fiscal year have been allotted from the President's emergency fund—failure to make request for the project in the regular estimates for 1944 being due to an oversight. The report consists of a Nation-wide sampling of the population each month for estimating employment and unemployment and the statistics compiled include age, sex, color, agricultural or industrial employment, type of industry, and other data which are used by other agencies of the Government concerned with the war effort, particularly the War Manpower Commission, War Production Board, Selective Service System, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Price Administration, Office of Defense Transportation, Industrial Division of the Army, the National Housing Agency, and other Government agencies.

The American Federation of Labor and the Council of Industrial Organizations, which formerly collected and compiled their own data with respect to employment and unemployment, now use this monthly report and have abandoned collecting and publishing data of their own. The process consists of a sampling each month of 25,000 households of about 60,000 persons as a cross section of the country and these sampling estimates are found to check out with an accuracy variance of less than 1 percent on most crucial items when compared with the reports of the 1940 Decennial Census. The performance of this work by the Census Bureau is an economical procedure. If it is not done centrally, each war agency having a vital need for these statistics, in order intelligently to perform its duties, would have to collect them on some basis for itself. The committee feels that the project is a most useful one not only to the Government but to private industrial, banking, and labor interests and is an economical method. It furthermore has the advantage of a single authority in the United States on estimates of employment and unemployment accepted by all agencies of Government, national labor organizations, and private enterprise as authoritative.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Solid Fuels Administration for War.—The sum of \$950,000 is granted under a budget estimate of \$1,050,000. The Solid Fuels Administration was given an appropriation of \$875,000 for the present fiscal year, of which \$175,000 was transferred to the Bureau of Mines, leaving for its own operations the sum of \$700,000. A very large volume of statistical data and information used by the Administration had formerly been collected by the Bituminous Coal Division in the course of its administration of the Bituminous Coal Act. The failure of extension of the Bituminous Coal Act and the liquidation of the

Bituminous Coal Division, as of August 23 last, left the Solid Fuels Administration without any means of obtaining this necessary data for use in performing its duties and deprived it of much indispensable assistance. The Solid Fuels Administration had relied upon the Division for technical, statistical, legal, and all field services in performing its duties in connection with the coordination and use of hard and soft coal and coke. The Administration was left in a very difficult and embarrassing situation in the summer months with Congress in recess and the Coal Division being abolished as of August 23. The committee was consulted as to procedure and advised a waiver of apportionment of the Administration's present funds, proceeding on a deficiency basis, and presenting Budget estimates as soon as Congress reconvened. The Administration has done this.

The situation with respect to bituminous coal is critical, both production and stocks being below normal. Production in calendar year 1940 was 461,000,000 tons; in 1941, 514,000,000 tons; in 1942, 582,000,000 tons; and in the first 9 months of this year approximately 440,000,000 tons. Consumption of bituminous coal in 1940 was approximately 455,000,000 tons; in 1941, 503,500,000 tons; in 1942, 557,000,000 tons; and is estimated at 601,000,000 tons in 1943. Estimated consumption for 1943 is considerably in excess of estimated production. Stocks on hand, as represented in terms of days-supply, are shown in a table on page 429 of the hearing.

The allotment of \$950,000 will bring to \$1,650,000 the available funds for the Administration for this fiscal year. Based on expenditures so far, the amount allowed would provide for expansion over present rates of approximately \$150,000 for the remainder of the year and this the committee deems conservative in view of the present critical situation with respect to coal supply and distribution for war industry and civilian use during the coming winter and spring.

Southwestern Power Administration.—The Budget estimate of \$135,000 is approved for operating expenses of the Administration, which is a Federal agency for the marketing and sale of power from Federal projects—the Grand River Dam in Oklahoma, the Norfolk Dam in Oklahoma, and the Denison Dam in Texas. The Grand River Dam project is in operation and expenses of sale and distribution of its power are defrayed from the revenues. The Norfolk Dam and the Denison Dam are flood-control projects with power installations. The estimated net revenue from these two projects is \$1,050,000 a year from the sale of power. The Administration is acting as the management of the southwest power pool both for power generated at Government dams and by private enterprise. Important war industries are located in this area and the demand for power is so closely geared to requirements that close and effective cooperation of private producers of power and Government agencies is necessary. They are working together harmoniously and effectively. One of the most clear-cut, businesslike statements ever made before the committee in connection with any Government power project, was presented by Acting Administrator Douglas G. Wright. The committee invites attention to his testimony beginning on page 379 of the hearing.

Office of Fishery Coordination.—The Budget estimate of \$200,000 for the Office of Fishery Coordination is reduced to \$150,000. The Office was established July 21, 1942, with a view to cooperating with the fisheries industry and other Government agencies to maintain an

adequate supply of marine food in the interest of the war. The Bureau of Fisheries has endeavored to finance the duties of the Office with use of its regular personnel, but the task has been so large and so widespread that it has found it necessary to request special funds for the purpose. The fishing industry which in normal times produced approximately 5,000,000,000 pounds of fishery products, in 1942 produced only 3,700,000,000 pounds. Fishing boats were taken by the Army and Navy, the use of many productive fishing grounds was precluded by military authorities for strategic reasons of home defense, manpower in the industry is taken into the military forces or attracted to other industry by higher remuneration, and priorities for critical equipment and new vessels are difficult to get. All of these problems bring the industry into contact with some 23 different Federal agencies.

Fishermen need assistance to help them solve these situations and the Office has assisted them in this task and as a result the production of marine food in 1943 has risen. The problem is still a serious and critical one. Judge Bland, chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, appeared before the committee and urged inclusion of sufficient funds to place the Office on an adequate operating basis. The Office also has the support and cooperation of the billion-dollar fishing industry. The committee feels that essential and effective work is being accomplished. Marine food is largely self-producing. It is nourishing and supplements agricultural production. It is there to be taken. No simpler way of increasing food supply can be devised than to supply the means of assisting people to secure the facilities to harvest it.

Bureau of Reclamation.—The committee has rejected in its entirety a Budget estimate of \$2,800,000 for further construction in connection with water conservation and utility projects. The program of the Bureau contemplates a total of 54 projects at an aggregate cost of \$79,000,000. To date there has been made available the sum of \$13,564,000. Of this amount there had been expended to June 30, 1943, the amount of \$7,225,000, leaving on hand \$6,339,000. Projects cannot be undertaken until priorities have been approved by the War Production Board, approval given by the War Food Administration as to their food production values, and final approval given by the President. As of the date of the hearing 6 projects had been cleared by the War Production Board which would require \$4,566,000. The Bureau has other projects pending before the Board and the War Food Administration which have not been approved and requested additional funds on account of these. The balance on hand on June 30 would care for the \$4,566,000 of projects on which priorities have been obtained and leave a balance of \$1,783,000 for further projects.

Under existing law a portion of the cost of these projects is subject to repayment by the water users on the projects, varying from 25 to 75 percent of the cost. Recent law permits the President to vary this reimbursement feature in cases where production is deemed essential for war food and there will be found in the hearings a list of the proposed projects, the total cost, and the proposed reimbursement requirement.

Bureau of Mines.—Projects under this Bureau are approved in the amount of \$340,000, a decrease of \$53,500 in the Budget request. All of the amounts are for activities not previously requested and are in the interest of increased production or conservation of supplies of

critical minerals required for the war. These projects are undertaken on recommendation of the War Production Board. They relate principally to increased production of alum for use in connection with high-octane gasoline, the testing of a new process for the carbothermic reduction of magnesia and testing a process for the extraction of pure magnesia from olivine, and a research project to study methods for the recovery of the large quantities of aluminum and magnesium dross now lost in the course of manufacture.

Alaskan roads.—Sums of \$300,000 for maintenance and repair, and \$500,000 for improvements, of highways in Alaska are recommended without change. The item of \$300,000 applies to the Richardson Highway extending from Valdez to Fairbanks, the Steese Highway extending from Fairbanks to Circle, and the Glenn Highway extending from the Richardson Highway to Anchorage, a total of 800 miles of road. The project of \$500,000 for construction on the Richardson Highway contemplates a program of widening and straightening under a total ultimate cost of \$2,000,000. Both road items are requested by the War Department, are approved by General Buckner of the Alaskan command, and deemed essential in connection with military operations in the Territory. Exceedingly heavy military traffic on Alaskan highways has consumed all of the \$832,000 available for repairs in this fiscal year. The situation with respect to the Richardson Highway was described to the committee by Brigadier General Richards, who recently returned from an inspection of the roads.

Geological Survey.—The budget request for additional funds for gaging streams is reduced from \$119,000 to \$90,000, a decrease of \$29,000. The 1944 appropriation provides a total of \$975,000 for stream-gaging on a 50-50 basis of cooperation with the States. Available State funds exceed the Federal funds available for matching at the present time by approximately \$36,000. It is estimated that additional State funds to be available for matching will reach \$85,000. This would indicate an additional need for \$119,000, against which the committee has allowed \$90,000 in the belief that not all of this estimated additional State money will eventuate. Stream-flow records are increasingly important in connection with the war with particular reference to dams, reservoirs, industrial plants, pollution, floods, domestic water supply in new areas, etc.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Naval stock fund.—The request of \$750,000,000 in direct appropriation for addition to the naval stock fund is met by eliminating the direct appropriation and substituting therefor a like amount by transfer from the appropriation "Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1944." The effect of this transfer is to reduce the obligating authority of the Navy under one appropriation and increase it under another without any net increase in the drain on the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Navy has advised the committee that a surplus exists in ordnance appropriations due to changes in procurement and savings since the original appropriations were programed earlier in the calendar year, and that this transfer can be made and still leave the Bureau of Ordnance adequate funds to meet present and anticipated requirements during the remainder of the fiscal year.

This action on the part of the Navy Department is commendable. It results from a survey, instituted by the Subcommittee on Naval Appropriations under the chairmanship of Representative Sheppard, now under way, of funds previously voted and their status with respect to obligation and programing. A like survey in connection with the War Department has been initiated by the Subcommittee on War Department Appropriations under the chairmanship of Representative Snyder.

The naval stock fund is a working fund for the procurement of supplies, materials, and equipment in the main common to two or more bureaus of the Navy. Until recently it included materials and equipment in connection with shipbuilding operations, but these have now been excluded. The procedure involved consists in procurement of required supplies and equipment from the stock fund and carrying it as inventory in the naval stock account until drawn by the using bureau, and then reimbursing the fund by transfer from bureau appropriations. The extensive increase in the number of naval units, both vessels and stations, has required very heavy inventory, so that material and equipment would be available for use when and where needed. The necessity for additional funds at this time arises from the fact that there was disclosed a bookkeeping deficit as of last May, the last evaluation date, of approximately \$553,000,000. The new amount in the bill will eliminate the deficit and provide additional working capital of approximately \$200,000,000. Reimbursement from bureaus is a slow process, approximately \$400,000,000 being normally in transit between bureau funds and the stock fund. No loss has been incurred as might be indicated by the deficiency. Procurements have been made by drawing funds under the Navy's general account of advances and their value is included in the naval stock fund as inventory. The committee has approved a provision in the Budget estimate, concurred in by the Navy Department, to limit the value of the stock in inventory and the outstanding unpaid procurement obligations to a total of \$2,250,000,000 after June 30, 1944. This provision is designed to prevent accumulation of excess inventory and should have a salutary effect in that direction, if it can be administered effectively. It should be tried, at least.

General provisions.—Authority is inserted to permit the Marine Corps to provide, from current appropriations, civilian clothing, including an overcoat where necessary, all not to exceed \$25 in the case of any one person, to enlisted personnel given discharges for bad conduct, undesirability, unsuitability, or inaptitude. This authority is not new; it was provided in appropriations for the fiscal year 1943 and was overlooked when requests were made in connection with the regular 1944 budget.

Provision is also included making funds available for furnishing water and operating mechanical refrigerators in public quarters occupied by personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. The committee has made the paragraph effective for the Navy and Coast Guard as of January 1, 1944, and has ratified the action of the Marine Corps in making such provision effective as of July 1, 1943. The Marine Corps had taken such action as of such date in the belief that authority existed under Army laws applicable to the Navy. Similar authority with respect to public quarters occupied by Army personnel has been in effect for the past and the current fiscal year.

The committee has deleted a paragraph making naval printing appropriations available for printing and distributing military security publicity by means of posters, car cards, stickers, and other similar media. Ample authority exists for accomplishing this purpose under existing law and there is no necessity to reenact such provision.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Approval is given to a number of items under the Department of State, totaling \$2,837,808, a decrease under Budget estimates of \$395,000.

International obligations.—The total allowed covers three items for international obligations aggregating \$117,808, consisting of \$10,000 for the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission for completion of a cooperative study with Canada (who likewise puts up \$10,000) to find a solution for the restoration of the sockeye salmon industry in the Fraser River; \$22,808 for the United States contribution to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee as authorized by the act of June 19, 1943 (Public Law 79); and \$85,000 for expenses of participation by the United States in the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense (Inter-American) as authorized by the act of June 19, 1943 (Public Law 80). This latter amount includes \$50,560 for the United States contribution to the international budget, and \$34,443 for salaries and expenses of the United States member and his staff. The Emergency Advisory Committee is authorized for the period of the war emergency or so long as the American republics may deem the continuation of its activities to be essential to the welfare of the hemisphere. The amount recommended is approximately \$20,000 less than the annual authorization for expenses under the new law.

Foreign Service.—Five amounts for expenses of conducting activities of the Foreign Service in a total amount of \$2,620,000 are allowed as follows: Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, \$170,000; Foreign Service quarters, \$450,000; cost-of-living allowances, \$550,000; contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$1,000,000; and Foreign Service auxiliary, \$550,000. The first four of these items, namely, miscellaneous salaries, living quarters, cost-of-living allowances, and contingent expenses, are caused, with the exception of 99 additional personnel and purchase of motor vehicles, by the expansion of the activities of the State Department in foreign fields in connection with the war. Increased costs of living are constantly taking place at many foreign stations, both as to living quarters and other items of personnel budgets. As to these costs the additional funds are based upon rates in effect as of September 30 last. Additional funds are required also because of increased costs of rentals abroad for office quarters. In those cases where additional amounts were included in anticipation of further increases in costs of living, quarters allowances, and rents of offices, the committee has allowed approximately one-half of the anticipated cost of future rises. The additional personnel of 99 consists of 17 couriers, 15 radio operators, 42 guards, and 25 custodial employees for assignments which the Department feels are necessary, and these salaries are provided on an average basis of 5 months' employment instead of 7 months contemplated by the estimates. The additional \$43,500 for motor vehicles is for utility transportation mainly needed to expedite transportation of couriers, whose

duties are extremely important during the war period, and for situations where transportation difficulties are such as to require special facilities. These assignments are set forth in the hearings and the vehicles are all of the low-priced variety. Due to the greatly increased cost of living quarters in many countries, the committee has increased the maximum allowance for ambassadors and ministers from \$3,000 to \$4,000 for the remainder of the fiscal year. The amount is small, \$6,590, and affects relatively few posts.

The amount needed for contingent expenses is practically an unpredictable item, serving as it does for all miscellaneous expenses at all foreign stations of every type. The main category is for telegraph, telephone, and cable, and during the war period such facilities, due to disruption and uncertainty of other means of communication, must be utilized above normal. While the regular appropriation for this purpose for 1944 was \$3,400,000, actual expenditures for fiscal 1943 were \$4,458,000, and the amount carried in the bill will bring the total for 1944 slightly under 1943 actual basis.

The amount of \$550,000 for Foreign Service auxiliary differs somewhat in basis from the preceding items. The original appropriation for 1944 is \$2,500,000, against appropriations for this purpose in the fiscal year 1943 of \$2,668,000. This appropriation is the vehicle utilized by the Department for providing additional Foreign Service officer personnel on a temporary basis for the duration, and provides the necessary clerical and miscellaneous assistance in connection with the activities in which these employees are engaged. The regular Foreign Service officer personnel is not being increased during the war and is in fact being decreased due to resignations, deaths, and retirements. The Foreign Service auxiliary fund is, therefore, representative of the additional temporary Foreign Service personnel needed for the duration.

The amount recommended, \$550,000, consists of \$240,000 additional which is necessary to carry the personnel employed as of September 30. The remaining \$310,000 is for additional personnel for the remainder of the fiscal year as against an estimated amount of \$560,000 requested for 276 additional positions. In making this reduction the committee has not approved the Department's request for a large number of cultural-relations officers to inaugurate the policy of the assignment of such personnel to areas other than in Central and South America. The inauguration of such a policy, the committee feels, should not be taken as an emergency measure, but should await more extensive consideration in connection with the regular departmental budget. The personnel which can be provided with the \$310,000 should be selected for the most necessitous problems from among the requirements for vice consuls, petroleum and oil-control experts, agricultural experts, mineral experts, and clerical and custodial personnel. The committee recognizes the tremendous responsibilities of the Department in our foreign relations at this time in connection with the war and in making adequate preparation for handling the many problems necessary to protect our very vital interest in the making of peace terms and the post-war period. There should be adequate and careful preparation in every direction.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The Treasury Department receives \$28,810,400 of direct appropriations and \$48,100,000 increased authority for use of the permanent appropriation, "Expenses of loans," or a total of \$76,910,400, which is \$3,663,500 less than the Budget request.

Treasurer's Office.—Three items totaling \$1,228,000 provide additional amounts for salaries, printing, and contingent expenses. These amounts are already being incurred on a deficiency basis due to the very large volume of checks required to be handled and the increased redemptions of War Savings bonds. The original 1944 appropriations were predicated upon the handling of 155,000,000 Treasury checks and 20,000,000 pieces of bonds. The present estimates of this business, based on experience thus far in the fiscal year, is 265,000,000 checks and 60,000,000 pieces of bonds. The arrearage in handling of checks is \$1,000,000, representing 3 to 4 months' work. The personnel permitted by the additional funds is designed to cope with the increased volume of business as well as to attack the arrearage.

Bureau of the Public Debt.—The amounts recommended comprise \$1,300,000 for salaries and expenses, \$45,000 for printing and binding, and \$48,100,000 under the permanent appropriation "Expenses of loans," totaling \$49,445,000. The items should all be considered as a group as their application relates to the same problem, namely, preparing, issuing, selling, redeeming, and otherwise servicing the entire public-debt operation of the Government. The original allowance for this service for the fiscal year 1944 was based upon estimates of appropriations formulated in the latter part of the calendar year 1942. The 1944 appropriation on that basis is \$57,600,000. It was predicated upon the sale of 147,600,000 pieces of bonds and the redemption of 20,800,000 pieces. The revised estimate of 1944 business is based upon the issuance of 490,000,000 pieces and the redemption of 60,000,000. This enormous quantity will more than double the business of 1943 for which the expenses of loans appropriation required \$68,000,000 for the issuance of 227,300,000 pieces sold and 26,200,000 pieces redeemed. The public bond sales for the present fiscal year are estimated at \$45,000,000,000.

The \$49,445,000 additional in this bill for the Public Debt Service will bring the total for the Service for the fiscal year to \$112,101,431.

The additional amount in this bill, with the exception of the War Finance Division, which is the promotion and management agency for War bond sales, is required for purely service functions. The Budget request of \$50,100,000, in which the committee has made a decrease of \$2,000,000, was based upon the following additional allocations: Bureau of the Public Debt for issuing, redeeming, and otherwise servicing the debt including expenses of printing bonds, \$12,650,000; payments to the Federal Reserve banks for acting as agents of the Treasury in bond matters, \$27,200,000; payments to the Post Office Department for handling sales of War Savings bonds and stamps, \$3,896,000; \$484,000 for other Treasury Department offices for services in connection with public-debt issues; and \$5,800,000 for the War Finance Division in connection with the promotion of bond sales through the paid and volunteer War Savings Staff.

There has been previously allocated to the War Savings Division a total of \$8,690,718 and the addition of \$5,800,000 would bring the

amount for the entire year to \$14,490,718. While this appears as a large sum, it should be considered in the light of the projected sale of approximately \$45,000,000,000 in this fiscal year. Of this amount there has already been sold approximately \$19,000,000,000 and additional drives are contemplated in January and June. The personnel of the War Finance Division in the Department and in the State organizations as recruited for the second bond drive totaled 1,890 full-time regular personnel, 842 temporary employees, 717 serving on a per diem or "when actually employed" basis, and 1,535 on a \$1 a year basis. This force is directing the effort and being supplemented by a volunteer organization of some 5,000,000 people.

A large amount of free service is donated in addition to that of volunteers. Free advertising by radio, newspapers, magazines, outdoor advertising, and car card space has aggregated more than \$200,000,000 in value since May 1, 1941.

In effecting the reduction of \$2,000,000 the committee has eliminated an amount of \$250,000 for a survey of family incomes, savings, and spending. It also desires to reiterate a previous admonition to the Treasury Department that greater care and economy should be exercised in the quantities of printed and other advertising material being utilized and in the distribution of it to field agencies. There is no desire to hamper the onerous responsibilities of the Department in the herculean task it has of raising this huge sum of money by the sale of bonds. There is also a realization of the part which these sales have in curbing a tide of inflation. The committee feels, however, that close application and watchfulness will enable the Department to save this \$2,000,000 and still maintain all essential services throughout all the activities of the public debt operations.

Bureau of Customs.—The Budget estimate of \$250,000 is approved. It will provide for an additional 150 guards to be distributed to ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts for the better guarding of vessels while in port for security purposes. Complaints from security agencies that ships were not adequately guarded while in port has necessitated immediate action on the part of customs authorities and corrective action has already been taken resulting in the need for the additional funds.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.—Original requirements for the fiscal year 1944 for the printing of blank checks for use of Federal disbursing officers were provided on the basis of 8,177,875 checks. The revised requirements are now placed at 166,073,012, an increase of 157,895,137. The Bureau will be able, from savings in current funds, to pay for 57,210,000 of these, leaving an unfinanced requirement of 100,685,137 for which the sum of \$252,000 is recommended.

Bureau of the Mint.—A Budget estimate of \$1,900,000 was requested to mint an additional 911,500,000 pieces of coin for the current year. The original appropriation of \$3,771,370 was estimated to produce a total of 1,400,000,000 pieces. The requested deficiency would bring the total requested production for the year to 2,311,500,000 pieces as against a total production of 1,800,000,000 pieces in the fiscal year 1943. Toward this requirement of \$1,900,000 the committee has allowed \$1,650,000, a decrease of \$250,000.

Bureau of Internal Revenue.—The Budget estimate of \$22,000,000 supplemental for the fiscal year 1944 for "Salaries and expenses of collecting the internal revenue" is reduced by \$1,000,000. The total

asked falls into two categories: \$12,232,449 for carrying out the major provisions of the Revenue Act of 1942 and continuing during this fiscal year the personnel and expenses provided during the latter part of the fiscal year 1943 in the First Deficiency Act, 1943, for that purpose but not provided in time for inclusion in the regular 1944 appropriations. This force is employed and the expense has been continuous with the commencement of the fiscal year and a deficiency is being accumulated on that account. The \$12,232,449 is an approved expense and must be met.

The remainder of the Budget estimate, \$9,767,551, against which the committee has provided, \$8,767,551, is for salaries and expenses in the administration of the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943 and certain features of the Revenue Act of 1942 for the administration of which funds had been previously specifically provided. The main feature of the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943 changed the method of collection of income taxes by providing withholding at the source and the placing of income taxpayers on a current basis of paying such taxes instead of the former procedure of paying the tax in the year following that in which the income was earned and the tax liability incurred. The change has proven generally satisfactory to the public. It has, however, placed a much greater burden upon the tax collection organization, particularly during the transition period requiring the inauguration of new methods and the recruitment and training of new personnel. An enormous volume of returns and other documents have to be handled by the Bureau, particularly those involved in the returns by withholding agents (employers withholding tax from employees' pay) and the estimated returns required to be filed by taxpayers in the year of current income in advance of the regular return required to be filed in the year following.

Some idea of this volume of paper work and accounting can be gained from a comparison of tax returns for the years 1942 and 1943. During the fiscal year 1943, 57,300,000 tax returns and statements were received by collectors of internal revenue. During the fiscal year 1944 (July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, the withholding tax became effective July 1, 1943), the estimated returns are 111,500,000 divided approximately as follows:

94,500,000 income-tax returns consisting of—

54,500,000 income-tax returns.

30,000,000 estimated returns and declarations.

10,000,000 returns from employers withholding taxes from employees for the Government (quarterly returns from 2,500,000 employers).

9,500,000 employment tax returns.

5,250,000 miscellaneous tax returns.

1,500,000 special tax returns.

The amount estimated to be withheld in the current fiscal year under the withholding tax is approximately \$7,000,000,000 and on a full-year basis approximately \$8,500,000,000. The cash collections are paid to the Government monthly, returns of collections are made quarterly, and annually the employer must furnish the Government and each employee from whom tax has been withheld (approximately

51,000,000) a statement of the amount of tax so withheld from each person.

Another feature of the new method of collection is that involved in making of refunds. Under the law persons overpaying taxes either by paying them on the estimated basis in advance or through the withholding method are entitled to have any excess payment, as divulged by the final return, refunded. The Bureau estimates that approximately \$400,000,000 will need to be refunded to about 16,000,000 individuals. The average of these refunds, it will be noted, is \$25 and while the sums seem small it is important to every taxpayer who will expect a prompt return of the amount due.

The additional amount of \$9,767,551 contemplated the employment of 8,639 regular and temporary personnel on an average basis of 4, 5, and 6 months, and the accompanying auxiliary expenses for this increased volume of work. In making the decrease of \$1,000,000 the committee has no thought of hampering collections of the revenue. It has done so in the belief that currently discussed modifications of some features of the Current Tax Payment Act may result in simplification of some of the Bureau's tasks and also in the belief that increased experience of the force and the working out of simplification of procedural methods based on experience will make such a saving possible.

The estimated cost of collecting revenue is at the lowest level since World War I; 35 cents per \$100 of collections. The World War I rate was 33 cents per \$100 and the types of taxes collected were much simpler to administer. The rate of 35 cents in the fiscal year 1944 compares with 44 cents in the fiscal year 1943 and 56 cents in the fiscal year 1942. Total tax collections in the fiscal year 1944 under existing law are estimated at \$39,000,000,000 compared with total collections in fiscal 1942 of \$22,000,000,000, an increase of 74 percent.

It is exceedingly difficult to visualize the great volume of work that has to be accomplished in connection with individual returns and estimated returns under the new procedure. In order to give some general view of what is involved in the Bureau's duties in connection only with individual returns, the following is quoted from the hearings:

The CHAIRMAN. Now, this new law imposes a penalty on every taxpayer who makes an estimate and then misses the tax liability by more than 20 percent?

Mr. GRAVES. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That means a tremendous amount of work in comparing his September return with his March return. What arrangements have you made to provide for that, and does the number of people you propose to employ under the estimate here provide sufficient personnel to take care of that?

Mr. GRAVES. That is our intention, Mr. Chairman. We have many documents to associate with the annual return to be filed on March 15. You have mentioned one of them. The declaration has to be associated with the taxpayer's return; the receipt which the taxpayer secures from his employer, showing the amount of tax withheld from his wages, has to be associated with his return; the documents representing payments made on account of 1942 taxes; that is, the March and June payments, have to be associated with his return; the documents that represent the December 15 installment payment on account of the declaration will have to be associated with his return; and soon. So we have the enormous job, as I attempted to show, of associating these various documents that represent credits claimed by the taxpayers with their annual returns. And one of the things that will have to be done when we audit the annual return will be to check the declaration, just as you have said, to see that the estimate of taxes has not fallen short of the actual tax liability by more than 20 percent. If it does fall below the actual tax liability by more than 20 percent, of course we will have to assess the penalty.

The Bureau is in the midst of the most difficult task of its long and creditable history. It needs the support and constructive assistance of the Government agencies and the public. The fact that there has been thus far a minimum of adverse criticism of its operations augurs well for successful conversion from direct payment to the withholding basis.

Procurement Division.—The committee has approved an amount of \$3,000,000 under a Budget estimate of \$3,400,000 for the Property Utilization Division in the receiving, warehousing, reconditioning, and sale of surplus property turned over by other agencies of the Government. This procedure was begun with the fiscal year under an appropriation of \$3,250,000 based on the Division handling surplus property of a value of \$75,000,000. As of the date of the hearing, with the fiscal year less than one-third gone, property of a value of more than \$100,000,000 has been received and prospects for the year are that it will be in excess of \$150,000,000. The original estimate for the year was made prior to the abolition of the National Youth Administration which has property of a value of approximately \$75,000,000 which is currently being inventoried and turned over to the Division and this will all be accomplished prior to January 1 next.

Since July 1, surplus property has been disposed of in an amount of approximately \$22,000,000. This includes sales to other Government agencies and to the public where there is no governmental requirement. Federal agencies are obliged to take surplus property where it is available and pay for it from their appropriations; there is no free issue of it. All receipts from sales are covered into the Treasury, whether from Federal agencies or otherwise. The cost to the Procurement Division of handling the surplus property, including all costs, is approximately 8.5 percent of the value.

The committee is of the opinion that the operation is an economical and wholesome one designed to protect the Government interests more fully with one agency handling it than with the disposal of surplus left to every agency. Experienced personnel dealing entirely with surplus can do a better job than personnel trying to handle it as an incident to other administrative duties. The War Department is increasingly declaring surplus large quantities of material and equipment which has served its purpose or is found not to be needed for the war effort. The quantities which it will turn over to the Procurement Division will rapidly increase.

Legislation is still pending in Congress to deal with the great overall problem of war surplus that will come with the close of the war. Unless Congress makes some definite provision in the near future there is likely to be a recurrence of the situation of World War I where large surpluses were in the hands of individual agencies for disposal with no coordination of the efforts of all of them as a single problem.

The Procurement Division is in position to do a satisfactory job during the war period when surpluses are relatively small and there is a big market for everything that is surplus. The authority and mechanism for handling of the tremendous war surpluses needs to be provided by legislative action before it is too late.

Division of Personnel.—The committee has disallowed a budget estimate of \$13,500 for 12 additional employees to care for an arrearage of work. If the arrearage assumes proportions hampering operation of other Treasury agencies it can be met by temporary detail of such assistance as can be spared from duties in other bureaus.

WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Flood control.—The respective amounts of \$5,000,000 and \$3,000,000 are provided for flood control on the Mississippi River and its tributaries and for emergency flood control on the tributaries of that river. The \$5,000,000 is required for urgent work on levees and revetments on the main stem of the lower Mississippi. Of the \$14,000,000 regularly appropriated for this fiscal year, the sum of \$10,000,000 is needed for essential maintenance, leaving \$4,000,000 for continuing new work on levees, revetments, and dredging, and for meeting emergencies which frequently occur on a comprehensive project of the magnitude of the project. The prolonged flood flows that have occurred this year have caused emergencies that have required the use of a large portion of the small amount available for new work and it is not possible to carry out even the main features of the important main river levee work that had been programmed. It is of great importance to continue the work of bringing critically deficient levees on the main stem of the river to the project grade and section provided by the act of August 18, 1941, and to increase the revetment program to meet the situation caused by the prolonged high water of 1943. The additional amount of \$5,000,000 is necessary to restore funds for these improvements which have been diverted because of the continuous high-water flood conditions of this year.

The \$3,000,000 for emergency flood-control work on the tributaries is particularly needed because of the extensive levee damages and bank caving caused by 1943 floods in the White and Arkansas Rivers. No regular appropriation was made for this purpose for fiscal 1944, reliance being placed upon a balance carried forward from previous years. This balance has been used in fighting these floods and restoring some of the damage. The \$3,000,000 is needed to complete repairs and set-backs caused by the 1943 floods and to have some emergency funds ready to meet conditions that may be caused from floods next spring.

Rivers and harbors.—The sum of \$170,000 is provided for the enlargement of the turning basin at Lorain, Ohio. This basin is at the head of navigation on the Black River opposite the plant of the National Tube Co. The basin is not large enough to accommodate some of the new, longer vessels bringing iron ore from the lake up this river to the plant. The committee is advised that enlargement of the basin will permit the longer vessels to be turned around in it thus avoiding the necessity of towing them backward down the river to the lake. It is estimated that this shortened turn-around time will permit increased delivery of 100,000 tons of iron ore to the docks and the War Production Board has urged that this improvement be made in time for the opening of the 1944 navigation season. While the project is not authorized by law, it is of such urgency and importance that the committee has consulted with the chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and it is being undertaken with a view to completing it while working conditions will permit.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 301.—Provides that appropriations to agencies for the fiscal year 1944 for travel expenses may be used for payment of per diem allowances of subsistence for travel performed outside the United

States without reference to the present statutory limit of not to exceed \$7. The War and Navy Departments and a number of other war agencies operating in foreign fields presently have such exemptions for personnel while in foreign-travel status. Other war agencies do not have it. The object of the section is to extend the exemption in the interest of uniform treatment of personnel of all agencies in foreign-travel status. The principal agencies affected by the extension are the War Production Board and the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Section 302.—General law, enacted prior to the war, provides that Government personnel engaging in foreign travel shall do so on vessels of American registry unless there is no such vessel available for the contemplated journey. This requires affidavits for each trip on foreign-flag vessels to the effect that no American-flag vessel is available and the securing of priorities. Under war conditions and shortage of merchant shipping, the shipping facilities of the United Nations is pooled. The lifting of the requirement during the remainder of the fiscal year will save a large amount of paper work in certificates and priorities and serve to place all agencies on a similar footing in this respect as some are now temporarily exempted from the present law through individual provisions.

Section 303.—Permits funds usable during the fiscal year 1944 to be available for reimbursement to personnel, serving without compensation, for the use of their privately owned automobiles for official travel performed by them away from their designated posts of duty at not to exceed 5 cents per mile and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for such travel within the limits of their official stations. Full-time personnel can be reimbursed for such travel but such reimbursement may not now be made to unpaid personnel.

Section 304.—Permits appropriations for the fiscal year 1944, usable for travel expenses, available for (1) allowances for living and quarters in accordance with standardized regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries, and (2) for living quarters allowances in accordance with the act of June 26, 1930, as amended, and cost of living allowances in accordance with the act of February 23, 1931, as amended, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries. The purpose of the section is to provide uniformity of treatment for all agencies through regulations based upon the findings of the Department of State with respect to these costs. A large number of agencies now have this authority. Those principally affected, not now having it, are Office of Censorship, Maritime Commission, War Production Board, Office of Scientific Research and Development, and the Departments of Agriculture and Treasury. The number of persons affected is 82 in these agencies and the total cost for the remainder of the year is estimated at about \$40,000 and for a full year at \$70,000. This cost will be absorbed from existing funds.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 4:

The appropriation, salaries and expenses, Office of Defense Transportation, contained in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available, in addition to the objects specified for said appropriation in said Act, for the payment, at rates not in excess of those fixed by law for witnesses attending in United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c), of fees, mileage, and subsistence of witnesses appearing at hearings held by the Office of Defense Transportation in connection with the performance of its functions: Provided, That the payment of subsistence shall be subject to certification by the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation or his designee as to the necessity therefor.

On page 4:

The appropriation for the Office of Scientific Research and Development contained in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, shall, in addition to the objects specified under this head and the head "General Provisions" in said Act, be available for payment, when specifically authorized or approved by the Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development or such other official as he may designate for the purpose, of travel expenses, including transportation of personal effects, of personnel to their first posts of duty outside the continental limits of the United States, and return to the United States; and not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of officials of other countries.

On page 5, in connection with the Office of War Information:

Provided, That this appropriation shall not be available for expenditure unless the Director of the Office of War Information, with the approval of the President, shall determine that such funds are necessary for carrying on activities in conjunction with actual or projected military operations: Provided further, That the last paragraph under the head "Office of War Information" in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, shall not be construed to apply to supplementation by reverse lend-lease: Provided further, That the limitation on the appropriation for the Office of War Information for the fiscal year 1944 for printing and binding within the continental limits of the United States is hereby increased from \$1,400,000 to \$1,500,000,000.

On page 6, in connection with migration of workers under the War Manpower Commission:

Provided, That no transportation of workers shall be allowed hereunder unless the employer and the worker have entered into a contract for employment approved by said Chairman or his designee, and unless said Chairman certifies that reasonably adequate use is being made of the local labor supply: Provided further, That this appropriation shall remain available after June 30, 1944, to the extent necessary to provide for the return of the workers to the country from which they migrated under the provisions hereof: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the recruitment or transportation of workers for employment in agriculture.

On page 8:

The appropriation for the War Production Board for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available for travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment) of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants or compliance commissioners and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis.

On page 9:

The amount that may be used for administrative expenses in the fiscal year 1944 under the head "War Shipping Administration, revolving fund", is hereby increased from \$9,650,000 to \$12,000,000.

On page 10, in connection with the liquidation of National Youth Administration:

Provided, That no person shall be employed under such sum of \$145,000 at a rate exceeding \$5,600 a year and the amount allocated for salaries thereunder shall not exceed \$75,000 and the amount for microfilming records shall not exceed \$50,000: Provided further, That the Federal Security Administrator is hereby authorized to retain such office materials, supplies, and equipment of the National Youth Administration as may be necessary in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, and such office materials, supplies, and equipment shall not be subject to the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, with respect to such property, during the period of such use: Provided further, That said Administrator is authorized to appoint such personnel as may be required for the purposes hereof without regard to civil service and classification laws.

On page 15, in connection with the Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health Service:

Provided, That the limitation of \$100 on the purchase of newspapers and periodicals under this head in said appropriation Act is hereby increased to \$500.

On page 15:

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation Mortgage Company is authorized and directed to transfer to the Public Buildings Administration for and on behalf of the United States Government, without reimbursement, that parcel of land located at 100 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California, together with all improvements thereon and appertaining thereto.

On page 20:

Provided, That during the fiscal year 1944 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of employees on change of official station.

On page 21, in connection with the Solid Fuels Administration:

** * * * * and the limitation upon the number of technical employees who may be employed without regard to civil service and classification laws is hereby increased from eighteen to twenty-five.*

On page 22, in connection with the Southwestern Power Administration:

All receipts from the transmission and sale of electric energy generated at these two projects, or purchased in relation thereto, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts, except that the Treasury shall set up and maintain from such receipts a continuing fund of \$100,000 to the credit of the Administrator and subject to check by him to defray emergency expenses and to insure continuous operation.

On page 22:

Helium production and investigations: In addition to the objects specified under the head "Helium production and investigations" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, funds available for the production of helium and the development of helium properties may be utilized for the purchase of stationery, books of reference, and periodicals; the purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior" in an amount not exceeding \$5,000; to provide transportation between helium plants and related facilities and communities that provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of helium plants; and for transportation to and from school of pupils who are dependents of such persons: Provided, That said transportation shall be by methods which the Office of Defense Transportation shall find to be most advantageous and efficient: Provided further, That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the Office of Defense Transportation, the transportation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in operation and maintenance of helium plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

On page 28, in connection with the Naval stock fund:

Provided, That after June 30, 1944, the value of stock in the "Naval stock account" plus the outstanding obligations under the "Naval stock fund" shall not exceed \$2,250,000,000 at any time.

On page 29:

The appropriation "General expenses, Marine Corps, 1944", shall be available for civilian clothing, including an overcoat when necessary, the cost of all not to exceed \$25 per person to enlisted personnel given discharges for bad conduct, undesirability, unsuitability, or inaptitude.

Funds available for heat and light for public quarters occupied by personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1944, shall be available, effective July 1, 1943, in the case of the Marine Corps, and January 1, 1944, in the cases of the Navy and Coast Guard, for furnishing water and for operating mechanical refrigerators in such quarters.

On page 31:

Provided, That the limitation contained in that appropriation act for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, for an ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, is increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

On page 32, in connection with the appropriation "Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service, Department of State:

Provided, That the appropriation for 1944 shall be available also for relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by Public Law 17, approved March 24, 1943, in foreign countries, and in territories and insular possessions of the United States.

On page 34:

The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1944 under the indefinite appropriation expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended, contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased from \$57,600,000 to \$105,700,000.

On page 35:

The limitations under salaries and expenses, Bureau of Internal Revenue, on the amounts which may be expended for printing and binding and stationery, fiscal year 1943, are hereby increased from \$1,839,850 to \$2,342,850, and from \$616,290 to \$643,500, respectively.

On page 38, in connection with rivers and harbors:

Turning basin, Lorain, Ohio: For the enlargement of the turning basin at Lorain, Ohio, in the interest of national defense, including the objects and purposes under the head "Rivers and Harbors" in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1944, \$170,000, to be available until expended; this amount shall be merged with the appropriation for rivers and harbors in such Act, and such combined amount shall be available for such project, including payment of obligations heretofore incurred therefor.

On page 52:

Sec. 301. Appropriations for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 available for travel expenses shall be available for the payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), to civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments while traveling on official business outside the continental limits of the United States and away from their designated posts of duty: Provided, That the amount of such allowances shall be determined by the head of the department or independent establishment concerned or by such official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall in no case, notwithstanding any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in which the travel is performed: Provided further, That the availability of appropriations of the War and Navy Departments with respect to the foregoing shall not be restricted thereby.

On page 53:

Sec. 302. The provision of law prescribing the use of vessels of United States registry by employees of the Government traveling overseas (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to such travel during the fiscal year 1944.

Sec. 303. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available for reimbursement at not to exceed 5 cents per mile to personnel serving without compensation from the United States for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles away from their designated posts of duty, and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for such travel within the limits of their official stations.

Sec. 304. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944, available for expenses of travel, are hereby made available (1) for allowances for living and quarters in accordance with Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries and (2) for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and cost of living allowances in accordance with the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12), and regulations prescribed thereunder, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: Provided, That the availability of appropriations of the Departments of War, Navy, and State, except the appropriation cooperation with the American republics, for any of the above-mentioned objects shall not be affected hereby.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

(The fiscal year is 1944 unless otherwise indicated)

House Doc. No.	Agency	Amount of Budget estimates	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS				
LEGISLATIVE				
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
309	Beneficiaries of deceased members.....	-----	\$20, 000. 00	+ \$20, 000. 00
	Contingent expenses, 1943.....	\$40, 000. 00	37, 500. 00	- 2, 500. 00
	Stationery for Representatives.....	-----	600. 00	+ 600. 00
	Contested-election expenses.....	-----	1, 500. 00	+ 1, 500. 00
	Total, House of Representatives.....	40, 000. 00	59, 600. 00	+ 19, 600. 00
309	CAPITOL POLICE			
	Salaries.....	18, 105. 00	18, 105. 00	-----
309	JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING			
	Salaries.....	1, 254. 00	1, 254. 00	-----
	Total, legislative.....	59, 359. 00	78, 959. 00	+ 19, 600. 00
299	THE JUDICIARY			
	Fees of commissioners, 1943.....	67, 600. 00	67, 600. 00	-----

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
326	Bureau of the Budget, salaries and expenses-----	355,300.00	175,000.00
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT			
335	Office of Defense Transportation, salaries and expenses-----	(1)	(1)
329	Office of Scientific Research and Development-----	(2)	(2)
328	Office of War Information, salaries and expenses-----	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION			
315	General administration-----	3,324,000.00	2,849,000.00
315	Employment office facilities and services-----	9,061,000.00	5,900,000.00
315	Training-Within-Industry Service-----	533,000.00	461,500.00
315	Migration of workers-----	4,125,000.00	2,125,000.00
	Total, War Manpower Commission-----	17,043,000.00	11,335,500.00
338	War Production Board-----	(3)	(3)
298	War Shipping Administration-----	(4)	(5)
	Total, Office for Emergency Management-----	22,013,000.00	16,335,500.00
			-5,707,500.00

¹ Appropriation made available for payment of witnesses, including fees, mileage and subsistence.

² Appropriation made available for travel, transportation of personal effects, etc., of persons on duty outside continental United States.

³ Appropriation made available for travel expenses to and from homes as consultants or compliance commissioners.

⁴ Amount available for administrative expenses increased to \$14,600,000.

⁵ Amount available for administrative expenses increased to \$12,000,000.

First supplemental national defense appropriation bill, fiscal year 1944—Continued

House Doc. No.	Agency	Amount of Budget estimates	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-); bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES				
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION				
310	Salaries and expenses.....	\$771, 000. 00	\$688, 000. 00	—\$83, 000. 00
310	Printing and binding.....	26, 000. 00	26, 000. 00	-----
310	Salaries and expenses (national defense).....	1, 503, 000. 00	891, 705. 00	—611, 295. 00
	Total, Civil Service Commission.....	2, 300, 000. 00	1, 605, 705. 00	—694, 295. 00
EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION				
292	Employees' compensation fund.....	3, 000, 000. 00	3, 000, 000. 00	-----
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY				
<i>Office of the Administrator</i>				
321	Traveling expenses.....	52, 550. 00	52, 550. 00	-----
305	National Youth Administration liquidation.....	(^b)	(^b)	-----
318	Claim for damages, operation of vessels.....	60. 00	60. 00	-----
306	Vocational rehabilitation.....	7, 045, 000. 00	3, 500, 000. 00	—3, 545, 000. 00
306	Administrative expenses, Vocational Rehabilitation Act amend- ments.....	297, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	—197, 000. 00
	Total, Office of the Administrator.....	7, 394, 610. 00	3, 652, 610. 00	—3, 742, 000. 00

<i>Office of Education</i>				
306	Teacher training-----	3,900,000.00	-----	-3,900,000.00
306	Salaries and expenses (national defense)-----	61,000.00	-----	-61,000.00
306	Salaries-----	3,200.00	1,050.00	-2,150.00
	Total, Office of Education-----	3,964,200.00	1,050.00	-3,963,150.00
<i>Public Health Service</i>				
311	Nurse training (national defense)-----	10,000,000.00	7,500,000.00	-2,500,000.00
321	Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals-----	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-----
321	Emergency health and sanitation-----	2,350,000.00	1,350,000.00	-1,000,000.00
321	Division of Mental Hygiene-----	25,000.00	25,000.00	-----
	Total, Public Health Service-----	14,375,000.00	10,875,000.00	-3,500,000.00
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	25,733,810.00	14,528,660.00	-11,205,150.00
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY				
<i>Public Buildings Administration</i>				
279	Salaries and expenses outside the District of Columbia-----	2,920,000.00	2,920,000.00	-----
279	Acquisition of land and improvements in San Francisco, Calif-----	2,000,000.00	-----	-2,000,000.00
	Total, Federal Works Agency-----	4,920,000.00	2,920,000.00	-2,000,000.00
295	Foreign-Service pay adjustment-----	300,000.00	300,000.00	-----

^c Unexpended balances continued available until June 30, 1944, for settlement of obligations and payment of claims.

First supplemental national defense appropriation bill, fiscal year 1944—Continued

House Doc. No.	Agency	Amount of Budget estimates	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES—Continued				
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE				
293	Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$208, 000. 00	\$208, 000. 00	-----
293	Printing and binding.....	23, 000. 00	23, 000. 00	-----
	Total, General Accounting Office.....	231, 000. 00	231, 000. 00	-----
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS				
316	Salaries and expenses.....	2, 557, 400. 00	2, 298, 415. 00	—\$258, 985. 00
316	Langley Field, Va., construction.....	8, 804, 200. 00	8, 804, 200. 00	-----
316	Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, California, construction.....	2, 249, 100. 00	2, 249, 100. 00	-----
316	Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, construction.....	3, 936, 000. 00	3, 936, 000. 00	-----
	Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	17, 546, 700. 00	17, 287, 715. 00	—258, 985. 00
NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY				
287	War housing.....	200, 000, 000. 00	50, 000, 000. 00	—150, 000, 000. 00
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD				
294	Salaries and expenses.....	300, 000. 00	75, 000. 00	—225, 000. 00

280	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION				
	Hospital facilities.....	10, 356, 000. 00	10, 356, 000. 00		
	Total, independent executive agencies.....	264, 687, 510. 00	100, 304, 080. 00		— 164, 383, 430. 00
296	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY				
	Forage crops and diseases.....	20, 000. 00			— 20, 000. 00
296	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING				
	Agricultural engineering investigations.....	15, 000. 00			— 15, 000. 00
296	FOREST SERVICE				
	Forest management.....	25, 000. 00			— 25, 000. 00
334	BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY				
	Salaries and expenses.....	(7)			
296	Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation.....	* 6, 500, 000. 00			— 6, 500, 000. 00
276	Emergency rubber project.....	7, 500, 000. 00			— 7, 500, 000. 00
	Total, Department of Agriculture.....	14, 060, 000. 00			— 14, 060, 000. 00
307	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
	Traveling expenses.....	33, 000. 00	25, 000. 00		— 8, 000. 00
307	Printing and binding.....	114, 000. 00	114, 000. 00		
	Total, Office of the Secretary.....	147, 000. 00	139, 000. 00		— 8, 000. 00

⁷ Amount available for hog cholera virus and serum increased from \$30,689 to \$31,476.

⁸ And limitation of \$60,000,000 on authorization for Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make advances increased to \$97,500,000.

First supplemental national defense appropriation bill, fiscal year 1944—Continued

House Doc. No.	Agency	Amount of Budget estimates	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued				
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS				
307	Compiling census reports-----	\$547, 000. 00	\$470, 000. 00	—\$77, 000. 00
307	Customs statistics-----	37, 000. 00	-----	—37, 000. 00
307	Census of agriculture-----	650, 000. 00	-----	—650, 000. 00
	Total, Bureau of the Census-----	1, 234, 000. 00	470, 000. 00	—764, 000. 00
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY				
307	Field expenses, coastal surveys-----	29, 000. 00	29, 000. 00	-----
307	Pay of officers and men-----	150, 000. 00	150, 000. 00	-----
307	Aeronautical charts-----	679, 000. 00	679, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey-----	858, 000. 00	858, 000. 00	-----
WEATHER BUREAU				
307	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 950, 000. 00	1, 950, 000. 00	-----
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS				
320	Establishment of air-navigation facilities-----	697, 000. 00	697, 000. 00	-----
320	Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities-----	2, 250, 000. 00	1, 925, 000. 00	—325, 000. 00

320	Technical development-----	70,000.00	70,000.00	-----
320	Enforcement of safety regulations-----	64,000.00	64,000.00	-----
	Total, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics-----			-----
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	3,081,000.00	2,756,000.00	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR-----	7,270,000.00	6,173,000.00	-----
	SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR-----			-----
300	Salaries and expenses-----	1,050,000.00	950,000.00	-----
	SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION-----			-----
308	Salaries and expenses-----	135,000.00	135,000.00	-----
	OFFICE OF FISHERY COORDINATION-----			-----
300	Salaries and expenses-----	200,000.00	150,000.00	-----
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS-----			-----
300	Purchase and transportation of supplies, 1942-----	85,000.00	85,000.00	-----
300	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians, compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds)-----	14,000.00	14,000.00	-----
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION-----			-----
300	Water conservation and utility projects-----	2,800,000.00		-----
300	Gaging streams-----	⁹ 119,000.00	¹⁰ 90,000.00	-----
	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY-----			-----

⁹ Amount available for State cooperation increased to \$1,094,000.¹⁰ Amount available for State cooperation increased to \$1,065,000.

First supplemental national defense appropriation bill, fiscal year 1944—Continued

House Doc. No.	Agency	Amount of Budget estimates	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-); bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR—Continued				
BUREAU OF MINES				
300	Testing fuel.....	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	-----
300	Economics of mineral industries.....	11 18,500.00	(8a)	—\$18,500.00
300	Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, aluminum clays, and alunite (national defense).....	110,000.00	100,000.00	—10,000.00
300	Magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense).....	170,000.00	150,000.00	—20,000.00
300	Development of processes for recovery of waste metals (national defense).....	80,000.00	75,000.00	—5,000.00
	Total, Bureau of Mines.....	393,500.00	340,000.00	—53,500.00
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
300	Patrick Henry National Monument.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	-----
300	Statue of Sir William Blackstone.....	10,000.00	-----	—10,000.00
	Total, National Park Service.....	35,000.00	25,000.00	—10,000.00

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

300	Investigations respecting food fishes-----	19,000.00	19,000.00	-----
300	Construction of byproducts plants, Pribilof Islands, Alaska-----	275,000.00	-----	-275,000.00
	Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	294,000.00	19,000.00	-275,000.00
	GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES			
	<i>Territory of Alaska</i>			
300	Insane of Alaska, 1943-----	1,700.00	1,700.00	-----
300	Construction, repair and maintenance of roads-----	300,000.00	300,000.00	-----
300	Richardson Highway, continuation of construction-----	500,000.00	500,000.00	-----
	Total, Territory of Alaska-----	801,700.00	801,700.00	-----
	<i>Government in the Virgin Islands</i>			
300	Salaries and expenses-----	18,000.00	-----	-18,000.00
300	Agricultural experiment station and vocational school-----	4,675.00	-----	-4,675.00
	Total, Government in the Virgin Islands-----	22,675.00	-----	-22,675.00
	<i>Puerto Rico Hurricane Relief</i>			
300	Administrative expenses-----	(11)	-----	-----
	Total, Government in the Territories-----	824,375.00	801,700.00	-22,675.00
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	5,935,875.00	2,595,700.00	-3,340,175.00

¹⁰ Limitation on personal services in District of Columbia increased to \$333,780.

¹¹ And limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia increased to \$350,000.

¹² Limitation of \$20,000 on administrative expenses increased to \$25,350.

First supplemental national defense appropriation bill, fiscal year 1944—Continued

House Doc. No.	Agency	Amount of Budget estimates	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
273	Claims Division-----	\$40,000.00	-----	—\$40,000.00
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION				
323	Damage claims-----	253.58	\$253.58	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	40,253.58	253.58	—40,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
291	Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor (national defense)-----	709,000.00	250,000.00	—459,000.00
CHILDREN'S BUREAU				
291	Child labor provisions of Fair Labor Standards Act (national de- fense)-----	114,000.00	-----	—114,000.00
WOMEN'S BUREAU				
291	Salaries and expenses-----	125,000.00	-----	—125,000.00
	Total, Department of Labor-----	948,000.00	250,000.00	—698,000.00

NAVY DEPARTMENT			
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
314	Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels-----	12, 997. 86	12, 997. 86
BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS			
289	Naval stock fund-----	13 750, 000, 000. 00	(14)
COAST GUARD			
324	Claims for damages, operation of vessels-----	3, 061. 09	3, 061. 09
	Total, Navy Department-----	750, 016, 058. 95	16, 058. 95
Post Office Department			
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL			
286	Office of First Assistant Postmaster General, salaries-----	65, 000. 00	50, 000. 00
286	Office of purchasing agent, salaries-----	6, 000. 00	6, 000. 00
	Total, Office of the Postmaster General-----	71, 000. 00	56, 000. 00
286	Contingent and miscellaneous expenses-----	3, 800. 00	3, 800. 00
OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
286	Domestic air-mail service, 1942-----	22, 779. 00	22, 779. 00
OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
286	Indemnities, domestic mail, 1943-----	280, 000. 00	280, 000. 00

¹³ And limitation on naval stock fund after June 30, 1944, fixed at not to exceed \$2,250,000,000.

¹⁴ \$750,000,000 transferred from the appropriation "Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, 1944."

First supplemental national defense appropriation bill, fiscal year 1944—Continued

House Doc. No.	Agency	Amount of Budget estimates	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued				
OFFICE OF FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
286	Equipment shops-----	\$450, 000. 00	\$450, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Post Office Department-----	827, 579. 00	812, 579. 00	-\$15, 000. 00
DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
Foreign intercourse:				
290	Miscellaneous salaries and allowances-----	200, 000. 00	170, 000. 00	-30, 000. 00
290	Foreign Service quarters-----	15 500, 000. 00	15a 450, 000. 00	-50, 000. 00
290	Cost-of-living allowances-----	615, 000. 00	550, 000. 00	-65, 000. 00
290	Contingent expenses, Foreign Service-----	1, 000, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00	-----
290	Foreign Service auxiliary (national defense)-----	800, 000. 00	550, 000. 00	-250, 000. 00
290	International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission-----	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	-----
290	Contributions, quotas, etc-----	22, 808. 00	22, 808. 00	-----
290	Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense-----	85, 000. 00	85, 000. 00	-----
290	Eighth Pan American Child Congress-----	(16)	(16)	-----
	Total, Department of State-----	3, 232, 808. 00	2, 837, 808. 00	-395, 000. 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT		(17)	(17)	(17)
297	Office of Chief Clerk, contingent expenses-----			
297	Division of Personnel, salaries-----		\$13, 500. 00	----- -\$13, 500. 00
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT				
327	Salaries and expenses-----		1, 300, 000. 00	\$1, 300, 000. 00
327	Printing and binding-----		45, 000. 00	45, 000. 00
327	Expenses of loans-----		(18)	(19)
	Total, Bureau of the Public Debt-----		1, 345, 000. 00	1, 345, 000. 00
327	Bureau of Accounts, refund of money erroneously received-----		75, 000. 00	75, 000. 00
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES				
297	Salaries-----		881, 000. 00	881, 000. 00
297	Contingent expenses-----		284, 000. 00	284, 000. 00
297	Printing and binding-----		63, 000. 00	63, 000. 00
	Total, Office of Treasurer of the United States-----		1, 228, 000. 00	1, 228, 000. 00
265	Bureau of Customs, salaries and expenses-----		250, 000. 00	250, 000. 00

¹⁵ And limitation on certain allowances increased from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

¹⁶ And limitation on certain allowances increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

¹⁶ Unexpended balance continued available until June 30, 1944.

¹⁷ Limitation on travel expenses increased from \$8,000 to \$18,000.

¹⁸ Limitation on amount which may be obligated increased from \$57,600,000 to \$107,700,000.

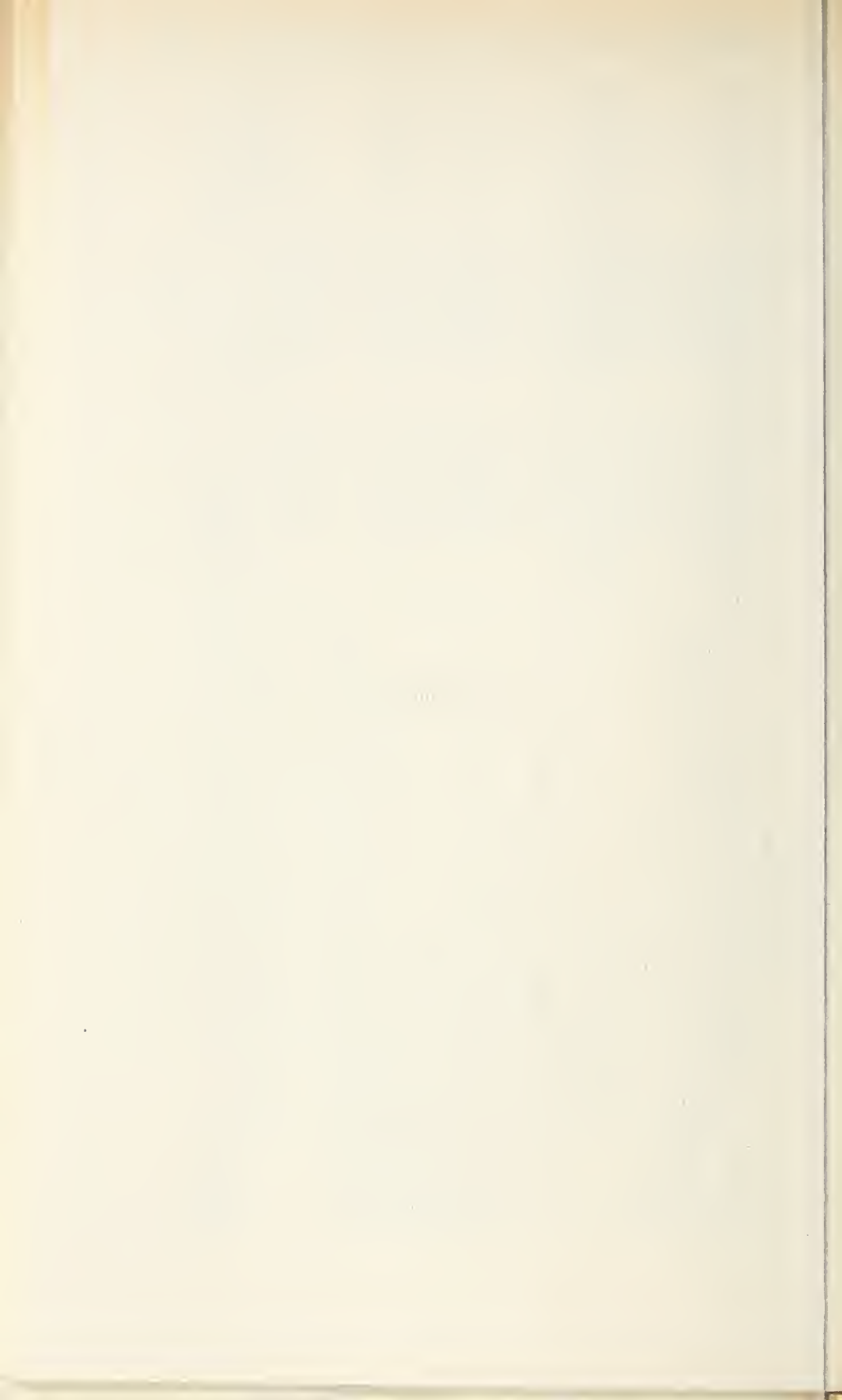
¹⁹ Limitation on amount which may be obligated increased from \$57,600,000 to \$105,700,000.

First supplemental national defense appropriation bill, fiscal year 1944—Continued

House Doc. No.	Agency	Amount of Budget estimates	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued			
	BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE			
297	Salaries and expenses-----	\$22,000,000.00	\$21,000,000.00	—\$1,000,000.00
297	Salaries and expenses, 1943-----	(20)	(20)	-----
297	Bureau of Narcotics, salaries and expenses, 1941-----	2,600.00	2,600.00	-----
297	Bureau of Engraving and Printing, salaries and expenses-----	252,000.00	252,000.00	-----
	BUREAU OF THE MINT			
297	Transportation of bullion and coin-----	7,800.00	7,800.00	-----
297	Salaries and expenses-----	1,900,000.00	1,650,000.00	—250,000.00
	Total, Bureau of the Mint-----	1,907,800.00	1,657,800.00	—250,000.00
	PROCUREMENT DIVISION			
297	Federal property utilization-----	3,400,000.00	3,000,000.00	—400,000.00
	Total, Treasury Department-----	30,473,900.00	28,810,400.00	—1,663,500.00

WAR DEPARTMENT			
CIVIL FUNCTIONS			
<i>Corps of Engineers</i>			
274	Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries-----	5, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00
274	Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries, Mississippi River-----	3, 000, 000. 00	3, 000, 000. 00
278	Turning basin, Lorain, Ohio-----	170, 000. 00	170, 000. 00
	Total, War Department-----	8, 170, 000. 00	8, 170, 000. 00
	Total, title I-----	1, 108, 187, 243. 53	166, 626, 938. 53
	TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS		— 941, 560, 305. 00
325	Property-damage claims-----	22, 622. 70	22, 622. 70
313 } 319 }	Judgments, United States courts-----	13, 884. 02	13, 884. 02
312	Judgments, Court of Claims-----	84, 991. 83	84, 991. 83
322	Audited claims allowed by the General Accounting Office-----	517, 126. 42	517, 126. 42
317	Claims allowed by General Accounting Office (War with Spain, Philippine travel pay claims)-----	2, 880. 82	2, 880. 82
	Total, title II-----	641, 505. 79	641, 505. 79
	Grand total, titles I and II-----	1, 108, 828, 749. 32	167, 268, 444. 32
			— 941, 560, 305. 00

²⁰ Limitations on amounts available for printing and binding and stationery increased.



MINORITY VIEWS

The undersigned members of the Committee on Appropriations herewith submit the following minority report.

We except to the statements on pages 4 and 5 with reference to the Bureau of the Budget. The kind of estimates submitted to the Congress and recommended by the Budget Bureau, and described in the report, indicate that the Bureau is not measuring up to its responsibility under the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921. The wholly defensive statement in the committee report is uncalled for and unsupported by the facts.

With reference to the Office of War Information it appears that their total appropriations for the foreign service are \$29,000,000. To September 30, 1943, the first quarter, their obligations were \$6,200,000. Four times \$6,200,000, equals \$24,800,000, indicating that they still have the opportunity to use \$1,000,000 extra in each of the next three quarters. With a present staff of 3,765 positions in the continental United States, as compared with 1,700 overseas, they can clearly find all the help they need by reducing that number in the United States or reallocation of funds already appropriated. The statement with reference to General McClure and Office of War Information is incomplete and misleading. All of the propaganda in Italy and north Africa is under the Army and the only connection of Office of War Information with it is that men are assigned by Office of War Information to the Army to assist in the propaganda work. It naturally would be expected that the Army would do it better.

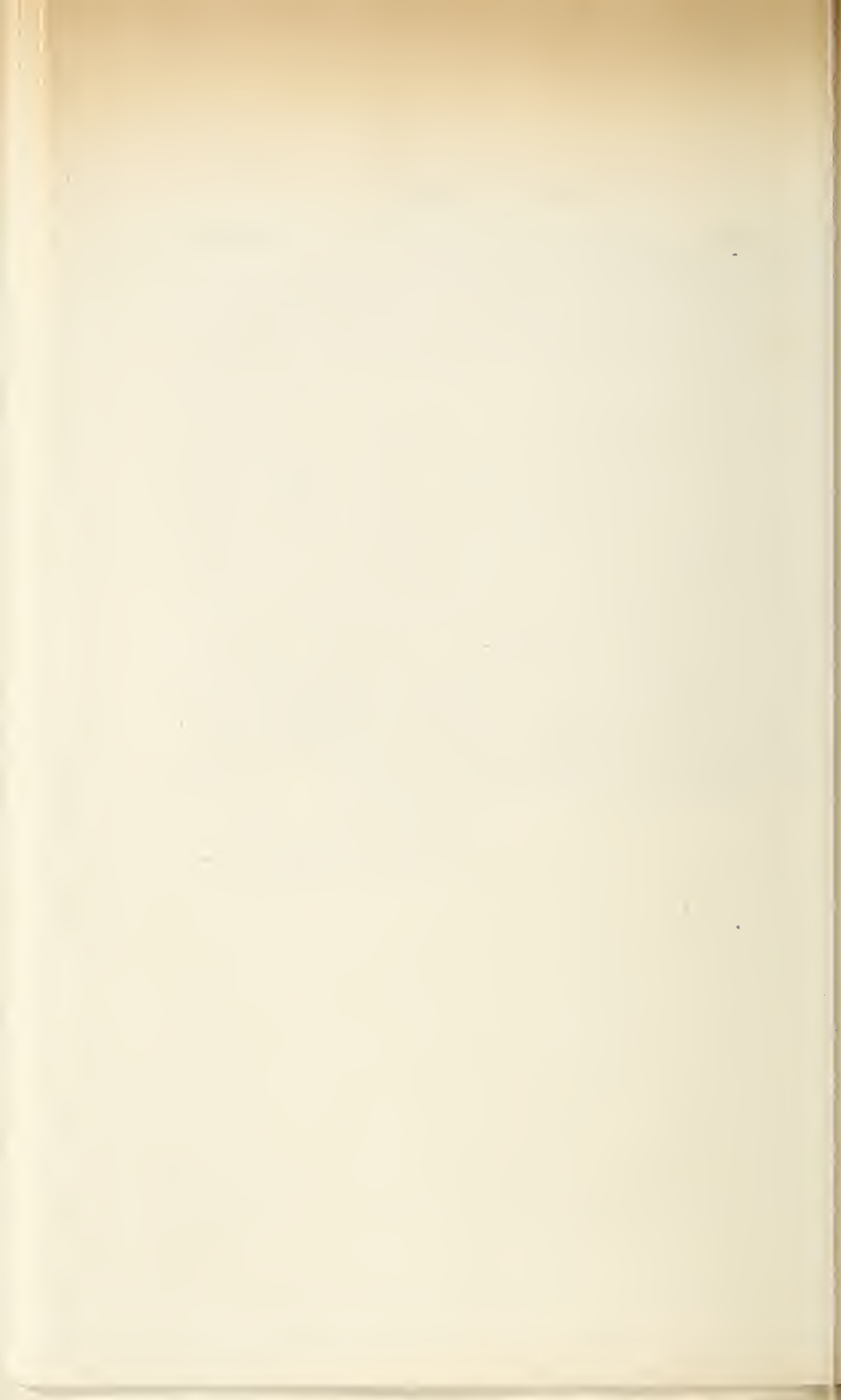
It is clear to us that the Office of War Information already has plenty of money for the time being if properly used.

JOHN TABER.

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH.

WILLIAM P. LAMBERTSON.

J. WILLIAM DITTER.



EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS]?

There was no objection.

REAL DEMOCRACY

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the liberty-loving people of the world will take great hope in the elections that have been held in America. We have demonstrated that in the midst of a war we can hold elections, change officials, and still carry on. We have shown to the world that liberty consists not alone in choosing your own officials but in removing them as well.

I wish to make an announcement, Mr. Speaker, of a rumor that has now been confirmed. The gentlemen in the Press Gallery assure me that it is true that the Democrats carried Mississippi. The ability of some people to withstand punishment merits our admiration and we are reminded of those words of the Scripture, "How long, O Lord, how long."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a short editorial and a radio address delivered by me on November 2.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THOMAS of Texas). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a statement by Beardsley Ruml on post-war plans.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the Baltimore News-Post of Tuesday, November 2, 1943.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make a correction in the RECORD of last Monday as follows:

In the middle column, sixth paragraph, beginning with the words "Note that bancor is not gold itself but something else whose value is fixed in terms of gold," it will be noted an error in printing was made about the middle of said paragraph. The following is the way this paragraph should read:

Note that bancor is not gold itself but something else whose value is fixed in terms of gold, "but not unalterably." That is, the value of bancor could be arbitrarily altered by the will of those operating the scheme. Bancor is indefinable, which disqualifies it as being a standard of any kind or in any sense. Then the plan provides that the currency of each country shall be valued in terms of bancor, but also not unalterably. Bancor would be tied to gold, but not so tightly but what it could be conveniently loosened in an emergency. Then the currency of each member country would in turn be tied to bancor, but not so tightly but what it too could be conveniently loosened in an emergency. The main characteristic of this artifice would be its high degree of variability, which would give it the desired political manipulability. But with it all, bancor and paper currency, the British White Paper tells us, "would each have a defined gold content."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH]?

There was no objection.

THE FALLACIES AND FALSE PROMISES OF THE NEW DEAL

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it would seem the people in all walks of life are beginning to realize in an effective fashion the fallacies and false promises of the New Deal.

They see the waste and extravagance for which they must pay in one way or another. They see rationing, regimentation, and exorbitant taxes extending indefinitely into the future after the war. They see that free labor, free enterprise, initiative, and opportunity are being destroyed. They see a giant Federal bureaucracy devouring their substance. They see labor, agriculture, and industry being placed in the same kind of political strait jacket that prevails among the dictatorships of Europe.

With the illusory promise of the "four freedoms" for the whole world, our people see that their own basic freedom, the right of every person to keep what he produces, is being destroyed.

They see the administration giving the United States away to foreign countries. In the name of international cooperation and everlasting peace they see the promotion of foreign schemes to bleed the United States.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE]?

There was no objection.

JOHN L. LEWIS AND THE UNITED MINE WORKERS

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, appeasement, which many of us had supposed died with 3,000 American boys at Pearl Harbor, marches on as the official policy of the Government of the United States today. John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers have been responsible for the loss of more needed steel and other supplies since Pearl Harbor than was the treacherous Japanese attack, and the delays in delivery of supplies growing out of the recurrent coal strikes have probably resulted in the loss of more American lives than were lost on December 7, 1941. We are properly fighting Japan to the death, but we are rewarding John L. Lewis with a wage increase which the War Labor Board held just a few days ago to be unreasonable and inflationary.

From this day forward, let no apologist for subsidies tell this House that fair prices for farm products would be inflationary until they explain this blackmail.

Mr. Speaker, I have never condoned any appeasement policy at home or abroad. Particularly do I resent the practice of paying tribute to any hijacker who holds a gun at our industrial heart in time of war. I have no criticism of paying coal miners a fair wage. I think coal miners, farmers, white-collar workers, all should receive a fair income, but I do not think that any group should be allowed to get an increase in income by tying up our war effort. These coal miners have exhibited a callous disregard for the welfare of the Nation. They are today being rewarded for their unpatriotic acts. Let it be remembered that this is being done without the consent of Congress. Let it also be remembered that it is in behalf of the very beneficiaries of this ill-gotten gain that we are now told that the farmer should not be allowed to receive a fair price in the market place for his products. Is it not in behalf of this group that we are told that we must sell War bonds in order to pay subsidies to reduce the cost of food? Mr. Speaker, no nation can long endure if it deals unfairly with the masses of its people in order to bestow special favors on well-organized minorities.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the Saturday Evening Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BALDWIN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following the legislative program of the day and any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I expect to make today and include therein certain extracts from committee hearings and a Senate committee report, certain data furnished by agencies covered by the deficiency bill, a survey sponsored by the Office of War Information, and certain newspaper comment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

(Mr. LAMBERTSON asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Record.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. I object, Mr. Speaker.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 822), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order on the bill, and I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to file a minority report and that it be printed with the majority report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3598; and pending that motion, may I ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] if we cannot reach an agreement on time for general debate?

Mr. TABER. I feel that this is quite an important bill and that we should have at least all day to debate it. If we have all day today to debate it, we might be able to complete the reading of it tomorrow, in view of the fact that the House is to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Then, Mr.

Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue throughout the day, that the first paragraph of the bill be read before the Committee rises today, and that general debate be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. TABER], and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. WILSON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the chairman of the committee explain why a supply of copies of this bill is not available to the Members during this debate?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The usual provisions have been made to supply Members with copies of the bill. The gentleman can secure copies at the desk.

Mr. WILSON. I have just been informed that only two or three copies are available for the Members, and we have not been able to obtain copies of this bill until today and have not had a chance to study it and the appropriations and the validity of the appropriations. Therefore, I am inclined to object to the request of the gentleman until copies of the bill are made available for the Members of the House.

Mr. COCHRAN. Will the gentleman withhold that objection?

Mr. WILSON. I will withhold it for the time being, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that in my objection a while ago to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. AUCHINCLOSS] inserting Wendell Willkie's political propaganda, or campaign oratory, in the Record at Government expense, in the name of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ARNOLD], I was not trying to be capricious.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ARNOLD] is not here, and he and the gentleman from New Jersey being the only two remaining Willkie advocates in the House, I thought they should both be present to join in the request, while the Willkie political obsequies are being held as a result of his being put out of the running for the Republican nomination for President day before yesterday, when Governor Dewey stepped out in front and took the flag away from him.

I do not object to putting material in the Record that is of vital interest to the American people, but to put in the Record a campaign speech of Wendell L. Willkie at the expense of the Federal Government, as announced by the gentleman from New Jersey, is something else; and I want both of his supporters in the House to be here and take responsibility for it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. RANKIN. I have no objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] for unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. WILSON. I withdraw my objection, Mr. Speaker.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 4598, with Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the gentleman will permit me to make a preliminary statement, I shall then be glad to yield.

Mr. WILSON. How does the gentleman account for the fact that we have no minority report?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri has declined to yield until he makes a preliminary statement.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Ninety-seven Members are present, not a quorum.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 151]

Andrews	Gregory	Norton
Barrett	Griffiths	O'Brien, Ill.
Barry	Hall	O'Brien, Mich.
Bates, Ky.	Leonard W.	O'Connor
Bates, Mass.	Halleck	O'Leary
Bolton	Harless, Ariz.	O'Neal
Boren	Hart	O'Toole
Bradley, Pa.	Hartley	Outland
Brehm	Heffernan	Peterson, Ga.
Brooks	Hendricks	Pracht
Butler	Hess	Rees, Kans.
Byrne	Hoeven	Robinson, Utah
Cannon, Fla.	Hollifield	Robison, Ky.
Case	Holmes, Mass.	Rogers, Calif.
Celler	Izac	Russell
Chapman	Jackson	Sabath
Chenoweth	Jennings	Scanlon
Church	Johnson	Schuetz
Costello	Calvin D.	Schwabe
Courtney	Johnson	Sheridan
Crawford	J. Leroy	Short
Cullen	Jones	Sikes
Davis	Kean	Simpson, Ill.
Dawson	Kee	Slaughter
Dewey	Keefe	Smith, Maine
Dies	Kelley	Smith, Va.
Dingell	Kennedy	Smith, W. Va.
Doughton	Kerr	Somers, N. Y.
Douglas	Kilburn	Spence
Durham	Kirwan	Starnes, Ala.
Elston, Ohio	LeFevre	Steagall
Fay	Luce	Stewart
Feighan	McGranery	Sumner, Ill.
Fernandez	McGregor	Summers, Tex.
Fish	McKenzie	Sundstrom
Fitzpatrick	McLean	Taylor
Flannagan	McMurray	Thomas, N. J.
Fogarty	Maas	Treadway
Folger	Madden	Troutman
Fulmer	Marcantonio	Vincent, Ky.
Furlong	Martin, Iowa	Voorhis, Calif.
Gale	May	Vorys, Ohio
Gallagher	Merritt	Wadsworth
Gearhart	Miller, Mo.	Weiss
Gerlach	Monroney	Wene
Gifford	Morrison, La.	West
Gillie	Mott	White
Gore	Mruk	Winstead
Graham	Myers	Wolverton, N. J.
Green	Newsome	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Commit-

tee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill H. R. 3598, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 284 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON.]

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Missouri yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I trust the gentleman from Indiana will permit me to complete my statement. I shall then be glad to yield to any Member of the House.

Mr. WILSON. Then the gentleman refuses to yield at this time?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I shall be glad to yield as soon as I have concluded my statement.

Mr. WILSON. Then, Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against further consideration of the bill on the ground that it has not been printed and presented to the House, and that the majority hearings have not been printed and presented to the House 24 hours ahead of the time when the bill is called up. Further, the minority views have not been printed.

The CHAIRMAN. The point or order comes too late. The House has already committed the bill to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and the bill is now properly before the Committee for its consideration. The point of order does not lie at this time.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and twenty-seven Members present—a quorum.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the committee presents today the first supplemental national defense appropriation bill, for 1944. The bill marks a milestone in the history of congressional appropriations in that it reduces the estimates on which the bill is predicated by 82 percent, the most drastic reduction that has ever been made in any general appropriation bill in the history of the committee or of the House. This reduction is in keeping with the policy of drastic reduction and rigid economy which the committee has followed since the beginning of the war. Before the summer recess in this session, Budget estimates were reduced by \$1,395,000,000. In this bill we make a record in reduction below the Budget estimates never made before in the history of this or any other parliamentary body in the history of the world. Credit for this is due both the majority and the minority members of the committee who have been largely in agreement on all appropriation bills reported since the beginning of the war. It is only here and there that there has

been some difference of opinion on isolated items—and that is true of this bill. All members of the committee on both sides of the table are in complete accord on the provisions of this bill with the exception of one or two items.

The bill is unusual in another respect. The committee submits in reporting the bill the most voluminous and comprehensive report ever submitted within my knowledge.

Of all the innumerable reports prepared by the clerk of the committee, Mr. Marc Sheild—and they are legion—this is not only the longest, but may well be considered his masterpiece. Mr. Sheild came to the service of the committee in 1908. He has been with the committee something over 35 years. He has served for more than one-third of a century, for more than a generation—has served “sans peur et sans reproche”—without fear and without reproach. I believe I can say considerably that Marc Sheild knows more about government budgets than any other living man. In my opinion he knows more about parliamentary budgets and procedure in their consideration than any man who has ever served the Congress in any capacity. I trust the Members will read the report with care. I am certain they will read it with interest. It is in effect, a textbook, not only on this bill, but on the war effort generally. I am glad to have this opportunity to express for the committee our appreciation of Mr. Sheild, one of the keymen of the Government. His comprehensive knowledge of appropriation affairs is exceeded only by his indefatigable industry.

The committee reports this bill, in consonance with its considered policy of submitting one bill between the adjournment for the summer recess and the opening of the second session of the Congress. It is not the intention of the committee to submit another general bill until the second session. That means that no further bill of this character can become a law prior to the approximate period from March 1 to March 15.

If other estimates require consideration, and are of sufficient importance, they will be considered in separate bills.

Already we have an estimate of this character pending in the committee; an estimate for an appropriation of \$35,000,000 and unexpended balances, for farm labor supply, which the committee expects to bring out as a separate resolution before the holidays.

This bill has been a very difficult bill. The committee has had it under consideration for 6 weeks. Four weeks we have conducted continuous hearings on the departmental estimates. Much of the testimony has necessarily been off the record, but we submit to you a well considered, carefully prepared bill, dealing almost entirely with the war effort. Ninety-eight and one-half percent of the funds dealt with in this bill are directly connected with and directly in promotion of the war program. Only 1½ percent are nonwar items, and even some of them, on a strict interpretation, have an

indirect connection with the prosecution of the war.

I will take up the salient items in the order in which they appear in the bill. The Office of War Information receives the full Budget estimate of \$5,000,000. This money is to be used only in connection with actual or projected military operations. It is to be expended on the other side of the water in the immediate theater of the war. Its importance can hardly be overemphasized. From the earliest time military textbooks have recognized the importance of the psychological phase of warfare, the value of the use of propaganda to encourage friends and discourage enemies, as it has always been recognized as one of the vital agencies of warfare, as essential as gunpowder. And in this war, it is the undisputed and emphatic testimony of the commanders directly in charge of the war front that the use of funds for such purposes has brought about the surrender of the enemy, who otherwise would have had to have been dislodged at a heavy wastage of life and matériel and after long and critical delay. The expenditure of funds for this purpose has saved American lives and brought the war that much nearer to an early and successful conclusion.

Our forces have won notable victories in this war. There is no campaign in the history of the Republic in which, handicapped by such lack of preparation, taken so completely by surprise, American arms have won so consistently and so continuously as in this war—and against three of the greatest military powers of the earth. The striking feature of the war is that there have been no great debacles; no disastrous catastrophes; no instances in which we have suffered a material defeat or sustained the loss of large troop units. Never has a war been prosecuted with such credit and with such consistent success on every war front.

But the war is not over.

We are now at the crisis. And if the enemy maintains morale, the heaviest losses are yet ahead. If there ever was a time when we should employ every resource at our command that time is now. For us to deny funds for so effective a weapon at this time would be equivalent to denying planes or tanks or any other tested agency of warfare.

Hitler has, if his plans are not interfered with, a potential plan under which he is in position to swing 80 divisions against our Italian front. Eighty divisions of crack troops, well-equipped veterans—the finest fighting force that the world has ever seen. We must meet them with fewer men and at the disadvantage of having recently taken our position and of being thousands of miles from our base. Under such circumstances, who would deny the men at the front a weapon which our commanders have agreed unanimously has already brought in the entire Italian Fleet without firing a gun, the surrender of German and Italian units in Tunisia, Sicily, and Italy, and saved, according to this testimony, the lives of thousands of American soldiers, sailors, and marines? It is unthinkable.

In addition, we have positive assurance that a new front will be opened in the near future. That drive must be preceded by extensive propaganda. The way must be cleared. Friends in occupied territory must be notified and encouraged. The enemy must be apprised of the peril of their situation, and every effort made to prevail upon them to yield without the bloodshed and carnage of war.

This \$5,000,000 is but a drop in the bucket as compared with the other vast expenditures of war, and yet is calculated, under assurances given to the committee by the military authorities, fresh from the field of battle, to secure results which cannot be effected by divisions of troops and fleets of ships.

We also recommend an appropriation here for the War Manpower Commission. Manpower is one of the serious problems of the war. Armed forces are estimated to require 2,000,000 more men in this fiscal year; war munition industries another 2,000,000 men, or a total of 4,000,000. We estimate we will be able to get 2,600,000 of those from other non-agricultural industries, leaving a shortage of 1,400,000 which must be made up. The proposition to appropriate this money is to make that additional manpower available.

The net addition of this number of workers is slightly in excess of the net addition formerly estimated. The serious problems with respect to manpower, however, in addition to securing additional workers, is the proper distribution of that manpower, the proper referral to the critical industries needing it, the problem of keeping manpower already employed in essential industry from leaving that employment for less essential employment, and the greatest of all difficulties—that of intensive utilization of manpower already employed to avoid waste both in human labor and in the cost of munitions for the Government. This latter problem the committee regards as the most important and necessary situation facing the Commission and the various committees and agencies cooperating with it.

The Commission has cataloged 72 labor market areas in the United States as critical from the standpoint of acute shortage of workers compared with 31 such areas 9 months ago. Typical critical situations outlined to the committee by Chairman McNutt comprise a need on the west coast within the next 6 months of almost a half million workers to meet the needs of industry and the armed forces, of which 200,000 are estimated to be necessary to be brought in from other parts of the country, 65,000 workers estimated for this month in Detroit, 15,500 in Baltimore, and 29,000 in Buffalo. These are cited as typical examples of the situations occurring in lesser degree in the 72 critical areas.

Maximum utilization of existing manpower resources in existing war plants is receiving the attention of the Commission. The additional funds provided by the bill will contribute materially to enable it to intensify its efforts in assisting industries to make the best use of labor already employed before additional forces are supplied.

We provide for the War Shipping Administration to use \$2,350,000 more for administration. The War Shipping Administration operates and repairs practically all of the American merchant tonnage and also supplies repairs for lend-lease tonnage of Allied nations which make our ports. Under the present system we have very little control over the repair contractors, because no one can tell until they get upon the ship and complete the job, what the repair cost is going to be. The annual repair bill of this tonnage, including alterations, reconditioning, and war damage, is approximately \$500,000,000. Approximately 550 vessels are in a repair status each week. The work is performed in some 83 major repair yards in the United States and much of it is rush work the extent of which is often indeterminate until damages have been ascertained. Repairs are made under a master agreement which is jointly used by the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission. The agreement is not much more than a schedule of rates and charges to be paid by these agencies, based upon their audits of contractors' costs for other jobs and officials admit that cost of Government repair jobs on ships under war conditions is at the mercy of the contractors except for provisions to exercise the right of recapture of excess profits, renegotiation, and change of rates based upon determination of costs of similar jobs by the same yard.

The War Shipping Administration has proposed the recruitment and training of a force of examiners to be stationed on each vessel under repair to check material and labor costs while the jobs are under way. Such a force contemplated two men for each ship during the period of repair, based on some 550 ships constantly under repair, allowing for extra shifts, leaves of absence, and so forth, a total of more than 5,000 such examiners at a cost of \$4,950,000 for this fiscal year and \$12,500,000 for a full year.

The committee is much impressed with the savings estimated to result from the establishment of such a procedure, placed by Vice Chairman Douglas at \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year. The program of recruitment and training of such a large force with the fiscal year so well advanced seemed to the committee impossible of accomplishment and upon restudy and revision of the plan, provision has been made for salaries and expenses of a force of 1,500, at a cost of \$2,350,000 for this year. Some personnel has already been recruited and trained and is at work and has shown results.

The matter of Federal personnel is a matter of particular interest because at this time we hear constant allegations that the departments are overstaffed and that there is excessive Government employment. The peak of civil service employment reached 3,300,000 last June. There was a net decrease of 24,223 in July and the War Department in August reduced approximately 145,000. There will have to be increases on account of some war activities and there will be reductions in others. The Commission is now estimating that the employment will stabilize at an average of 3,200,000 for the fiscal year, which, if realized,

means that with employment at the beginning of the year at around 3,300,000 it must reduce to below 3,200,000 before the end of the year to attain that average.

The committee has examined personnel requirements in connection with this bill and has eliminated wherever possible and shortened the period of employment in other cases.

The Lanham Act authorized appropriations for national war housing to the extent of \$1,500,000,000. We have already made appropriations of \$1,300,000,000. The proposition submitted for this bill was to provide the other \$200,000,000. The committee, assailed by charges of overbuilding, thought best to hold the appropriation down to \$50,000,000, which, with the \$10,000,000 unexpended balance, would provide \$60,000,000, with assurances that at any time additional funds were shown to be immediately necessary, consideration would be given to estimates for any additional amounts which might be needed.

Under the item for the Veterans' Administration we had requests for additional bed capacity for 3,950 neuropsychiatric patients from both wars, the last war and this war. We allowed the full amount of \$10,356,000 because the load is very heavy and is increasing and undoubtedly will continue to increase, and additional facilities must be provided from time to time. Patients admitted to veterans' hospitals as veterans of World War No. 2 already total 7,149, and the number is increasing rapidly, a total of 1,476 coming from the armed forces in the month of July. A classification of the total of 7,149 by months commencing in March 1942, and divided between neuropsychiatric, tubercular, and general cases, is listed on page 69 of the hearing. These data are cumulative to the end of last August and show that 1,550, or 22 percent, are tubercular cases, 1,945, or 27 percent, are general cases, and 3,650, or 51 percent, are neuropsychiatric cases.

It is evident that additional construction will be required from time to time for hospitalization of World War No. 2 veterans. The expanding load of veterans of both wars is being given continuous study by the Federal Board for Hospitalization with a view to future construction, having in mind the many beds in service hospitals which may be surplus to the needs of those agencies at the conclusion of the war and bearing in mind the fact that certain of those recently constructed facilities are being designed for post-war use by the Veterans' Administration.

An estimate for the Farm Security Administration was submitted providing appropriations for both administration and loans. Consideration of the estimate was complicated by the fact that there had been some controversy over a similar item in the regular supply bill last spring. It will be recalled that at that time this committee collided wholly unintentionally with other committees of the House which objected to our exercising jurisdiction and making appropriations without authorizations of law. Unfortunately there is no law authorizing appropriations for Farm Security, but in view of the fact that the committee had been accustomed to bringing

in appropriations for this purpose every year in the regular agricultural appropriation bill or relief bill, the committee, in conformity with the custom followed ever since the Farm Security Administration has been established, brought in an appropriation for that purpose in the regular supply bill. As usual, we went before the Committee on Rules to ask for a rule to permit its consideration, but other committees of the House appeared before the Committee on Rules in opposition and objected to the rule's being granted. It was not granted, and, of course, and over the protest of the Committee on Appropriations, the item went out on a point of order. We had taken for granted that in the meantime authorization would be provided, but when the estimate came in this time we found ourselves in exactly the same position without legislative authorization to report the appropriation.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that for the past week I have been trying to get a copy of this bill or to find out something in regard to what was in the bill, but have been unable to do so or to get any idea of any appropriation in the bill before 12 o'clock today in order to study the appropriations asked for, and in view of the fact that bills were not made available for Members of the House even at 12 o'clock today, yet this committee is coming in here asking for a great deal of money, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Ninety-three Members are present, not a quorum.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 152]

Andrews	Fogarty	Kilburn
Baldwin, Md.	Folger	King
Barrett	Ford	Klein
Barry	Furlong	LaFollette
Bates, Ky.	Gale	LeCompte
Bates, Mass.	Gallagher	McGranery
Bolton	Gearhart	McGregor
Bonner	Gerlach	McKenzie
Boren	Gifford	McLean
Bradley, Pa.	Gillie	McMurray
Brehm	Gore	Maas
Brooks	Graham	Madden
Buckley	Granger	Marcantonio
Burgin	Green	Martin, Iowa
Butler	Gregory	Merritt
Byrne	Griffiths	Miller, Mo.
Cannon, Fla.	Hall	Monroney
Case	Leonard W.	Morrison, La.
Celler	Halleck	Mott
Chapman	Hart	Mruk
Chenoweth	Hartley	Murray, Wis.
Chilperfield	Heffernan	Myers
Compton	Hendricks	Newsome
Costello	Hess	Norton
Crawford	Hoeven	O'Brien, Ill.
Cullen	Hollifield	O'Brien, Mich.
Dawson	Holmes, Mass.	O'Brien, N. Y.
Dies	Izak	O'Connor
Dingell	Jackson	O'Konski
Doughton	Jennings	O'Leary
Douglas	Johnson	O'Neal
Durham	J. Leroy	O'Toole
Elston, Ohio	Jones	Outland
Fay	Kean	Peterson, Ga.
Felghan	Kee	Philbin
Fernandez	Keefe	Plumley
Fish	Kefauver	Pracht
Fitzpatrick	Kelley	Rees, Kans.
Flannagan	Kerr	Robison, Ky.

Rogers, Calif.	Smith, Va.	Vorys, Ohio
Sabath	Smith, W. Va.	Wadsworth
Scanlon	Somers, N. Y.	Weiss
Schuetz	Spence	Wene
Schwabe	Starnes, Ala.	West
Sheridan	Steagall	Willey
Short	Sundstrom	Winstead
Sikes	Thomas, N. J.	Wolverton, N. J.
Simpson, Pa.	Treadway	Zimmerman
Slaughter	Troutman	
Smith, Me.	Vincent, Ky.	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill H. R. 3598, and finding itself without a quorum, he directed the roll to be called, when 284 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its sitting.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the Bureau of the Public Debt has a heavy burden. The amounts recommended comprise \$1,300,000 for salaries and expenses, \$45,000 for printing and binding, and \$48,100,000 under the permanent appropriation "Expenses of loans," totaling \$49,445,000. The items should all be considered as a group as their application relates to the same problem, namely, preparing, issuing, selling, redeeming, and otherwise servicing the entire public-debt operation of the Government. The original allowance for this service for the fiscal year 1944 was based upon estimates of appropriations formulated in the latter part of the calendar year 1942. The 1944 appropriation on that basis is \$57,600,000. It was predicated upon the sale of 147,600,000 pieces of bonds and the redemption of 20,800,000 pieces. The revised estimate of 1944 business is based upon the issuance of 490,000,000 pieces and the redemption of 60,000,000. This enormous quantity will more than double the business of 1943 for which the expenses of loans appropriation required \$68,000,000 for the issuance of 227,300,000 pieces sold and 26,200,000 pieces redeemed. The public bond sales for the present fiscal year are estimated at \$45,000,000,000.

All of the money for the public debt service, with the exception of \$5,800,000, was asked for printing, handling, issuing, redeeming, and otherwise servicing the debt. The \$5,800,000 was for the War Finance Division which is engaged in the promotion of bond sales through the paid and volunteer War Savings Staff. There has been previously allocated to the War Savings Division a total of \$8,690,718 and the addition of \$5,800,000 would bring the amount for the entire year to \$14,490,718. While this appears as a large sum, it should be considered in the light of the projected sale of approximately \$45,000,000,000 in this fiscal year. Of this amount there has already been sold approximately \$19,000,000,000 and additional drives are contemplated in January and June. The personnel of the War Finance Division in the Department and in the State organizations as recruited for the Second Bond drive totaled 1,890 full-time regular personnel, 842 tem-

porary employees, 717 serving on a per diem or "when actually employed" basis, and 1,535 on a \$1-a-year basis. This force is directing the effort and being supplemented by a volunteer organization of some 5,000,000 people.

A large amount of free service is donated in addition to that of volunteers. Free advertising by radio, newspapers, magazines, outdoor advertising, and car-card space has aggregated more than \$200,000,000 in value since May 1, 1941.

Another agency that is carrying a heavy burden and a rapidly accelerating program is the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The Current Tax Payment Act which was passed here a few months ago has increased its work very greatly. The main feature of the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943 changed the method of collection of income taxes by providing withholding at the source and the placing of income taxpayers on a current basis of paying such taxes instead of the former procedure of paying the tax in the year following that in which the income was earned and the tax liability incurred. The change has proven generally satisfactory to the public. It has, however, placed a much greater burden upon the tax collection organization, particularly during the transition period requiring the inauguration of new methods and the recruitment and training of new personnel. An enormous volume of returns and other documents have to be handled by the Bureau, particularly those involved in the returns by withholding agents—employers withholding tax from employees' pay—and the estimated returns required to be filed by taxpayers in the year of current income in advance of the regular return required to be filed in the year following.

Some idea of this volume of paper work and accounting can be gained from a comparison of tax returns for the years 1942 and 1943. During the fiscal year 1943, 57,300,000 tax returns and statements were received by collectors of internal revenue. During the fiscal year 1944—July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944; the withholding tax became effective July 1, 1943—the estimated returns are 111,500,000, divided approximately as follows:

Ninety-four million five hundred thousand income-tax returns, consisting of 54,500,000 income-tax returns; 30,000,000 estimated returns and declarations; 10,000,000 returns from employers withholding taxes from employees for the Government—quarterly returns from 2,500,000 employers; 9,500,000 employment-tax returns; 5,250,000 miscellaneous-tax returns; 1,500,000 special-tax returns.

The amount estimated to be withheld in the current fiscal year under the withholding tax is approximately \$7,000,000,000 and on a full-year basis approximately \$8,500,000,000. The cash collections are paid to the Government monthly, returns of collections are made quarterly, and annually the employer must furnish the Government and each employee from whom tax has been withheld—approximately 51,000,000—a statement of the amount of tax so withheld from each person.

Another feature of the new method of collection is that involved in making of refunds. Under the law persons overpaying taxes either by paying them on the estimated basis in advance or through the withholding method are entitled to have any excess payment, as divulged by the final return, refunded. The Bureau estimates that approximately \$400,000,000 will need to be refunded to about 16,000,000 individuals. The average of these refunds, it will be noted, is \$25 and while the sums seem small it is important to every taxpayer who will expect a prompt return of the amount due.

The only other item which might be of interest is that for the Navy Department for supplementing the naval stock fund.

The naval stock fund is a working fund for the procurement of supplies, materials, and equipment in the main common to two or more bureaus of the Navy. Until recently it included materials and equipment in connection with shipbuilding operations, but these have now been excluded. The procedure involved consists in procurement of required supplies and equipment from the stock fund and carrying it as inventory in the naval stock account until drawn by the using bureau, and then reimbursing the fund by transfer from bureau appropriations. The extensive increase in the number of naval units, both vessels and stations, has required very heavy inventory, so that material and equipment would be available for use when and where needed. The necessity for additional funds at this time arises from the fact that there was disclosed a bookkeeping deficit as of last May, the last evaluation date, of approximately \$553,000,000. The new amount in the bill will eliminate the deficit and provide additional working capital of approximately \$200,000,000. Reimbursement from bureaus is a slow process, approximately \$400,000,000 being normally in transit between bureau funds and the stock fund. No loss has been incurred as might be indicated by the deficiency. Procurements have been made by drawing funds under the Navy's general account of advances and their value is included in the naval stock fund as inventory. The committee has approved a provision in the Budget estimate, concurred in by the Navy Department, to limit the value of the stock in inventory and the outstanding unpaid procurement obligations to a total of \$2,250,000,000 after June 30, 1944. This provision is designed to prevent accumulation of excess inventory and should have a salutary effect in that direction if it can be administered effectively.

The request of \$750,000,000 in direct appropriation for addition to the naval stock fund is met by eliminating the direct appropriation and substituting therefor a like amount by transfer from the appropriation "Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1944." The effect of this transfer is to reduce the obligating authority of the Navy under one appropriation and increase it under another without any net increase in the drain on the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Navy has advised the committee that a surplus exists in ordnance appropriations due to changes

in procurement and savings since the original appropriations were programmed earlier in the calendar year, and that this transfer can be made and still leave the Bureau of Ordnance adequate funds to meet present and anticipated requirements during the remainder of the fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, there has been a great deal of discussion recently in the newspapers, over the radio, and elsewhere, about the expenditures for this fiscal year. The Budget which came in last January placed expenditures for this fiscal year, that is, cash withdrawals from the Treasury, in the fiscal year ending June 30 next, at a total of \$104,000,000,000, ninety-seven billion of which was estimated for war activities, \$3,000,000,000 for interest on the public debt, and four billion for other activities of Government denominated "nonwar." These expenditure estimates were reviewed again in July of this year and on August 1 the President issued a summation of the 1944 Budget and the total of one hundred and four billion, with some minor changes in categories, was reaffirmed as an estimate with the ninety-seven billion for war activities standing without change.

This \$97,000,000,000 total is in five items:

War Department.....	\$62,000,000,000
Navy Department.....	24,000,000,000
Maritime Commission.....	4,300,000,000
War Shipping Administration.....	1,900,000,000
All other.....	4,800,000,000

Discussion of these estimated expenditures, recently, indicate that some feel that they can be cut down. I can find no one in authority now who will say that this \$97,000,000,000 of war expenditures will not be attained in this fiscal year. The year is only one-third gone, 4 months have elapsed, 8 remain. It is true that our expenditures in these first 4 months for war activities have totaled approximately \$28,000,000,000 or an average of \$7,000,000,000 per month. It is also true that our production is rising, our armed forces are increasing, and the battle areas are enlarging and intensifying. It is my opinion that the expenditure rate per month will rise on the basis of normal expectancy if no adverse factors are encountered in connection with our plans. It might turn out at the end of the year to be \$5,000,000,000 or even \$10,000,000,000 less than the \$97,000,000,000. I would incline to the belief that it would be less than the estimate rather than more. Granting that it might be \$10,000,000,000 less than the \$97,000,000,000 estimate, I would say that a miraculous job of estimating expenditures had been done. The \$97,000,000,000 figure was first published in January 1943. It was based upon data that were long in assembly before that time late in 1942. The \$97,000,000,000 is for a spending period which began July 1, 1943, and ends June 30, 1944. The period over which the estimate stretches, therefore, is 18 months or more from the date of the projection of the estimate until the time of withdrawal from the Treasury of the last dollar under that estimate. Never

before in history has such a projection been made of spending for such a vast enterprise, for so long a period, and on such an extensive scale. If the estimate should prove too high when the year ends it will, in my opinion, not be more than 5 to 10 percent too high. A variance of even as much as 10 percent under the circumstances would be truly remarkable and the fact that it is on the "long" side instead of on the "short" side is likewise satisfactory. It is proving to be a most unusual "looking" into the future so far as predictions of war spending are concerned. If the war continues and if our pace is maintained, the forecast may prove to be better than is now indicated. In any event great credit is due to everyone who had a part in making it.

We also hear comment that the Army and Navy have excess funds, that they cannot use what they have, and that we have overappropriated. The committee has heard these assertions. The fiscal year is still new, the war grows in its fury, and programs and plans of military and naval authorities have to be shifted from time to time to meet the action in the war theaters. Those changes require shifts in production oftentimes that must be speedily made. The committee is mindful of this situation. It has recently instituted a study of Army and Navy funds, obligations, and programming. That survey will be conducted by the Subcommittee on Military Appropriations under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Representative SNYDER, in relation to Army funds, and by the Subcommittee on Naval Appropriations under the chairmanship of the gentleman from California, Representative SHEPPARD, with respect to naval funds. Those subcommittees will obtain the facts, check the situations, and programs, and I think we can rest assured that departmental cooperation and advice will make the survey a helpful one all around. One thing can be certain—the committee and Congress do not want to interfere with or impede any necessary project or expenditure deemed by the military and naval authorities as essential for their conduct of the war. I believe clarity and mutual helpfulness will come from these studies.

War and Navy funds may indicate unobligated balances at this time. Only one-third of the fiscal year is gone, and obligations and commitments are being made every day. The funds are for the entire year and will continue to be obligated every day from now until next June 30. The committee is going to ascertain the facts, keep in touch with the situation, and if action is justified, not prejudicial to the war effort, the committee will consider it.

In this connection, I wish to submit to the Committee a tabulation of Federal expenditures and the trend in Federal expenditures since the fiscal year 1939, from 1939 down to 1944, estimating the total 1944 expenditures at this time. The Bureau of the Budget has prepared a graph, copies of which are available at the bill table. Members may obtain copies there. The chart cannot go in the RECORD, but I will insert the following table, which gives the data in tabular form:

Federal "war" and "nonwar" expenditures (excluding Government corporations and trust accounts) for fiscal years 1939-44

[In millions]

Classification	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943 ¹	1944 ²
War activities.....	\$1,250.7	\$1,710.4	\$6,301.0	\$26,011.1	\$72,198.9	\$97,000.0
Interest on the public debt.....	940.5	1,040.9	1,110.7	1,260.1	1,808.2	2,700.0
OTHER ACTIVITIES ("NONWAR")						
RELATIVELY FIXED COMMITMENTS						
Refunds of customs and internal revenue.....	67.9	91.1	89.6	94.4	79.1	361.2
Veterans' pensions and insurance.....	457.0	449.5	459.3	448.0	487.6	764.2
Social security and highway grants:						
Social security grants.....	324.8	359.6	418.5	471.2	470.4	457.3
Highway grants.....	160.0	153.3	165.9	149.1	82.8	69.0
Total, social security and highway grants.....	484.8	512.8	584.4	620.3	553.2	523.3
Other fixed commitments:						
Railroad retirement—payment to trust account.....	107.1	120.7	124.4	140.8	214.8	262.7
Government employees' retirement funds—United States' share.....	75.1	87.2	92.7	102.9	107.3	177.3
Permanent appropriations:						
Customs earmarked to encourage agricultural consumption and export (sec. 32, act of Aug. 24, 1935).....	210.5	73.0	93.8	85.2	92.5	84.0
Other permanent appropriations.....	28.9	33.7	42.8	52.5	78.5	95.4
Miscellaneous grants and contributions.....	110.2	95.5	106.6	96.5	103.3	106.2
Total other fixed commitments.....	531.8	410.1	460.3	477.9	596.4	725.6
Total relatively fixed commitments.....	1,541.5	1,463.5	1,593.6	1,640.6	1,716.3	2,377.3
RELATIVELY CONTROLLABLE ITEMS						
Work relief and aids to youth:						
Work relief.....	2,612.5	1,861.4	1,438.2	937.3	317.8	21.9
Aids to youth.....	368.5	377.8	347.3	250.5	17.9	-----
Total work relief and aids to youth.....	2,981.0	2,239.2	1,785.5	1,187.8	335.7	21.9
Aids to agriculture (excluding fixed commitments):						
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources.....	477.9	605.1	465.1	473.7	458.1	395.0
Parity payments.....	-----	215.0	183.9	191.0	202.7	156.0
Other aids to agriculture.....	272.4	398.7	84.8	267.5	203.5	93.1
Total aids to agriculture.....	730.3	1,218.8	564.2	932.2	864.3	644.1
General public works (excluding highway grants):						
Rivers and harbor work and flood control.....	146.4	161.9	165.5	153.0	150.3	129.2
T. V. A., Bonneville, and Reclamation.....	90.4	130.1	146.6	239.6	188.6	137.2
Other public works.....	85.7	95.5	95.0	78.0	54.4	31.4
Total, general public works.....	322.5	387.5	407.1	470.6	393.3	297.8
Departments and establishments (not included above):						
Legislative establishment.....	22.0	23.1	24.2	27.3	26.7	23.3
The Judiciary.....	9.4	11.0	11.4	11.5	12.0	12.1
Executive Office of the President.....	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.1
Independent establishments.....	264.2	256.0	249.1	278.5	305.1	331.7
District of Columbia—United States share.....	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Cabinet departments:						
Department of Agriculture.....	180.2	176.6	185.5	126.5	118.0	140.6
Department of Commerce.....	51.4	69.9	71.5	57.6	61.8	56.1
Department of the Interior.....	127.9	82.4	70.3	63.7	55.9	58.7
Department of Justice.....	46.9	52.6	56.7	64.0	63.2	64.0
Department of Labor.....	6.0	9.9	12.6	11.5	10.8	9.1
Department of State.....	16.8	21.8	20.4	26.3	32.0	29.6
Treasury Department.....	109.4	108.3	129.2	134.2	178.9	177.3
War Department—nonmilitary functions.....	59.4	75.6	78.6	67.1	70.6	79.1
Post Office Department—deficiency.....	39.6	42.0	30.1	17.7	8.6	-----
Total Cabinet departments.....	637.6	639.1	654.9	568.6	599.8	614.5
Total departments and establishments.....	940.6	937.9	948.5	894.2	952.2	994.7
Total relatively controllable items.....	4,974.4	4,783.4	3,705.3	3,484.8	2,545.5	1,958.5
Total "nonwar" expenditures.....	6,515.9	6,246.9	5,298.9	5,125.4	4,261.8	4,335.8
Grand total expenditures.....	8,707.1	8,998.2	12,710.6	32,396.6	78,178.9	104,035.8

¹ Preliminary, subject to minor, final adjustments.

² Estimated, Aug. 1, 1943.

³ A minus item due to return of \$315,000,000 of surplus funds by Government corporations.

The chart and the accompanying tabulation deal only with expenditures of the general and special accounts of the Federal Government in the fiscal years 1939-44; the figures exclude operations of Government corporations and expenditures of trust funds. The table covers all three broad categories of Federal expenditure—two of them, war activities and interest, in summary annual totals, and the third, other activities—nonwar—in some detail. The chart portrays only the nonwar part of the table.

WAR ACTIVITIES AND INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT

The first line of the table shows the violent recent upswing of war expenditures to \$97,000,000,000 estimated for the current year. This total omits Government corporation net outlays estimated at \$3,000,000,000. The war expenditures are restricted to items labeled "national defense" or "war activities" in the statutory appropriation language or obviously made for such purposes. The expenditures of almost every Federal

agency are divided between "war" and "nonwar."

The second line of the table shows interest payments, which have risen from around \$1,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1939 and 1940 to \$2,700,000,000 estimated for this year. This great increase, of course, reflects the huge volume of war financing since Pearl Harbor, but interest payments have not gone up as rapidly as the debt. The average interest cost on new borrowing is now less than 2 percent; the net cost is even lower because income from new issues is fully taxable.

OTHER ACTIVITIES, NONWAR

The remainder of the table presents all other expenditures in some detail. As the President has indicated on several occasions, this residue is improperly called nonwar expenditures, since all activities of the Federal Government have been reoriented to the war effort. The so-called nonwar expenditures include many items directly associated with the war program, but so closely identified with regular peacetime activities that any detailed segregation would arouse endless debate over the formula for making the separation. Hence, the adjective "nonwar" is consistently shown in quotation marks.

TOTAL NONWAR EXPENDITURES

The top line of the chart shows the steady decline in total nonwar expenditures. Since the fiscal year 1939 they have dropped from \$6,500,000,000 to \$4,300,000,000, or 33 percent. The 1939 total was a peak, although it had been exceeded in 1936, when there were heavy adjusted-compensation payments to war veterans.

The slight rise in the current year does not mean that the economy wave has ended. The increase is occasioned entirely by much heavier tax refunds on account of tax overpayments under the current Tax Payment Act and the Revenue Act of 1942. Such refunds are treated as an expenditure item, but could just as logically be deducted from revenues. If they were, the first dotted line would be the topmost line of this chart, and it would be clear that the downward trend continues in 1944.

Not only has the total of nonwar expenditures gone down substantially, but an increasing part of the remainder is actually directed to war work or occasioned by war activities. The so-called nonwar expenditures this year include very nearly a billion dollars for a few major items closely and obviously related to the war. These are enumerated later.

RELATIVELY FIXED COMMITMENTS

The reduction in the nonwar total has been achieved in spite of a large and growing volume of expenditure for relatively fixed prior commitments, that is, for items which are not subject to substantial reduction through current administrative control or even through Congressional action on appropriations. The payments are made according to fixed statutory formula or contractual arrangements, or their change would otherwise require substantive legislation and revision of moral, if not legal, obligations.

These fixed commitments, plotted in the upper portions of the chart,

amounted to \$1,500,000,000 in 1939. Factors such as this year's sharp advances in payments for veterans and for tax refunds have pushed them upward to a total approaching \$2,400,000,000. The fixed items made up less than a fourth of all the nonwar expenditures in 1939. Now they comprise well over half of a total which itself has been cut drastically.

VETERANS' PENSIONS AND INSURANCE

The outstanding relatively fixed item is veterans' pensions and insurance—excluding administrative costs. At \$764,000,000 for 1944, this is 68 percent above the average amount for the three pre-war fiscal years, 1939-1941.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND HIGHWAY GRANTS

On the chart, social security and highway grants to States are combined to keep the presentation simple. Of the social security grants, the biggest category, old-age assistance, is now nearly 55 percent above 1939; aid to dependent children has doubled; aid to the blind has advanced more than 50 percent. These increases are somewhat offset by lower grants for unemployment compensation administration because of improved employment conditions.

Grants for highways have declined sharply. During the war, such grants are being made only for work necessary for war transportation purposes.

OTHER FIXED COMMITMENTS

The rise in the remaining fixed commitments, brought together in one band on the chart, is largely because of increased appropriations to retirement trust funds. Two kinds of retirement funds are included—those for Government employees and those for railroad employees.

Contributions to the railroad retirement fund have risen steadily and substantially, in line with the receipts from special taxes for this purpose. The item might logically be excluded entirely in measuring Government expenditures.

Appropriations to the Government Employees' Retirement Fund, on the other hand, are met from general revenues. The recent increase reflects to some extent the wartime rise in Federal employment, but more especially it represents current payment of a larger share of the accumulating Government obligation.

This residual category of fixed commitments includes various permanent appropriations. One of these provides for spending 30 percent of customs revenue on programs to encourage consumption and exportation of agricultural commodities—programs which now emphasize consumption among low-income groups and the leveling off of seasonal or local gluts of the market for various commodities.

Other permanent appropriations comprise a variety of items, such as grants to colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts and for vocational education. The largest present item is expenses of loans, covering administration and management of the public debt. This cost has risen with the amount of borrowing, particularly the wide sale of bonds in small denominations.

Also included in fixed commitments are miscellaneous grants and contributions. Chief of these are payments to sugar pro-

ducers under the Sugar Act of 1937, payments to reduce interest rates on farm mortgages, and annual contributions of the Federal Public Housing Authority to local housing authorities.

RELATIVELY CONTROLLABLE ITEMS

The four remaining categories, shown below the middle heavy line of the chart, are relatively controllable items in contrast with the relatively fixed commitments. The table gives details.

Less than \$2,000,000,000 of Federal Government expenditures this year are for relatively controllable items. The comparable total in 1939 was two and one-half times as much. Many items are now at a bedrock minimum.

WORK RELIEF AND AIDS TO YOUTH

Reemployment has permitted elimination of work relief and aids to youth, with attendant huge expenditure reductions from \$2,981,000,000 in 1939 to a very small liquidating expense in 1944.

AIDS TO AGRICULTURE

Although a few aids to agriculture are included among fixed commitments, most of these aids are shown as controllable items. The controllable items rose to a peak exceeding \$1,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1940. The total this year is estimated at \$644,000,000, after substantial reductions in parity payments, payments for the conservation and use of agricultural land resources, and miscellaneous aids.

GENERAL PUBLIC WORKS

Expenditures this year for general public works—other than highway grants already noted—have dropped sharply below their peak of 2 years ago when the program comprised huge multiple-purpose construction projects at Central Valley, Bonneville, Grand Coulee, and in the Tennessee Valley, flood control works, river and harbor improvements, and reclamation projects to provide water for thousands of acres of unused lands in the West.

Many projects which were suspended early in the war to release critical materials have had to be resumed in order to provide additional hydroelectric power, arable land, and navigable waterways.

DEPARTMENTS AND ESTABLISHMENTS

The category, "Departments and establishments," comprises expenditures for all activities of the Government not included in items already reviewed. This includes the legislative establishment and the judiciary as well as the Cabinet departments and independent establishments. As the chart shows, the total fluctuated between narrow limits, slightly below a billion dollars during 1939-44. As will be demonstrated later, this comparative stability of the total obscures extensive readjustments to war requirements.

Legislative establishment: The legislative establishment includes the Government Printing Office, Library of Congress, and Architect of the Capitol, as well as the two Houses of the Congress itself. The wartime increase has been mainly in the legislative printing costs of the Government Printing Office. Expenditures of the legislative branch are classified entirely as nonwar items.

Independent establishments: The 5-year increase of \$68,000,000 for inde-

pendent establishments is concentrated in four agencies: The Veterans' Administration, Federal Security Agency, General Accounting Office, and National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. All four increases are intimately related to the war effort.

Cabinet departments: Total nonwar expenditures of Cabinet departments are somewhat lower now than before the war. The major reduction is in the Interior Department, where nonwar expenditures in 1944 are less than half the comparable expenditures of 1939. Agriculture Department expenditures, apart from agricultural aids, are down \$40,000,000. The Post Office deficiency has been eliminated.

On the other hand, Treasury Department expenditures in the "relatively controllable" category have increased by \$68,000,000, predominantly in the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the fiscal services.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue, with less than twice the administrative costs of 1939, is now collecting more than seven times as much revenue from a great many more individual taxpayers. The war has added innumerable complications to tax administration, for example, special treatment of servicemen. The cost of the fiscal services has doubled since 1939, even omitting most of the expenditures of the Bureau of Public Debt because these are covered by a permanent appropriation included among fixed commitments. Foreign funds control is a totally new nonwar activity nonexistent 5 years ago.

War Department expenditures for nonmilitary functions, exclusive of general public works, have advanced one-third since 1939. Most of the increase is for maintaining and operating the Panama Canal, and for sanitation and government of the Canal Zone. Operating expenditures for navigation and flood control are believed to be at the minimum necessary for war transportation and to protect completed works.

The four remaining Cabinet departments—Justice, State, Commerce, Labor—have shown in each case some increase in nonwar expenditures exclusive of general public works and permanent appropriations. Detailed examination reveals direct connections between the increase of spending and enlarged needs or new conditions created by the war.

WAR ASPECTS OF NONWAR EXPENDITURES

The preceding sections cover all categories shown in the chart and table. This section elaborates an earlier statement that almost a billion dollars of the nonwar expenditures for 1944 are for major items closely and obviously related to the war.

All expenditures of the Veterans' Administration are considered nonwar. Actually, about \$313,000,000 this year are occasioned by the present war directly, including \$250,000,000 appropriated to the National Service Life Insurance fund, as well as Army and Navy pensions in cases arising out of the present war, war losses under the old system of Government life insurance, and the increase in hospital and administrative costs.

Wartime developments have added more than \$380,000,000 to Treasury De-

partment expenses. This includes increases in tax refunds, the costs of collecting taxes and administering debt, and other fiscal operations.

The General Accounting Office has had an increase of some \$21,000,000. Appropriations to the railroad retirement fund have increased by \$138,000,000 over the pre-war level.

The few items enumerated, with several smaller ones of the same general character, account for 22 percent of so-called nonwar expenditures of the fiscal year 1944.

These are wartime increases or new items for activities clearly related to the war. They do not reflect the more numerous instances in which the nonwar expenditures have been cut below pre-war levels and the remaining services devoted wholly or predominantly to a changed objective—the winning of the war. For example, the National Park Service still operates, but with expenditures reduced sharply, and the parks are used for military convalescents. The Office of Education, with reduced expenditures, is used to marshal the Nation's educational resources in support of the war effort.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the major facts presented above and the major conclusions to be derived from these facts are as follows:

So-called nonwar expenditures of the Federal Government have been cut sharply from \$6,500,000,000 in the fiscal year 1939 to \$4,300,000,000 in the present fiscal year. But this comparison does not begin to measure the depth of the real cut because, first, a large part of present nonwar expenditures is actually for war purposes or occasioned by war activities; and, second, a greatly increased part of the total is for relatively fixed commitments which are not subject to substantial current reduction through either administrative control or congressional action on appropriations.

Corrected to exclude the clearest war items, nonwar expenditures in this fiscal year are nearer \$3,300,000,000 than \$4,300,000,000. In other words, the real total of nonwar expenditures this year is only about half that of 1939.

Considered in terms of the relatively controllable items alone, there has been a reduction in nonwar expenditures from nearly \$5,000,000,000 in 1939 to less than \$2,000,000,000 this year.

But even this residue of expenditures—whether defined in terms of nonwar expenditures with clear war items deducted, or whether defined in terms of the more controllable items—cannot be thought of as unrelated to the war effort. The bedrock minimum of so-called nonwar expenditures includes activity after activity which has been fully reoriented to war. Agencies which show a decrease in expenditures also show a complete change in either the nature or the purpose of their services.

The facts demonstrate conclusively that nonwar expenditures have been cut sharply, that over half of the remainder cannot be cut much deeper without modifying existing commitments or re-

vising basic legislation, and that the rest is down to bedrock in terms of both programs and their execution. In any event, it is important to remember that nonwar expenditures are now a very small part of total expenditures—less than 4 cents of every Federal dollar spent—and their volume has been greatly diminished in the face of war necessities.

I now yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I asked the question in view of the fact that I have been trying for several days to find out what was going to be in this appropriation bill. I was told that the committee was pledged to secrecy, and, therefore, could not reveal any of the amounts of the items included in the bill. I could not get a copy of the bill until I came to the House today when the bill was offered on the floor of the House. Then there was the further fact that when we came here there were only three copies that were available. I understand there has been a gentleman's agreement that no appropriation bill shall be brought to the House until it is in the hands of the Members for 24 hours, and in view of the fact that there have been no minority views issued or authorized to be prepared until today, why was the bill brought out to the House today?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is aware that through the 150 years of the history of the House we have developed a system of procedure, as stated by the Parliamentarian of the House in his preface to the manual, to be the most efficient system of parliamentary procedure extant in any parliament in the world.

The Committee on Appropriations has followed in every detail the procedure of the House in reporting the pending bill. In conformity with that procedure the bill and report were delivered to members of the committee yesterday.

Mr. WILSON. Members of the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; the members of the Appropriations Committee. On Saturday the hearings were made available to any Member of the House who might call for them.

Mr. WILSON. Well, I beg to differ with the gentleman. I called and asked for the bill and was told yesterday and this morning and also day before yesterday, that I could not have a copy of the bill until it was offered on the floor. I called your office.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman did not talk to me, of course.

Mr. WILSON. No; you were not there.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I do not know to whom the gentleman talked, but everyone knows, and anyone could have told him the hearings were available last Saturday.

Mr. WILSON. I am speaking of the report on the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the gentleman will consult members of the committee or any of his colleagues on his own side, I am certain they will give him any information he may require.

Mr. WILSON. A further inquiry. Are there any copies of the bill available to anyone yet?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Anyone may have a copy of the bill. The gentleman says three were available when he entered the Chamber. If he wants more the clerks will be glad to supply them.

Mr. WILSON. I understand there are no copies available at this time. There is only the committee print available.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The committee print and the subsequent editions are identical. The gentleman says three were on the table when he entered.

Mr. WILSON. I was mistaken. There were no copies available.

Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. RABAUT. There is the Clerk holding copies in his hand if anyone wants a copy.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The Clerk there is holding an armful within 20 feet of the gentleman. He may help himself.

Mr. WILSON. Those are not copies of the bill. Those are copies of the committee print. I insist on the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They are identical word for word, and comma for comma.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. The Chair will count.

Mr. TABER. Would the gentleman reserve his point of order for a moment and yield to me?

Mr. WILSON. I do not yield to the gentleman from New York.

The CHAIRMAN [after counting]. One hundred and eight Members are present, a quorum.

The gentleman from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. I was interested in the remarks of the gentleman regarding the diminution of nonwar expenditures of the Government. I think it would be interesting if the gentleman would give us a statement regarding what he regards as nonwar expenditures. In other words, would the appropriation for the Office of Price Administration and for the various national war agencies be regarded as war expenditures?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes, they are. I would say that there is in this item of nonwar expenditures practically \$1,000,000,000 that should be considered as connected with the war. So that this item, instead of being \$4,336,000 should be \$3,336,000, because they are indirectly connected with the war. But, in order to avoid any controversy or any debate about the matter, we have included in war expenditures only those things that were directly and immediately connected with the war. We have not included in that category anything about which there could be any question as to whether they were war or nonwar expenditures.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri has consumed 1 hour.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is recognized.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, just before I start on what I intended to say, I would like to call attention to the fact that notwithstanding the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget as to the amount that will be spent, the expenditures for the first quarter showed just a little under \$22,500,000,000 and that the rate of expenditure through the month of October, insofar as the Treasury statements have appeared, shows a continuance of about that same rate of seven and one-half billion dollars per month. That means an annual expenditure in the fiscal year 1944 of \$90,000,000,000 and not \$104,000,000,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. In a moment when I get these facts out. That conforms to the statement that was given to us by the Chairman of the War Production Board as to what the possibilities were for governmental expenditures, and shows that the Budget estimates, in my opinion, are not based upon a careful analysis of the situation. I am just expressing that for what it is worth. I do not believe they will run \$104,000,000,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman catalogs \$7,000,000,000 for war expenditures. That includes \$3,000,000,000 for the public debt, which, of course, is not classified as war expenditure.

Mr. TABER. On the other hand, it is a governmental expenditure.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The expenditure estimate consists of \$104,000,000,000, \$97,000,000,000 for war expenditures, \$4,000,000,000 for nonwar expenditures, and, of course, \$3,000,000,000 on the public debt, which is largely the product of war expenditures.

Mr. TABER. The fact is that the operations of the Treasury over the first 3 months and almost the fourth, as far as the returns show, indicate that the expenditure is going along at the rate of \$90,000,000,000 instead of \$104,000,000,000 altogether. I have based my idea that it would run 90 upon accomplished facts and upon a very careful study of the situation. I have been surprised that my own idea has been borne out more nearly than the Budget estimate, but that has been the situation, and I do not think we should be deceived by the Budget into a false position with reference to the probable expenditures.

I have noticed one thing in connection with this chart, that they have included an enormous amount of figures that are controllable in uncontrollable items and that it is nothing but a jumble. It is not, in my opinion, a credit to the Bureau of the Budget. There are a few things I wish to say with reference to the present situation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman specify the controllable items listed as uncontrollable?

Mr. TABER. Certainly; we find customs and internal revenue, an item that is based entirely upon the war operations and the fact that goods are coming in here to be manufactured which go out; it is not a regular item.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I trust the gentleman is not taking the position that we do not have to refund it. These are matters over which we have no control. We must pay the money back. There is no alternative.

Mr. TABER. But it is not a fixed item; it is not an item that is going along.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It could not possibly be further beyond control.

Mr. TABER. It is variable from year to year. As soon as the war effort is over, that is out; it is purely a war-effort item.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. But it is beyond our control. We have no choice but to pay it.

Mr. TABER. That may be in that sense, but not in the sense that it is not a war expenditure nor that it is an item of law set-up there regardless of what might happen in the future.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. What about veterans and social security? Does the gentleman consider them as controllable or uncontrollable?

Mr. TABER. The veterans' item is very much variable. It is not an item that can be reduced beyond what the demands are figured out on an actuarial basis.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. But can we reduce it?

Mr. TABER. While you cannot reduce the appropriation below what it figures, you can reduce it to the point of the figure.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. A soldier entitled to a pension must be taken care of. It is an obligation we cannot avoid—and would not avoid if we could.

Mr. TABER. Oh, certainly; I am not disputing that.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. A man entitled to an old-age pension is entitled to his allowance. The gentleman would not repudiate that?

Mr. TABER. I am trying to show the gentleman the ones. I did not call off the veterans' items; that is one that I did not except.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Then what are they?

Mr. TABER. What are they? I started to tell the gentleman, but he interrupted me.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I should be glad to have the gentleman cite the controllable items listed as uncontrollable.

Mr. TABER. Here is one of \$106,000,000 for miscellaneous grants and contributions.

Here is another: Customs earmarked to encourage agricultural consumption, \$84,000,000.

Here we have highway grants, and on top of that—

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. All of them fixed by law.

Mr. TABER. Oh, no.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. And no way to reduce them.

Mr. TABER. Oh, no; those things are very largely controllable.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The customs duties under the law must be set aside for the purpose. We have no alternative; they are not controllable.

Mr. TABER. They have been controlled many times by the appropriation bills in the past and therefore I assume they are controllable. Maybe what has been cannot be again, but I really believe that it can be again. Now, I want to say to few words about conditions in general.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I take it, then, that the gentleman intends in the future to bring in legislation to reduce these amounts—legislation which would render them controllable. That is the only way they can be controlled.

Mr. TABER. I have given the gentleman a direct and positive answer with reference to these. Agriculture, this \$84,000,000 customs item—the gentleman himself has brought in here appropriation bills where those were controlled.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman says they can be controlled. They cannot be subject to control unless he changes the law.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman has specifically appropriated funds out of that particular item for a specific purpose and he has proved it is a controllable item. I do not need to go beyond the gentleman himself and the way he has handled his own agricultural bill to establish that.

Now, I am going to talk for a few minutes about what there is in this bill and some other things.

America today is on trial. Our troops are bearing the brunt of this trial on the field of battle and our sailors upon the high seas, and our fliers in the air.

When these men come home after the war is over, they are going to demand an accounting of those of us who are at home. They are going to want to know what the man in a position of responsibility did. They are going to want to know whether he kept the faith; whether he did a good job, or a rotten job. They are going to find out whether the President did a good job and they are going to judge the situation by whether or not the President put in power men whom he had a right to trust; men who had a record of ability and of character.

They are going to want to know whether the Congress was careful about the things that it did; whether it appropriated money that was not needed for foolish things; whether it kept as much of a rein over the Executive as it should keep; whether it stood up and fought for the things that were right; and not only whether it provided the things that were needed, but whether it had the courage to expose and criticize the failures of the administration so that the administration might have an opportunity to correct them or so that it might

force their correction itself by legislation.

I am going to mention some of the situations that are plaguing America today; some of the situations that are going to result in unparalleled disaster if they are permitted to continue; and some of the problems that we are now facing.

We all know about the tax bills. We all know about the size of the military appropriations. We all know about many things which so far we have not spoken about perhaps as plainly as we should.

Perhaps the most glaring total failure of the administration has been the O. P. A. Mr. Henderson, the first Director, loaded the O. P. A. up with a group of people whose sole object was to wreck the national economy, to destroy private business, and to establish socialism. The place was filled up with long-haired professors with no business experience, and with impractical young lawyers known as the smart boys, who knew how to get out regulations that neither they nor anyone else could understand, and whose ability to keep things in a state of utter confusion was the natural outgrowth of their total inexperience.

After Mr. Henderson's operations had aroused such antagonism that the people would stand no more, Prentiss Brown, a former United States Senator from Michigan, and a former Member of this House, was put in. He failed because he did not have the courage to fire the long-haired professors and the oily-tongued young lawyers.

Chester Bowles has now succeeded Prentiss Brown. He will fail unless he immediately gets rid of that crowd of highbinders.

I am going to give you a few illustrations of the way they have operated:

First. For 6 months after they knew that their operations were illegal they have continued to mess up the cattle situation and attempted to keep in force illegal orders. As a result they have wiped out most of the small butchers and put them out of business. The result is that in many of the smaller communities the people get no meat.

Together with the War Food Administration they have fixed the price of corn at \$1.07 in Chicago, and the result is that the dairy farmers in the Northeast are being forced out of business. At the present time the dairy farmer cannot operate his plant and sell his milk for \$3.25 a hundredweight in New York, even with a 50-cent subsidy which this outfit has provided.

In the first place he cannot get the feed even if he has the money to buy it. In the second place, he cannot operate his farm and break even where he has to buy a part of his feed. If a farmer has dairy cattle and also has the feed for them on his own farm, he can make more money by selling anything in the nature of feed, except the corn, than he can by increasing his milk production operations. And what is the result? It is that dairy farmer after dairy farmer is going out of business. I have one small community in mind. It formerly used 1,000 quarts of milk a day. Three farms went out of business, two as a result of fires and the third as a result of

the farmer selling his herd because he could not break even. Today that community has available 200 quarts of milk a day and only those families with sick people and babies are able to procure milk at all. All through my district they are fast getting into that same situation. As near as I can figure, 30 percent of the dairy farmers are unable to carry their herds through until the next pasture time in the spring, and they will be obliged to send their animals to the slaughterhouse and go out of business. Even the Secretary of the Treasury has announced that he is auctioning off his cattle down on the Hudson on the 1st of December because his dairy farm can no longer operate at a profit.

It is absolutely impossible to procure a price which will permit these people to continue in business from the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration. The subsidy business is used as a subterfuge to keep the price down and to force the farmer out of business just as the small slaughterhouse people were forced out by the illegal operations of the O. P. A. in connection with beef and cattle.

The object of this group which Mr. Bowles has so far failed to fire, is the wrecking of the national economy and the destruction of our independent farmers. Their action can be interpreted in no other way. They conducted a campaign in these two organizations to persuade the farmer to raise more meat animals and more dairy cattle and now they have reached the point where they have not the corn, wheat, and oats and barley enough to take care of more than two-thirds of the animals that they now have on the farms. The result is that the dairy cattle are producing less because they are unable to give them the kind of feed they ought to have. The farmers who buy feed are also obliged to market pigs that weight from 65 to 100 pounds when it is uneconomical to sell them weighing less than 175 to 200 pounds, and in a good many places it is absolutely impossible to find any market for the meat animals at all. The farmers are told by the O. P. A. that if they cannot market them, they must keep them on the farm and feed them. They will not permit them to butcher the animals and in that way much feed is wasted.

Second. After 4 or 5 weeks of very strenuous congressional pressure the War Food Administration and the O. P. A. finally fixed the price of No. 1 apples, but not until after the picking season was well advanced. It created difficulty in marketing the apples. Then the O. P. A. and the War Food Administration froze all of the No. 2 apples for the canners, but they did not fix the price that the canners should pay for the raw apples nor the price that the canners might receive for their canned apples and jellies. The result was that the canners were unable to operate. They did not dare rely upon the promise of the O. P. A. and the War Food Administration to be fair, because they had had experience last summer with the bean and pea pack where the O. P. A. fixed the price for the canners at less

than the cost of production without allowing any profit. Another result was that the farmers have been able to pick only the No. 2 apples which they could place in containers that they had on hand and have been unable to deliver them to the processors for canning. This is the most foolish method of operating that anyone could imagine and the only possible solution is that the O. P. A. and War Food Administration are deliberately trying to wreck the food system in the country.

These items that I have cited with reference to the O. P. A. are just two or three out of many of the attempts that these people have made in wartime to wreck the economy of the country.

Next we are going to have a proposal for some such dishonest outfit as the Farm Security Administration to take over the management of our farms. This would undoubtedly cut the agriculture production of this country in two.

I wish to call attention now to the operations of the War Manpower Commission. I do not know as much about that situation as I do about the O. P. A., but I do know this: That they talk about a manpower shortage in localities where the manufacturer or the shipyard builder all over the country have been hogging the labor market and keeping on his pay roll thousands and thousands of people who are not needed. This situation was shown up with reference to Dallas, Tex., by the Truman committee in the Senate. It was shown up along the whole west coast by the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD]. It exists all along the east coast and at factory after factory, and it exists especially in those communities where housing projects have been asked by the Housing Authority. It is a situation that exists wherever we have cost-plus contracts and wherever we have in our procurement services a spirit of slackness. The War Manpower Commission is not doing its job when it permits those things to go along. It is not meeting its responsibility to the people of the United States and to the war effort. Before it is too late, I am warning this organization that the Congress is going to demand and expect results of it. It is time for them to become alert and to do their job.

Undoubtedly the War Manpower Commission has a big job on its hands, but it will not get the job done unless it takes a different and more thorough attitude of handling its work.

Perhaps one of the most outstanding cases where an official has failed to do his job has been in connection with the foreign rehabilitation program. The President has insisted on putting people in charge of this set-up whose record will not bear the light of day.

There is Charles B. Baldwin, better known as "Beanie," who was the head of the Farm Security Administration, who made a total failure of it. This was thoroughly brought out before the Byrd committee and the hearings have been published. Such a record of waste and extravagance and total irresponsibility never has been equalled in the annals of government. Then the President has appointed Charles "Pardon Me" Polletti,

the former Governor of New York State, to a position of high responsibility in connection with this work and he has appointed James M. Landis, the former head of the Office of Civilian Defense, notorious as an incompetent. I wonder if the President feels that the appointment of these three incompetents was a bid for bipartisan support of this so-called rehabilitation program? If we are going to have that kind of thing, we ought to have it honest and effectively administered and the best men we can find for that job.

The British are accustomed to pick the best men that they can find for that sort of job. As a result, my information is, that practically all of the burden of handling this situation is being carried by the British and we have no representation to look after the expenditure of the enormous funds that have been entrusted to this organization. I feel that this is a matter that the returning soldier is going to ask the President about.

The Office of War Information was a stench when it was being administered by Archibald MacLeish under the title of "Office of Facts and Figures." It has continued a stench under the administration of Elmer Davis.

The Domestic Branch was so apparently a stench and so dangerous to the war effort that this Congress in July wiped out the major portion of the appropriation for the Domestic Branch. They were still left with more money than they needed and that continued to keep them in trouble.

Within the past 2 weeks they have sent out to 239 Negro papers, pictures of the President and the President's wife to be used in spreading political propaganda throughout the Nation. They have propagandized the Negro from O. W. I. with an established Negro photographer going around to take pictures. They have told the Negro they have programmed 88,000 houses for him under the Housing Administration. The trouble with their propaganda has been that the Negro is smart enough to know where houses have been built for him in the communities where he is hauled in to work at the war effort and he knows while they have put up some in places where they were not needed they have put up none to speak of where they were needed.

At the present time there is an outfit in the War Department to take care of foreign propaganda and the propaganda in the military territory. It is headed up by Maj. Gen. Fred Osborn, who is the son of William Church Osborn, former Chairman of the Democratic Committee. They have direct charge of the foreign propaganda that has to do with the war effort. For instance, General McClure, who is referred to in the committee report, has charge of the propaganda in Algiers, north Africa, and Italy. He has had some men assigned to him out of the Office of War Information to work with him, but the Office of War Information is not in charge of that propaganda. I think it is only fair that we should tell the Congress just what the facts are and not permit it to be deceived.

Here is the picture with reference to the appropriation for the Office of War Information. We have appropriated already \$29,000,000 for the Office of War Information, foreign branch, for the fiscal year 1944. Up to the end of September, the first quarter, they have spent \$6,200,000. Four times \$6,200,000, according to my arithmetic, equals \$24,800,000, leaving a balance available to increase their operations for the rest of the fiscal year of \$4,200,000. That means they could boost the expenditures at the rate of \$1,400,000 a quarter.

It does not make sense to me, when they have only 1,700 in the foreign service—that is outside of continental United States—operating on their real foreign work, and 3,765 positions set up inside continental United States, and having such a margin of funds available with which to increase their operations, to have them come in here and ask for \$5,000,000 more than was allowed in the bill last year.

The Foreign Branch was cut just a little—they were given over \$29,000,000 to spend. In the first 3 months they have spent \$6,200,000, or at the rate of \$24,800,000 a year, indicating that they have about \$4,000,000 of unobligated funds which they can use to increase their operations in foreign fields.

They have been guilty of enormous waste. A Budget estimate of \$5,000,000 has been submitted for the war activities of this organization. They have 3,765 employees in the foreign-service outfit, most of whom are totally incompetent and are fooling their time away all day long. There is no executive head of the organization. They have gotten out campaign buttons to boom the President for a fourth term and distributed them amongst the soldiers. They have gotten out long articles glorifying Mrs. Roosevelt which they have distributed all over Europe where it would get into the hands of our troops. I have a copy of one of the releases in my hand at the moment—six pages long, single spaced. There is no need for this additional appropriation.

They have been running absolutely wild and building all sorts of short-wave stations and we are told by everybody who comes near the situation that the British organizations are the ones that are doing all the work, although we have 10 or 15 times the people over there as the British have. Under those circumstances what we need is effective and vigorous management and reorganization of this set-up and not more money.

I am sure that the House will take the proper action on this set-up when it comes to it.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Ninety Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, on that I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed to act as tellers Mr. TABER and Mr. CANNON of Missouri.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 4, noes 79.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 153]

Anderson, Calif.	Green	O'Brien, Ill.
Andrews	Gregory	O'Brien, Mich.
Baldwin, Md.	Griffiths	O'Connor
Barrett	Hall	O'Leary
Barry	Leonard W.	O'Neal
Bates, Ky.	Halleck	O'Toole
Fates, Mass.	Harless, Ariz.	Outland
Bolton	Hart	Pace
Boren	Hartley	Peterson, Ga.
Bradley, Pa.	Hébert	Pracht
Brehm	Heffernan	Randolph
Brooks	Hendricks	Reece, Tenn.
Buckley	Hess	Rees, Kans.
Butler	Holifield	Robinson, Utah
Byrne	Holmes, Mass.	Robson, Ky.
Cannon, Fla.	Izac	Rowan
Celler	Jackson	Sabath
Chapman	Jenkins	Scanlon
Chenoweth	Jennings	Schuetz
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson	Schwabe
Compton	J. Leroy	Shaefer
Costello	Johnson	Sheridan
Crawford	Calvin D.	Short
Cullen	Jones	Sikes
Dawson	Judd	Simpson, Pa.
Dies	Kean	Slaught
Dingell	Kee	Smith, Maine
Domengeaux	Keefe	Smith, Va.
Douglas	Kelley	Smith, W. Va.
Durham	Kerr	Somers, N. Y.
Elston, Ohio	Kilburn	Spencer
Fay	Kleberg	Starnes, Ala.
Feighan	LaFollette	Steagall
Fellows	Lewis, Colo.	Stewart
Fernandez	McGranery	Sundstrom
Fish	McGregor	Taylor
Fitzpatrick	McKenzie	Thomas, N. J.
Flannagan	McLean	Thomas, Tex.
Fogarty	McMurray	Tolan
Folger	Maas	Towe
Ford	Maloney	Troutman
Fulbright	Marcantonio	Vincent, Ky.
Fulmer	Martin, Iowa	Vorys, Ohio
Furlong	Mason	Wadsworth
Gale	May	Weiss
Gallagher	Merritt	Wene
Gearhart	Miller, Mo.	Wheat
Gerlach	Monroney	Whelchel, Ga.
Gifford	Morrison, La.	White
Gillie	Mott	Willey
Gordon	Mruk	Winstead
Gore	Myers	Wolverton, N. J.
Gorski	Newsome	Woodruff, Mich.
Graham	Norton	Worley

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 3593, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 263 Members responded to their names; a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its sitting.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the bill before us will be hailed with general satisfaction, if not delight, throughout the length and breadth of this land. I believe it will be an inspiration and a comfort to millions of our people who are expecting Congress to put thumbs down on extravagant, nonessential expenditures and chart a course of rigid economy in the administration of the Government. I cannot imagine any action Congress could take that would be more encour-

aging to the average taxpayer than the enormous cut our committee has made in this appropriation bill.

I believe that when our people read this bill and ponder over its import they will conclude that Congress is alive to its responsibilities and that they are not looking to Congress in vain. I believe that they will accept it as an earnest of the intention of their lawmakers to trim appropriations to the very bone and to open the way as rapidly as possible to an ultimately balanced nondefense budget, which, in the opinion of thinking persons, is a prerequisite of continued national solvency.

Whether we realize it or not, the people are alive to what is going on in Congress, and they are actuated by a most determined purpose to see that the men and women who represent them here hew hereafter to the line of economy. The people have an impression that money has been wasted without end; that tax-eating bureaus and agencies have been gorged with funds to the point of the satiation even of their ravenous appetites; that there are hordes of parasites on the Government's pay rolls, and that Congress has pusillanimously surrendered the purse strings by voting entirely too many blank checks to be filled out at the other end of the Avenue. In a plain and unmistakable manner, they are letting us know that the day of reckoning is around the corner. I repeat that I am sure the people will construe the unparalleled action we have taken on this bill by reducing it a billion dollars as evidence that Congress, in harmony with the popular will, is preparing to assert itself and to discharge its constitutional responsibilities, and that is very fine and very gratifying.

A test of public sentiment came to my attention a few days ago when I gave out a statement to the effect that there are two ways of facing the fiscal exigency that confronts the Nation, one way being to increase taxes and the other way to cut expenditures. The impact I received from those who favor the latter alternative was terrific. Another suggestion I made at the same time that all nondefense appropriations be embraced in one appropriation bill and that there be attached to the appropriation bill a tax rider covering the cost, so that Members, when they vote for appropriations, will vote for the taxes necessary to insure payment of the bill, brought an avalanche of letters from businessmen from my city and State approving the economic soundness of the proposal in the warmest terms. Never in our history have the people of America devoted as much attention to national financial problems as they are devoting at this time. They sense that all is not well, and they want us to find the remedy before the ship of state strikes the rocks. They believe that a strict and unrelenting application of the rule of retrenchment in expenditures will do more than anything else to restore a healthy condition in our national economy.

BILL CUT FIVE-SIXTHS

No one can gainsay the fact that the bill before us makes a good start in that

direction. The record of performance by the Appropriations Committee on this measure is most extraordinary. The estimates that came to us from the Budget Bureau for inclusion in this bill totaled \$1,196,428,749.32. The bill as it comes to you from the committee carries a total of only \$215,368,442.32. In other words the bill that is brought to the House by the committee is \$981,060,307 below the Budget estimates. A bill that is cut five-sixths in committee, leaving only one-sixth remaining, stands forth in bold outline as immutable proof of the most convincing character that the members of our subcommittee on deficiencies have heard the economy call and that we used sharp pencils in pruning down the estimates. When I say that all of us on the subcommittee—Democrats and Republicans alike—worked together to cut down expenditures and that only on one single solitary point was there a final disagreement, I state a fact which must be impressive to the people of America as to our unity of purpose.

We had weeks of exhaustive hearings; and the great ability, thoroughness, and ingenuity of our chairman, Mr. CANNON, never shone to better advantage than in leading the examination of the witnesses who, day after day, came before us. The hearings in printed form make a pretentious volume of 1,638 printed pages.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to my distinguished colleague from Indiana.

Mr. WILSON. The gentleman from Indiana is making a splendid statement. The people are alive. They are alive to what is going on, and I wonder if the gentleman from Indiana feels that our Hoosiers would approve of bringing in an appropriation bill before the House and asking that it be considered without its having even been printed and the membership knowing anything about what is in it.

Mr. LUDLOW. Oh, I think the procedure in this case is the procedure always followed. I do not know how we can differentiate it from any former procedure. My colleague is one of the most valuable Members of this House and ordinarily I like to follow him, but I am afraid I cannot give him much comfort in this case. I believe we are following the precedents.

Mr. WILSON. This dry rot exists around here, and I do not think this ancestral rheumatism should set a precedent which we ought to follow, especially in the emergency. There are \$2 in this bill for every taxpayer, every man, woman, and child in the United States, and every boy on the fighting front. We have a public debt of \$148 for every family, and an interest charge of \$37 for every breadwinner of the United States. We should consider these appropriations very carefully before we pass an additional tax of \$2 onto every man, woman, and child in the United States.

Mr. LUDLOW. I hope my colleague has taken notice of the fact that there is not nearly as much in this bill as there was before our committee finished its

consideration and applied the pruning knife.

CHIPS AND WHETSTONES

The final product in the measure before us is what I would call a chips and whetstones bill—little chips and big chips, little whetstones and big whetstones. In its many items the bill almost embraces the perimeter of the earth, touching many activities and many lands, and is a reminder of how far we have gone and how many new interests we have assumed in this era of our global expansion. The gamut of subjects treated ranges all the way from jeeps to battleships, from prenatal care to salmon fisheries, and from manpower to meteorological phenomena.

I shall not attempt to discuss the provisions of this bill in any orderly or comprehensive way. I could not begin to perform that task half as well as it already has been performed by Chairman CANNON. He has given you the over-all picture. I shall refer only to a few of the details of the items that came before us and our reaction thereto, mainly for the purpose of pointing a moral or two.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I do not think that I have the time to yield. I will not be able to finish in my time.

Mr. BURDICK. Does the gentleman feel that the committee has impaired the efficiency of any Government agency in this bill?

Mr. LUDLOW. I do not think so. I do not think that we have seriously or indeed in any way impaired at all any essential activity.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. TABER. I wonder if the gentleman does not feel that the cut of nearly three-quarters or four-fifths of the sums asked for by the Budget is not at least a partial reflection upon the way that the Budget has been operating? If we cut \$900,000,000 out of a request for \$1,108,000,000, it seems to me at least that it is a partial reflection on the Budget.

Mr. LUDLOW. Of course, the gentleman may feel that way about it, but I do not think so. We are living in most extraordinary times, and there are no guideposts or precedents. I think the Budget on the whole does a very good job.

There was submitted to us a deficiency estimate for \$15,000 to set up an organization to find out what the jeeps can do, and I am speaking moderately when I say that it got a cold reception. The war has produced an enormous crop of jeeps and there is a prospect that the post-war period will open with a princely inheritance of these unprepossessing but highly serviceable vehicles on hand. The theory of the estimate was that an investigation should be made to find out how these jeeps can be used in agricultural work after the war is over. As a starter on this bureaucratic enterprise the Treasury was to be tapped to the tune of \$15,000 to find out what the jeep can do. The way practical-minded JED JOHNSON hopped onto that estimate was a caution. He demanded to know from the Depart-

ment of Agriculture witness whether this idea was his and the abashed witness acknowledged the soft impeachment and defended himself by saying:

The jeeps have a popular appeal, everybody is interested, everybody is asking us questions about them.

To this the gentleman from Oklahoma replied in his plain, straightforward manner of speaking:

Did it ever occur to you that the eight or ten million boys in uniform, many of whom will have an opportunity to try out jeeps, under every condition and circumstance imaginable, will learn a whale of a lot more about a jeep than you could possibly have an opportunity to learn? Don't you think that when they come home they will be able to give more information about what a jeep will do than all the information you could acquire behind a mahogany desk or in a laboratory, or even on the streets of Washington?

A BAD DREAM

Following the hearing on that jeep investigation estimate I had a bad night. I rolled and I tossed and dreamed that I was writing a poem on jeeps. I jumped out of bed, turned on the electric lights, grabbed a pencil and wrote down, as nearly as I could remember, what came to me in my dream. Here it is:

THE JEEP NEEDS NO FEDERAL AID

A wonderful contraption is the Army jeep. It can scoot like lightning, or it can creep. It is the ugly duckling in the automotive field.

But in practical results it pays a big yield. It rides the waves and it tears up the land. And either place it can travel to beat the band.

It runs headways and rearways, on its back and its tummy.

Its performance record is perfect—nothing cheesy or rummy.

Its star is beyond the reach of envy or pelf. As an instrument of service it speaks for itself.

To set up a bureau to see what the jeep can do,

Is a bureaucratic fantasy that is entirely new.

All friends of economy will insist this should not be,

For everybody knows the jeep can do anything but climb a tree!

The jeep appropriation was tossed out of the window in framing the bill and it is now up to the jeep to demonstrate itself. Those who know the jeep best believe it is perfectly capable of doing so, without leaning on the Treasury.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. Briefly.

Mr. CURTIS. I just wanted to congratulate the gentleman upon his literary masterpiece. I think it is splendid, and everyone agrees with me. Did I understand that the Bureau of the Budget approved of this particular item?

Mr. LUDLOW. I am very sorry to have to say that the Budget did.

Mr. CURTIS. Could the gentleman tell me on what basis the Bureau of the Budget makes up its mind about these things.

Mr. LUDLOW. I do not know the mental processes of the Bureau of the Budget.

CULTIVATING GOOD OPINION AT \$5,000 PER MAN

Another item which we disapproved, I think very properly, was an estimate of

\$45,000 to send nine "cultural relations" officers at an average salary of \$5,000 each, to the Near East, to tell the people of Syria, Turkey, Egypt, Iran, and Iraq what a fine people Americans are and to improve their good opinion of us. It seemed to some of us, at least, that we are going pretty far in world penetration when we take on such an activity as that. While I may have a provincial viewpoint, it seemed to me that instead of spending \$45,000 a year for high-paid personnel to persuade the people of Iraq and Iran that we are "good fellows" I would prefer to spend the money for milk and hospital care for sick babies in this country or for some other worthy enterprise at home. If our purpose is to cultivate the good opinion of the Iraqi and the Irani, my belief is that they will have a better opinion of our common sense if we have the good judgment to keep out of such activities.

To my mind and speaking for myself alone it seemed to me that the most disquieting aspect of this matter was that such a proposal could emanate from our State Department. I do not know in what bureau of that great Department it had its birth, but I did not believe, and I still do not believe that it comports with the pure Americanism and the straight thinking of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Edward R. Stettinius, the Under Secretary of State, for both of whom I have the most profound respect. I prefer to think that it was another case where an under official took a little too much leash.

PLANS OF WORLD-WIDE SCOPE

I was amazed when our questions brought out the contemplated scope of this so-called cultural activity. So far we have no cultural-relations officers outside of the Western Hemisphere. I can understand why, during this period of stress, it is in the interest of hemispheric solidarity for us to have such representatives in some of the Latin-American countries. But here in the estimate before us was the beginning of an expansion to world-wide proportions. In reply to my question "Is this cultural-relations activity to be a global activity all around the world to give people a better idea of the United States?" the witness replied, "It is expected that as the demand for such work arises that it would be carried on in additional countries."

Replying to a question of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], the witness said:

We are going into those types of activity which have proven to be best in South America and as the demand in each country arises.

THE CAMEL'S NOSE

So it was obvious that this appropriation of \$45,000 was to be only the beginning. It was the camel's nose trying to get under the tent and it was equally certain that before the camel ceased growing it would be a great big camel. It was apparent that if we approved this appropriation we would be putting our imprimatur on a cultural activity of world ramifications whose alimentary requirements would call constantly for more and more tax money in order to

keep it in a thriving and growing condition. I think we should remember the fundamental fact that we are only one nation in a world with other nations and that we cannot hope to leaven the whole world at the expense of the American taxpayers who already have about all the burdens they can stand. I do not for a moment question the high patriotic purpose and altruistic motives of the originator of this estimate, whoever he may be, but I think our committee did the right thing and the sensible thing in stopping the expansion of this activity and holding it to the Western Hemisphere.

McNUTT'S PROBLEM PARTIALLY SOLVED

In a few respects, but only in a few, this bill fails to meet my expectations. I thought the Farm Security Administration should be continued because of the information which has come to me of the help it has given in innumerable instances to poor farmers who otherwise, I am afraid, will not be able to get on their feet financially. Paul V. McNutt has given a perfectly admirable accounting of himself in the toughest job ever conferred on mortal man—that of War Manpower Commissioner. I would like to have seen him given some encouragement by full approval of all of his estimates, which I thought were moderate, well-considered, and reasonable. I was especially impressed by the glaring maladjustments in the pay scales of his personnel, as exemplified by the wide differentials in the salaries paid to persons in the same offices, sitting side by side, doing exactly the same kind of work. This condition greatly adds to his administrative difficulties, as there has been a turn-over of more than 100 percent during the last year in the miserably paid personnel he inherited from the State employment offices. It was my privilege to offer a motion in subcommittee which put into this bill the sum of \$1,584,000 to meet the increases which some of the States have recently given to similar personnel, so that these employees of Mr. McNutt are hereafter to be paid at the new State levels. While this mitigates, it does not entirely correct the injustice that is causing Mr. McNutt much distress of mind.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

I have stated that there was only one point on which our subcommittee could not agree. That was in respect to the appropriation for the Office of War Information. We were asked to appropriate \$5,000,000 to carry on the foreign service work of that office during the remainder of the current fiscal year. This would be in addition to the \$24,000,000 heretofore provided for the fiscal year 1944. The \$5,000,000 would be used exclusively for propaganda and political warfare activities overseas. A majority of our subcommittee agreed to allow the amount requested. A minority dissented and the matter now comes to the floor for the determination of the House.

The rapid advance of our victorious armies is constantly opening new fields for propaganda and political warfare work and, in my judgment, it is vitally necessary that the Office of War Information shall have an adequate appro-

priation in order that its overseas branch may keep pace with its rapidly expanding opportunities.

WARS NOT WON ENTIRELY BY COLD STEEL

Wars are not won entirely by bullets and cold steel. Propaganda and political warfare may be a great contributing factor in achieving substantial and important victories.

We of the United Nations have two powerful weapons which we can use in winning this war—

First. The weapon of military might.

Second. The weapon of propaganda.

We are making effective use of the former weapon, the weapon of military might. The products of our war factories are on every front. Our men are giving a splendid accounting of themselves in every theater of war.

Of the latter weapon—the weapon of propaganda—we are making no adequate use compared with the possibilities such a weapon really affords. The weapon of military might is limited by manpower, natural resources, and technological equipment. The weapon of propaganda is limited only by the validity of our cause and the range of our ingenuity.

Prisoners captured in the north African and European theaters of war have given eloquent testimony to the value of O. W. I.'s overseas propaganda. In the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns over 400,000 enemy prisoners were taken and more than 80 percent who were interrogated stated that they were influenced to surrender by broadcasts and leaflets put out by the Office of War Information. Many of these still had leaflets on their persons. One sentence of impelling appeal that ran like a refrain through nearly all of these leaflets was—

Why die for Hitler when you can live for Italy?

In all of these leaflets the idea that the Germans had betrayed Italy was hammered home and this undermining of Italian faith in their Nazi ally had a most devastating effect on Italian morale.

WHY FOREIGNERS ARE EMPLOYED BY O. W. I.

During the hearings complaint was made that a great many foreigners are employed by the O. W. I. and inferentially, at least, a question was raised as to the loyalty of these persons to the United States. One has only to scan the list of names printed in the hearings to be convinced that it is true that many of these are nationals of other countries or else are of foreign ancestry. There is no secret about this, however, as it was freely admitted by those who appeared in support of the estimate. The Office of War Information broadcasts in 35 languages every day, and some days in as many as 48, including dialects. Many American scholars have a knowledge of languages, of course, but as a rule they do not speak well enough over the radio to be clearly understandable to the peoples of foreign countries in their own dialects and tongues. To supply the speaking talent required to meet this demand foreigners are necessarily employed.

RUNS GAUNTLET OF FIVE INVESTIGATIONS

But every person who is hired by the Office of War Information has to run the

gauntlet of a series of grueling investigations, first by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and then by the Civil Service, the intelligence services of the Army and Navy, and finally by O. W. I.'s own security committee. These investigations go into the most intimate details of personal history, affiliations, and habits of the applicants. A person with any taint of guilt of subversiveness could hardly come through that scorching fire of investigations without being exposed. If you will turn to the Congressional Directory and run your eye down the list of names of Members of Congress you will find numerous names of foreign terminology, but no one believes that these colleagues of ours are, or possibly could be, subversive. It is hardly fair, therefore, to condemn an employee of O. W. I. just because he may happen to have a foreign name.

TESTIMONY OF TOP GENERALS

Who could be better qualified to give testimony on the importance of O. W. I.'s overseas service than the high-ranking generals who are in charge of the military operations in the theaters of war? We had before us Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, who joined General Eisenhower's staff in north Africa the middle of last December and was given the assignment to organize a staff section to handle psychological warfare, public relations, and censorship—all three of which activities he has under him at this time. I quote the following colloquy found on page 1253 of the hearings—

Mr. LUDLOW. At the expense probably of being repetitious, I should like to ask you this question because I think it is important and is information we would like to have. I would like to ask General McClure what he thinks of what O. W. I. is doing in reference to its foreign activities—as to its value to the essentialities of the service.

General MCCLURE. I can only speak for the north African theater. Their foreign activities there have been very helpful to us, and at the present time we are quite satisfied with them, and we certainly wish them to continue.

Mr. LUDLOW. Would you suffer a great loss if you were deprived of those services?

General MCCLURE. I think we would, sir.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. TABER. The thing I wanted to call attention to is that on pages 1259 and 1260 of the hearings it appears that General McClure was in charge of all those operations, and that the O. W. I. has simply furnished some help to General McClure, and that the O. W. I. has not charge of them at all.

Mr. LUDLOW. I cannot go back of General McClure's statement.

Mr. TABER. I am calling attention to General McClure's testimony.

Mr. LUDLOW. I cannot go back of his enthusiastic endorsement.

What does General Marshall think of the overseas work of the Office of War Information? I have heard a good many Members of Congress say that General Marshall's opinion of O. W. I. would be very persuasive, if not controlling, with them. Well, what he has to say is found on page 1264 of the hearings:

On November 22, 1942, General Marshall wrote to Mr. Davis and said:

"The efficiency with which the personnel of the Office of War Information cooperated with the War Department in connection with the operation in north Africa contributed directly toward its success, and is deeply appreciated."

On August 30, 1943, General Marshall again wrote to Mr. Davis and said:

"I desire to express my appreciation to the members of your organization for their excellent work in the field of psychological warfare during the Sicilian campaign."

After the fall of Naples, General Eisenhower sent a cable to the Combined Chiefs of Staff in which he paid very high tribute to the work of O. W. I. and the other agencies involved in the Psychological Warfare Branch of his headquarters during the campaign in Tunisia and later in Pantellaria and Sicily and then in the invasion of Italy. General Eisenhower's cable could not be quoted verbatim in the record for code security reasons.

General Eisenhower stated that the psychological warfare unit has made a definite contribution as an integral part of the armed forces in the actual fighting and he looks forward to further valuable contributions by this unit in the battles that are to come.

General Eisenhower emphasized the additional value of "base propaganda" in such regions as north Africa, Sicily, southern Italy, where these propaganda efforts have contributed greatly to the cooperative and friendly attitude of the peoples of those regions. He stated that the propaganda units had worked in closest liaison with the civil administration in north Africa and with the Military Government Section in Sicily and Italy.

FIGHTING WITH ONE BARREL

We are fighting the enemy with only one barrel when we fail to make the very best use of all of our propaganda and political warfare facilities and it is difficult for me to understand the opposition to this appropriation to carry on the overseas activities of the Office of War Information. If I could have my way I would double the appropriation for this purpose. We are in the most critical period of the war and propaganda is approaching its maximum usefulness. Large areas are being evacuated and the peoples of those countries need to be cemented in bonds of friendship to America and our allies. More important still, the psychology of the peoples of enemy and neutral countries is at a stage which makes them particularly impressionable to our propaganda advances. If we can crack the morale of enemy peoples and split them away from their rulers by propaganda we will accomplish the equivalent of a whole series of major victories. We do not gag when it comes to appropriating billions upon billions for the Army and Navy and Lend-Lease.

Let us not refuse the Office of War Information this relatively insignificant amount, less than the cost of one small naval unit, when the opportunities are beckoning and so much can be done toward winning the war by the proper use of propaganda and political warfare. To cripple the foreign activities of the Office of War Information would paralyze one arm of the Government in the prosecution of the war. Believing as I do that the Office of War Information, if given this small appropriation, will contribute to hastening the conclusion of the war and perhaps to saving the lives of many of our precious boys, I refuse to be

a party to hamstringing its Overseas Branch.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WILSON. In view of the fact that it is quite late in the day and that all of the general debate on this bill is drawing near a close, and that no copy of the bill as yet has been presented to Members of this House, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Ninety-six members present—not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 154]

Anderson,	Gossett	O'Brien, Ill.
N. Mex.	Graham	O'Brien, Mich.
Andresen,	Green	O'Brien, N. Y.
August H.	Gregory	O'Connor
Andrews	Griffiths	O'Konski
Baldwin, Md.	Hale	O'Leary
Barrett	Hall,	O'Neal
Barry	Leonard W.	O'Toole
Bates, Ky.	Halleck	Outland
Bates, Mass.	Hart	Peterson, Ga.
Bolton	Hartley	Phillips
Boren	Hébert	Ploeser
Bradley, Pa.	Heffernan	Pracht
Brehm	Hendricks	Reece, Tenn.
Brooks	Hess	Reed, Ill.
Buckley	Hoeven	Rees, Kans.
Bulwinkle	Holifield	Robinson, Utah
Burch, Va.	Holmes, Mass.	Robson, Ky.
Butler	Izac	Rodgers, Pa.
Byrne	Jackson	Rogers, Calif.
Cannon, Fla.	Jennings	Rowan
Capozzoli	Johnson,	Sabath
Carter	Calvin D.	Sadowski
Case	Johnson,	Scanlon
Celler	J. Leroy	Schuetz
Chapman	Johnson, Ward	Schwabe
Chenoweth	Jones	Shaffer
Cole, N. Y.	Kean	Sheridan
Costello	Kee	Short
Courtney	Keefe	Sikes
Crawford	Kelley	Simpson, Pa.
Cullen	Kerr	Slaughter
Dawson	Kilburn	Smith, Maine
Dies	Kleberg	Smith, Va.
Dingell	LaFollette	Smith, W. Va.
Douglas	Lambertson	Somers, N. Y.
Durham	Lewis, Colo.	Spence
Eaton	McGranery	Starnes, Ala.
Elmer	McGregor	Steagall
Elston, Ohio	McKenzie	Sundstrom
Fay	McLean	Taylor
Feighan	McMurray	Thomas, N. J.
Fellows	Maas	Tolan
Fernandez	Madden	Towe
Fish	Magnuson	Troutman
Fitzpatrick	Maloney	Vincent, Ky.
Fogarty	Marcantonio	Vorys, Ohio
Folger	Martin, Iowa	Wadsworth
Ford	Mason	Weiss
Fulmer	May	Wene
Furlong	Merritt	Wheat
Gale	Miller, Mo.	Whelchel, Ga.
Gallagher	Monroney	White
Gavin	Morrison, La.	Wiley
Gerlach	Mott	Winstead
Gibson	Mruk	Wolverton, N. J.
Gifford	Myers	Zimmerman
Gillie	Newsome	
Gore	Norton	

Thereupon the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 3598, the first supplemental national defense appropriation bill, 1944, and finding itself without a quorum, he

had directed the roll to be called, when 260 Members answered to their names, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its session.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the outstanding fact in connection with this bill, is the fact that recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget amounting to about \$1,200,000,000 have been reduced to about \$215,000,000. In other words, items aggregating almost a billion dollars have been eliminated by the committee in charge of this bill.

This fact raises squarely the question of whether the Bureau of the Budget is functioning or is not functioning for the purpose for which it was created.

It is not the first time that this question has been raised. I have myself raised the question before on the floor of this House, suggesting congressional investigation.

Some 15 months ago, the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, under the chairmanship of Senator TYDINGS, of Maryland, made a powerful report dealing with this among other questions. You will find that report as Senate Report No. 1554, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session. The report has never received the attention that it deserves in these times of wasteful extravagance, squandering of the peoples' money, and menacing inflation.

Mr. Chairman, that committee found specifically, among other things, that the Bureau of the Budget had both the authority and the duty to accomplish efficient management in the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. May I continue, and later I will be glad to yield.

That the Bureau of the Budget was failing to perform its mandate under the law.

That certain officials of the Bureau of the Budget had been carrying on discreet but pernicious propaganda to the effect that there must be greater deficit spending after the war than in the decade preceding it. Three officials in the Bureau of the Budget were specifically named as leading proponents of that philosophy.

The committee further found that the lack of interest or willful avoidance as it called it, on the part of the Bureau of the Budget in bringing about coordination and efficiency in the executive branch of the Government could only be attributed to the fact that many officials of the Bureau of the Budget were committed, beyond any doubt, to ideologies and theories looking forward to greater governmental expenditures and greater deficits during the post-war period.

It found that if the managers of Government expound the policy that it should always spend more than it receives, the purpose of the law is defeated,

and that only an ever-growing, ever-willful, autocratic bureaucracy, resisting every impediment to self-seeking operation, creating, as it does, accompanying bureaucratic power and self-sufficiency could result from such fiscal policies.

It found that the Bureau of the Budget, although set up to keep stringent control over expenditures, and to relate those expenditures to income, was in fact being used to unrelate expenditure to income and to make a policy of mounting debt, not only as a policy desirable now, but as an indefinite policy.

It found that the lack of coordination and efficiency in the executive branch of the Federal Government was due primarily to the fact that the Bureau of the Budget had failed to execute the duty imposed upon it by law.

It recommended to the Senate that it call upon the Committee on Appropriations to make a thorough investigation of the Bureau of the Budget, covering the fitness of its personnel, its methods of operation, its failure to take prompt action looking toward placing the Federal Government on a streamlined, all-out war basis, and whether the Bureau should be made independent of the Executive and responsible only to the Congress.

I commend the report of the Tydings subcommittee to the Congress and to the country.

I urge that its recommendation for a thorough investigation be carried through by this House.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. ROWE. I am curious, in that I am not familiar with the procedure, as to whether or not any record is made of the transactions of the business between the respective department heads and the agency known as the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You mean whether a written record is maintained?

Mr. ROWE. That is right.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am not able to answer the gentleman on that point. I have never seen such a record. I do not know whether the proceedings are verbal or in writing.

Mr. ROWE. The gentleman does know this, as a member of the committee; has he had an opportunity to look at any record that may have been taken between the heads of the respective departments and the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. No. The only record that the committee normally has before it is the official budget estimate, a small printed document, signed by the President, and such justifications as the individual agency may submit to the committee.

Mr. ROWE. Has that already been approved by the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The estimate has been approved.

Mr. ROWE. Then what the gentleman receives as a member of the committee, or the committee itself, constitutes the conclusion of the Bureau of the Budget after investigating through its

representatives the departments involved.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is correct. We almost invariably have before us the conclusions of the Bureau of the Budget before taking action.

Mr. ROWE. If the gentleman will please permit me to pursue this thought just a little further, then the committee's final action comes along after it has had hearings of the respective department heads to corroborate what the Bureau of the Budget has given the committee.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will yield briefly to my chairman.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Is it the intention of the gentleman to insert in connection with this excerpt from the report of the Tydings committee an excerpt from the report of the other Senate committee—the Byrd committee—on the same subject?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I believe the chairman has already taken steps to insert the excerpt in the committee report, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Would the gentleman care at this particular time to insert it in connection with his statement?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I believe it is already in the committee report.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. But it is not in the RECORD.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I should be glad to have the gentleman insert it in his own time, if he will; I would rather not break up my remarks just now.

Mr. Chairman, I had intended to say something about the Solid Fuels Administration for War and the tremendously important coal problem that confronts the Nation and the world at this time.

I had intended to speak briefly about the testimony of the National Labor Relations Board, which is particularly interesting, I think.

I had intended to deal somewhat with the War Manpower Commission's record and the tremendous problem which confronts the Nation in this field of activity.

In view of the fact, however, that the time available for discussion of this important measure has been so greatly curtailed I am going to confine the balance of my remarks to the Office of War Information.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

This agency, Mr. Chairman, has received for its overseas branch during the current fiscal year the sum of \$29,000,000. It now comes before you and requests a further appropriation of \$5,000,000. To my mind this request has not been justified.

The agency's own figures indicate an expenditure during the first 3 months of the fiscal year in enemy, neutral, and Allied countries, of something over \$6,000,000, leaving almost sufficient to meet the additional demand at this time. Its own figures indicate an intention to spend in neutral and Allied countries some \$13,200,000, any part of which can be made

available by allocation for use in enemy countries. Its receipts on account of reciprocal lend-lease will add substantially to its available funds.

Mr. Chairman, I want to make my position clear. I disagree with the conclusion reached by my good friend and colleague the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]. I agree with much that he said but I think that much of what he said had little or nothing to do with the point at issue.

There is not a man on the committee who is not in favor of giving every one of our overseas commanders every dollar that he needs for psychological warfare purposes at the front. No one disputes the value of this work in enemy countries or enemy-occupied countries, so why talk about it.

The point is that there is an enormous expenditure contemplated in other countries overseas, in neutral countries, in Allied countries. For my part I am not sold on the work of the O. W. I. in those countries. For my part, in view of the serious charges made in respect to that work, I am opposed to further funds in respect to neutral countries and Allied countries until the charges have been gone into and thoroughly explored.

It is difficult to appraise the value or lack of value of the work of the O. W. I. in neutral and Allied countries without detailed information. Since April 1 we are told that to north Africa alone O. W. I. has sent almost 8,000,000 publications, 7,500 reels of motion pictures, and nobody knows how many broadcasts. The picture elsewhere does not appear in the record.

There is ample evidence, however, Mr. Chairman, to cast grave doubt on the value of the work done by the O. W. I. in neutral and Allied countries.

Five Members of the United States Senate have recently returned from a world tour very critical of the work of this character, which they observed at first hand, notably in Australia, notably in India. The question has been raised as to whether some of the work done has not been more harmful than helpful.

Serious criticism has been directed at the Ukrainian desk, the Italian desk, the Polish desk, and at the Yugoslav desk.

Serious criticism has been leveled at the publications, campaign buttons, and other items of propaganda produced by O. W. I. I think that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BENNETT] will deal with this particular aspect of the matter at greater length in due course.

Very serious criticism has been made of O. W. I. overseas broadcasting.

All of us recall the famous broadcast at the time of the fall of Mussolini. That broadcast, as you will remember, through the mouth of a nonexistent commentator described as John Durfee, in the face of specific assurances by Mr. Sherwood to the Congress that all news would be both authentic and on the level, characterized King Victor Emmanuel as a little "moronic King" and Marshall Badoglio as a "high-ranking Fascist," an insult to many Italian people. It attempted to create the impression that the change

of government in Italy was considered of no concern by the American people. It surely must have tended to embarrass General Eisenhower in his negotiations and to prejudice high State Department policy without authority.

Mr. BUSBEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. Does the gentleman have any facts to back the statement that James Warburg was responsible for that particular broadcast regarding the "moronic King"?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] asked Mr. Sherwood in the hearings that specific question. Mr. Sherwood evaded the question.

Under leave to extend my remarks, Mr. Chairman, I include at this point as a part of my remarks the very able article by Arthur Krock appearing in this connection in the New York Times of July 31, 1943:

CONGRESS REACTION LIKELY

(By Arthur Krock)

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Of the \$27,000,000 which the Office of War Information in June asked Congress to appropriate for its overseas department, \$24,000,000 was granted, although the domestic departments of O. W. I., which sought \$8,000,000, were reduced to \$2,700,000. The much more favorable treatment received by the overseas department was founded on these reasons:

Congress knew a great deal at first hand about the blunders and partisanly motivated activities of the domestic branch and felt it could safely cut down O. W. I.'s opportunities to do these things without interfering, or being reasonably accused of interfering, with the vigorous prosecution of the war. But Congress knew of the overseas operations only what it was told by O. W. I. witnesses before the Appropriations Committee; it was impressed by the story of a leaflet dropped in great quantities among Italian groups, urging them to surrender and announcing that the leaflet could be used as a safe-conduct pass; and, because the overseas branch works in the war zones, Congress feared that military setbacks might be blamed on its parsimony.

Moreover, Members do not hear the short-wave broadcasts and are obliged to rely on what O. W. I. tells them. But the committee members, after listening to Robert E. Sherwood, head of the division, were especially led to give this branch the benefit of their doubts by a minute description of the care with which the broadcasts are prepared, checked, and steadily subject to daily and weekly directives on foreign policy, and by this statement made by Mr. Sherwood:

"[Our] the news must be authentic, it must be on the level because the honor and integrity of the United States are at stake. If we lie, then America is a liar. Enemy propagandists, the world's champion liars, have been compelled to learn the strength of the strategy of truth. They have learned the force of the ancient truism that truth is mighty and shall prevail.

THE ITALIAN EPISODE

The episode of last Sunday night, after the fall of Mussolini, does not conform to this and other parts of the portrait of the Overseas Division that was painted before the committees, and the trustful attitude of Congress in June is not likely to obtain in September.

It was disclosed that, instead of keeping its news authentic and on the level, Mr. Sherwood's division deliberately invented an independent news commentator whom it called

John Durfee. From his nonexistent mouth and out of his composite office brain came the views on events and policies of O. W. I. itself, represented abroad (even to our allies) as those of an unofficial, real person, writing for a free press. On previous occasions these views have been closer to the Moscow than the Washington-London line.

It was disclosed that, despite the regulations described by Mr. Sherwood, his division could and did recklessly launch its own foreign policy without the approval of any high official, including himself, into a most critical situation, affecting the lives of our troops, the length of the war, and the repute of the American Government.

What happened was this:

A press commentator—actually existent, but a doctrinaire representing no views but his own—came to a hasty judgment on the meaning of the fall of Mussolini and rushed to the radio soon afterward to express them. In effect they were that the change of government in Italy meant nothing save that fascism had put on a false face with which to cozen the Allies. King Victor Emmanuel was styled the moronic little king and Marshal Badoglio was assailed as a high-ranking Fascist.

OTHER OPINIONS AVAILABLE

Though the comments of better-informed speakers and editors were abundantly available, the Overseas Division broadcast this viewpoint as typical of American public opinion. And once again it chose an inveterate critic of the President's and Mr. Hull's foreign policy. Then O. W. I. brought to the microphone its own private Charlie McCarthy, John Durfee, and quoted him as saying that in this country the fall of Mussolini was not regarded as a matter of great importance. These views, put forth officially for 2 days by the propaganda agency of the Government, were more heavily weighted with apparent official sanction to foreign listeners by the introduction: "This is the voice of America."

At this same time the press of the entire articulate world was dealing with the changes in Italy as events of first consequence. The statesmen of this country and Great Britain and General Eisenhower in north Africa were standing by for developments leading to the unconditional surrender of the Italians through their accredited spokesmen. These happened to be the very King and Marshal against whom the O. W. I. was channeling abuse as typical American public opinion through the official voice of America. Statements made later in the week by the President, the British Prime Minister, and General Eisenhower made it clear that they would enter into surrender parleys with the King and the Marshal.

THREEFOLD MISCHIEF

The mischief of what O. W. I.'s overseas division did, therefore, was threefold. It incited criticism of any negotiations by the Government with Victor Emmanuel and Badoglio from those whose outcries against the President's Vichy policy and General Eisenhower's expedient arrangement with the late Admiral Darlan imperiled our arms in north Africa. It made a chart of high policy without the slightest authority from those in charge of that. It manufactured public opinion.

The President sternly rebuked the overseas division of O. W. I., saying that there had been no prior consultation with himself, Secretary of State Hull, or even Mr. Sherwood, that the broadcast should never have been made, and that Mr. Sherwood was engaged in vigorous reprimand. This dispelled the faint hope of some friendly persons that O. W. I., aware—as it should have been—of the problems before the new Italian regime of getting the Germans out of Italy and their troops and workmen back from Hitlerized Europe, was subtly making a protective cover for the King and Badoglio on

instructions of the architects of our foreign and military policy.

PENITENT AT FIRST

At first the responsible O. W. I. officials were penitent. Mr. Sherwood said "We won't be caught off the beam again." James P. Warburg and Joseph Barnes, of the New York office, assumed the blame. But in a short time Mr. Sherwood was heard complaining that vain efforts had been made to get in touch with directing officials "on a summer Sunday night," an implication that the high command was off the job, when, instead, it was observing that caution which O. W. I. should have. And so far there have been no resignations.

In the opinion of this correspondent, there should be a number of them, voluntary or required, and for several reasons. There is no good administrative excuse for an organization that rushes into such an adventure without every check and authority, including that of a chief who at all times has access to the President. The device of "John Durfee" was official and known to all concerned, and it was violating Mr. Sherwood's rescript before the committees when he made it. Those administrators of the foreign propaganda division who are not confused, or deliberate undercutters of the State Department, are incompetent. Competent management, such as several other experienced and responsible persons could give, exists in plenty outside the O. W. I.

It has been stated repeatedly that material broadcast overseas by the O. W. I. at the taxpayer's expense has been sheer communism. It is difficult to establish to what extent this is true without a thoroughgoing investigation of the broadcasting work of the agency.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 additional minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I call as witnesses in this connection the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. I refer specifically to an article appearing recently in the World Telegram. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] put the article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and you will find it in the RECORD of Tuesday, October 12, 1943. I shall not reinsert it, but here is the original of that article. You will notice the headlines. The leading headline is "Unions label O. W. I. radio program communism."

That article very briefly asserts that the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations made a joint protest over 10 months ago to Elmer Davis to the effect that the O. W. I. overseas branch had been regularly broadcasting Communist propaganda in its daily short-wave radio programs.

It states further that after months of futile negotiation the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. liquidated their labor short-wave bureau set up to collect nonfactual news to be turned over to O. W. I. as broadcast material.

It states further that the reason for closing the bureau, as they informed Mr. Davis late in August, was that they could reach no basis of agreement with O. W. I. in eliminating the alleged Communist influence, and, therefore, the labor short wave could no longer perform a useful function.

The article states finally that they acted after Joseph Barnes, one of Mr. Davis' top men in the O. W. I. Overseas Branch, assigned to the O. W. I. labor desk a man whom the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. considered entirely unsatisfactory because of his association with the Communist faction in American labor.

These are serious charges.

There are many other charges, Mr. Chairman, but time does not permit detailed discussion of them. It has been charged, for instance, that O. W. I. has attempted to control the personnel and the program content of all foreign broadcast stations in this country. It has been charged that their zeal for censorship went so far as to forbid the Polish Ministry of Information in this country from broadcasting a statement by the Polish Foreign Minister simply because the Minister included a statement to the effect that the Polish Government stands firm for the integrity of Polish territory.

All of us are familiar with the recent lecture tour of the mayor of Portland, Oreg., and others to let the English people see what typical Americans are like. I have here the comment of Donald Mackenzie, writing from London, in which he says that the announcement of this project provided the British with one of the best laughs of the war. I also have the comment of Frank Kent, in which he expresses the view that undoubtedly the intentions of O. W. I. were highly patriotic and noble, but that there ought to have been someone somewhere in the organization to point out its silliness and exercise a little judgment.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include these comments:

[From the Washington Times-Herald of July, 10, 1943]

O. W. I. WOVES 'EM IN LONDON WITH PLAN TO EXHIBIT YANKS

(By Donald Mackenzie)

LONDON, July 9.—Some master mind in Washington's O. W. I. has provided the British with one of their best laughs of the war. This gentleman plans—according to an official hand-out here—to send a party of typical Americans to tour Britain and let Englishmen see what they're like.

Still rocking under the impact of this startling bulletin, your correspondent picked at random an inquiring photographer's panel out of the London telephone book to see what the typical Briton thought of this bit of lend-lease.

PROBLEM FOR DAVIS

All wanted to know first how Elmer Davis' boys would catalog the tens of thousands of young men walking about this country now and for the last year or so, wearing khaki uniforms with insignia bearing the letters "U. S." on the lapels.

When those questioned were convinced that this inquiring reporter wasn't a bit daft, they suggested that some lucky Yanks were in for a sweet junket and that it was a pity some clever guy up at the British Ministry of Information didn't get a brain wave like that and go through the telephone book with a pin, picking a galaxy of typical Englishmen with, of course, a balanced number of ash blondes, for exhibition in the United States.

Miss Myra Burton, of Hamilton Court, Edgeware Road, London, who is going out nowadays with a gob from San Diego, Calif., said her boy friend was a typical enough Yank

and suited her fine. She said she could just picture his face when she slipped him the glad tidings that he might be asked to risk his life conveying this picnic party across the Atlantic. And who was going to pick the types—Orson Welles, John Powers, or Joe Doakes?

ZOOT SUIT QUESTION

John Flowers, of Nell Gwynne Apartments, Chelsea, wanted to know if the O. W. I. party would be wearing zoot suits, cowboy chaps, or Indian blankets, and, if not, how were its members to be recognized? Would they wear a sash emblazoned "I am an American," or have cards in their hats as all reporters simply must have in the American movies? Or would an exhibit from the land of plenty be posted in each West End cocktail bar buying good-while whiskies at a dollar a nip on the cuff while the suckers at home weighed in with their weekly 20 percent (withheld) and kept the party going?

Mrs. Fred Barnes, whose husband is in the fruit business in High Street, Putney, said she wouldn't mind seeing some real Georgia peaches—not the edible kind we are just now getting here at \$3 each under lend-lease or something—but she supposed they would not come under the heading of typical Americans. Or would they?

A party of enlisted men, asked to comment, said: "These guys just think up the dingiest things, don't they? Yeah, we'd like to see this bunch of typical Americans come over—wearing uniforms."

[From the Washington Evening Star of October 8, 1943] •

THE GREAT GAME OF POLITICS

(By Frank R. Kent)

In a letter to Senator Byrd, Mr. Elmer Davis, head of the O. W. I., justifies sending to England a small army of lady and gentlemen orators with the statement that there is a great demand over there for American speakers to "interpret" America to the British. The London O. W. I. officials assert that the objective of these speakers is to "stir reciprocal enthusiasm for an accelerated war effort."

The first account of the way in which Mr. Davis' "carefully chosen" orators are interpreting America and stirring reciprocal enthusiasm was given by the London correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, Mr. Thomas O'Neil, who reported the initial speech of Mayor Earl Riley, of Portland, Oreg., just arrived in England, fresh from the home of O. W. I. Briefly, Mr. O'Neil reports the chief points made by Mr. Riley as these—that Portland is one of the three great world centers of rose culture; that nearly one-third of all American ship production comes from Portland; that everybody loves everybody else in Portland; that flashlight bulbs and batteries are more plentiful in London than in Portland.

HOME-TOWN SPEECH

In addition, the mayor declared that all energies in Portland are bent upon a quick conclusion of the war of the Atlantic so that Britain and America can get on with the war against Japan. He then pointed out that Portland submits to rigid restrictions on clothing, food, and fuel; that Portland is now host to the war workers from the South and West, and these workers have boosted the city's population by 50 percent; that when he gets back to Portland, in December, roses will be growing right beside his porch.

This is the speech which he is repeating in all parts of the British Isles on a 6 weeks' tour. One can imagine the enthusiasm which his inspiring words must have aroused among the British journalists to whom they were addressed. Particularly, one can imagine how they who for 4 years have lived

under a relentless and complete black-out were stirred by the news of Portland's dim-out. And with what emotion they heard of the noble manner in which Portland bears up under meatless days and the cruel cuffless-trouser regulation.

Seriously speaking, when it is considered that Mayor Riley, though regarded as a star, is only one of a large group of these American speakers whom the O. W. I. is sending to England, it is not surprising that those who feel the vital need of a permanent British-American alliance should be somewhat concerned.

CAUSE FOR IRRITATION

At this time to unloose upon England a flood of such interpretive American oratory does not seem the best way to cement friendship and promote understanding—at least, if Mayor Riley's oratory is typical of the output. On the contrary, it is possible that what really will be promoted is friction and irritation.

Exactly who conceived this bright idea has not been revealed, but it is pretty certain that the British acquiesced in but did not originate it. It is, of course, natural for the British to agree to almost any suggestion made by our officials, but if, as alleged, the British information authorities really made a demand of this kind, then they must feel like kicking themselves pretty hard now.

Undoubtedly, the intentions of those responsible for this O. W. I. project are highly patriotic and noble—but there ought to have been someone somewhere in the organization to point out its silliness and to exercise a little judgment.

After considering the speech of Mayor Riley, one is inclined to shudder at the thought that he has a dozen and more colleagues over there, exuding the same sort of stuff. The one comforting reflection is that if British-American relations can stand this they can stand practically anything.

There is one other matter I would like to refer to hurriedly. Although it is not the responsibility of the Overseas Branch of the O. W. I., it is an O. W. I. responsibility and is typical of some of the things that the agency has embarked upon. I refer to the well-known questionnaires sent out last August to the Polish-American people of this country.

The sending of this questionnaire infuriated many of our American citizens of Polish descent, as I can testify. Mr. Davis says he is unable to state what the purpose was. Mr. Davis says he is unable to see what possible good the questionnaire could have done. He says it was done for another agency, which agency he prefers to keep off the record.

The best estimate that I can make in reading the questionnaire is that it was designed to place those interrogated in the uncomfortable position of appearing either anti-American or pro-Russian. I confess that to me the whole project appears to have been a sheer waste of time and the taxpayers' money.

I am informed there was another similar questionnaire sent to another racial group in this country.

Mr. BUSBEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. Regarding that questionnaire sent to the Polish-American citizens of this country, did not the instructions on that questionnaire specifically state that the agents circulating that questionnaire were to tell the people

in interviewing them that it was a particular study made at the request of the Office of War Information? That is on the first page of the questionnaire.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I have a copy of the questionnaire and the instructions here. On page 1 of the instructions appears the following sentence:

If anyone asks what will be done with the results, tell them that this particular study is being made at the request of the Office of War Information.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield briefly.

Mr. RABAUT. I notice that the gentleman has used these expressions: "It has been charged," "It has been said," "It is alleged," and "Headlines, biggest laugh of the war." Who is charging this? Who is alleging it? What are the facts and what are they alleging? Does the gentleman make the charge, or who is making the charge, and what charge is being made? I am speaking particularly of the reference to Communists.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am going to deal with that at greater length, if the gentleman will permit. I think if the gentleman has followed me closely he will see that I have stated that in view of the charges which have been made I am opposed to further funds being appropriated for operation in Allied and neutral countries until those charges are thoroughly gone into. I think I have detailed very specifically charges that are typical of what I have in mind.

Mr. RABAUT. I have great respect for the gentleman. It would certainly affect me a lot if I figured that he was making any of these charges. However, I have noticed particularly that he never has said, "I make this charge," and the gentleman has heard all of the testimony.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I have given the authority in each instance, and I think the record will speak for itself.

Before concluding, Mr. Chairman, I wish to say a word on the subject to which the distinguished gentleman from Michigan has just referred. I refer to the personnel carried on the rolls of the Office of War Information. The testimony of the agency in June was to the effect that there were no less than 417 aliens on the rolls of the Office of War Information. The testimony today is that that number has increased to 486. Many of these aliens were refugees from abroad, were obtained through a private corporation known as Short-wave Research, Inc., an organization created to circumvent the law, an organization which received over half a million dollars from Uncle Sam, an organization which took 10 percent for its own services, paying the bulk of the balance in salaries to refugees and others, and turning over on liquidation the sum of about \$30,000, to so-called charities in this country, such as the Friends of German Freedom, probably without authority.

It has been repeatedly charged, Mr. Chairman, that there are included on the

rolls of the Office of War Information people of extremely radical backgrounds, activities, or associations, who should not be on the rolls of the Federal Government, particularly in confidential positions.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 additional minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. May I point out that the record in June indicated that there were no less than 1,235 people on the rolls of O. W. I. who had not been investigated for loyalty by the Civil Service Commission. The record today indicates that the number of those who have not been investigated is not 1,235, but 1,729. The Civil Service Commission advise that 78 people have been removed from the rolls of O. W. I. on their recommendation, either for lack of loyalty or lack of proper moral or physical standards.

Mr. RABAUT. May I ask the gentleman how many were removed for lack of loyalty?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I cannot break the number down as to the three categories.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman does not have the number of those who were discharged for lack of loyalty?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The number is 78 for lack of loyalty or lack of required moral or physical standards.

Mr. RABAUT. I think in justice to the House they ought to be divided.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I have stated to the gentleman the exact facts as given me by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman talks about this arrangement. The original arrangement was made with Colonel Donovan.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I must decline to yield further. My time is very short.

In the June hearings I brought to the attention of O. W. I. the names of 45 specific individuals in respect to whom information had come to me leading me to feel that their qualifications should be thoroughly examined. The record today indicates that 15 of those individuals have been removed from the rolls, 3 of them, incidentally, by transfer to other agencies of the Government, that 15 have been cleared, that 15 are still on the waiting list, so to speak, not having been investigated, despite the fact that I brought the matter to the attention of the agency some 4 months ago.

I do not want to go into names at this time. I do not say that the representations made to the members of this committee are true or are false. In order to give the House and the country some idea, however, of the character of the information which has come from time to time to members of this committee from sources believed to be reliable, I may say that it has been represented that among those who have been eliminated from the rolls of this agency are a former Vienna Communist, a former officer in Mussolini's army, an employee formerly ex-

pelled from another country by reason of his communistic views, an employee affiliated closely with Communist front organizations, a former contributor to the Daily Worker and other Communist front organizations, a Hungarian Communist, a German Communist, another employee with Communist front affiliations, a contributor to the New Masses, a well-known fellow traveler, and a participant in the May Day parade carrying the banner of the coordinating committee.

It has further been represented, whether rightly or wrongly I do not know, that among those now on the rolls of this agency who have not yet been investigated are a well-known fellow traveler with a conviction for embezzlement against him, an Austrian Communist who has indulged in Communist intrigues in both Europe and America, another employee with Communist-front affiliations, a notorious Polish Communist, a moral degenerate, a contributor to the Daily Worker, a fellow traveler, a German Communist, one in whose home was found a lot of Communist literature, a Hungarian formerly a member of the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia, a fellow traveler, a refugee fined for smuggling gold, a Soviet agent who worked for the Soviet in the Baltics, said to have forged press credentials, an employee with a Communist record in Europe, an employee with a Communist background and falsified citizenship status, an Italian refugee with a Communist background, a former editor of a Communist newspaper, and a Communist agent speaking no English.

Mr. Chairman, these are but examples. I repeat that I have named no names and make no assertion that these charges are true or untrue; I do say, however, that where there is so much smoke there is apt to be fire. I do say that there has been an interminable delay in investigating certain of the cases which have been brought to the attention of O. W. I. I do say that in my opinion the O. W. I. owes it to itself and to America to see that these investigations are completed at the earliest possible moment and that its house is in order.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Briefly.

Mr. KENNEDY. Can the gentleman tell us whether or not any of these men on the pay roll of the O. W. I. have been recommended or endorsed by a Member of this House or of the Senate?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I cannot give the gentleman that information.

Mr. KENNEDY. Is there any way that we can find out who did endorse these people for these confidential positions?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Perhaps the gentleman can find out from the agency better than I can.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I call attention to the fact that the Senators who have returned from their world tour recently have indicated an intention to go thoroughly into this matter of the work of the O. W. I. in countries abroad other than enemy and enemy-occupied countries. I sincerely hope

that this will be done and that it will be done promptly, so that we may have the facts before us and be able to see the picture as a whole. The record of O. W. I. to date is far from satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I asked a question of the last speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], how many names of men there were who were guilty of disloyalty or charged with disloyalty. I have here a letter, excerpts of which later I shall ask to put into the RECORD, where it says the gentleman was notified there were six who were declared ineligible because of disloyalty.

Extract from a letter of November 3, 1943, from Mr. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, to Chairman CANNON, of the House Committee on Appropriations:

I understand, also, that Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked the Commission for the number of cases in which employees of the O. W. I. had been held ineligible. The Commissioner reported 37 such cases. In response to a request from Mr. WIGGLESWORTH for the number of persons held ineligible because of questionable loyalty, we submitted for the transcript of the hearings a list of 6 such cases. We have checked with the Commission and ascertained that of the 37 which they reported only 6 were declared ineligible because of disloyalty; the others having been held ineligible for some other reason. The apparent discrepancy between our report and that submitted to Mr. WIGGLESWORTH by the Commission is due evidently to the fact that Mr. WIGGLESWORTH phrased his question to the Commission in a different way from the question he put to us.

The gentlemen on the minority side have had placed in the hearings names, other than Anglo-Saxon names, for no apparent reason, as follows—page 1295:

Mr. TABER. Now, I would like to ask several questions of different types. I have a list of people here whom I would like to know whether or not they are employed by your organization; and, if so, what their position is and what their present salary is:

Maria D. Blasio; Maurice English; Bill Strickler; Robert Lopez; Preme Raddi; Vito Magli; Nicolo Chiarmonte; Pio Sterbini; a woman named Talamo Padovano; a person named Squadra; another one named Brunelli; another one named Fubini; Anna Maria Granatti; Gunzbourg; Ettore Rava; Sylvio Minciotti; Giuseppe Lupis; Edward Winternitz; Peter Levi, also known as Levi Sandy, also known as Sardi; Orelia Natoli; Louis Navara; Elmer Baccanelli; and C. Corte.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the gentleman giving both the first and the last names there?

Mr. TABER. Wherever I could.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, I take for granted it would be very difficult, unless you have the complete name, to locate them. Are the names, as given by Mr. Taber, sufficiently explicit for you to locate them in your files?

Mr. HAMBLET. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUM. Do you recognize any of them as people who work for you?

Mr. SHERWOOD. I recognize two or three.

Mr. BARNES. The most of them are working for us in the Italian language section in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what information does the gentleman want?

Mr. TABER. Whether or not these people were currently employed by O. W. I., in what capacity, and at what salary.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, that will be furnished for the record.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

"Gerbi, Juliano, staff announcer, \$3,800.

"English, Maurice, Chief, Italian Section, \$5,600.

"Giovannola, Luigi, script editor, \$3,800.

"Lopez, Robert, terminated September 30, 1943.

"Raddi, Primo, assistant script editor, \$2,600.

"Chiaramonte, Nicolo, terminated August 26, 1943.

"Sterbini, Pio, assistant language editor, \$2,600.

"Talano, Anna Maria, senior translator, \$2,000.

"Padovano, Georgio, script editor, \$3,800.

"Squadra, Enrico, associate script editor, \$3,200.

"Brunelli, Gilbert, associate script editor, \$3,200.

"Fubini, Elsa, assistant script editor, \$2,600 (on leave).

"Granata, Yole, junior script editor, \$2,000.

"Gunzberg, Jules, assistant script editor, \$2,600.

"Rava, Ettore, associate announcer, \$3,200.

"Minciotta, Silvio, staff announcer, \$3,800.

"Lupis, G., terminated March 8, 1943.

"Wintermiz, Edward, associate script editor, \$3,200.

"Maurio, Levi, script editor, \$3,200.

"Natoli, Aurelio, purchase order script writer (\$10 per script).

"Navarra, Louis, assistant script editor, \$2,600.

"Baccanelli, Elma, senior translator, \$2,000.

"Corte, Clelia, senior translator, \$2,000.

"Magli, Vito, military furlough, February 1, 1943.

"New York Office of Control:

"DeBlasio, Maria, control editor (CAF-11), \$3,800.

"Stricker, Bill, control editor, (CAF-7), \$2,600."

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts says he will quote no names. I am anxious to quote a few of these foreign names today, and I call them with reverence. They are as follows:

Harry F. Belobraidich, Orlando H. Romano, Robert Zatzke, Stanley Bocianowski, Alfio Benevenuti, Max Bernstein, John Bielanski, Erich Rennhack, Robert Poschke, Francis Cychosz, Lawrence Schuberg, Benedick Lemanski, Veikko Leivo, Theodore Figurski, Frank Idziak, Edward Juskowski, Herman Keller, Edward Kowalewski, Leonard Kowalski, Edward Lewandowski, Clarence Lipke, John Pennazoli, Stanley Romanowski, Ell Simantz, Alphonse Brzozowski, Rudolph Olesnevich, Stanley Czarnecki, Earl Petri-moulx.

Now, prepare to bow your heads. These are the names of those who have given their all in battle. If you had nothing else against them but their names, then withdraw some of this talk that is going on in this room, for it cries to shame, and thousands of others with similar names will have a golden star in the window of some of the humble homes of this Nation for having given not words but their all for America. Let us get serious and drop some of the hate for some individual at the price—the supreme price—of human life.

I want to talk now about this short-wave matter. The Shortwave Research,

Inc., was used by the Coordinator of Information, Colonel Donovan, usually very highly respected over there and elsewhere. So, if you want to know when it started, that is when it started—primarily as an economy for the Government—since it permitted them to secure foreign-language talent on a piecework basis before its output was large enough to warrant language staffs, especially in minor languages. This war is not being fought in the English language, nor in English countries only. Get that in your mind. There are 35 fronts and several languages, and you cannot walk in with a half-baked idiom.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. RABAUT. I say that you cannot walk in with a half-baked idiom, nor with some peculiar twist to your pronunciation. This service of the O. W. I. has had the approval of the commanding generals at the front. Every member of the O. W. I. has had an investigation.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Oh, no.

Mr. RABAUT. Yes, he has had a preliminary investigation. I say he has. He has had an investigation by the F. B. I., and an investigation by the intelligence departments of the Army and of the Navy and he has had an investigation by their own intelligence department. Oh, he has not had a final investigation by the Civil Service. Do you want the war to stop and wait until somebody catches up with these fellows? We are moving. But there has been an investigation—all words to the contrary notwithstanding. So you have the intelligence bureau of the Army, the intelligence bureau of the Navy, the F. B. I. investigation of these people, and the Civil Service, but we must yield to the supreme investigation of someone in the House who does not like Elmer Davis. That is all there is in this thing, that is all and nothing else. The Army wants them, the Navy wants them, General Marshall has approved them in an open letter which you can find right there in the report. Other officials have praised them. They said, "We want more of them. They are doing a grand job." But some there are who do not like Elmer Davis. So, this service will all have to go out the window, regardless.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in response to the suggestion of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], that in connection with his citation to the report of a Senate committee I include an excerpt on the same subject from another Senate committee I include the following quotation from Senate Document No. 152 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, a report from the Byrd committee:

Of course, the committee does not claim sole credit for these reductions. Some of the agencies themselves have cooperated in bringing them about. The Budget Bureau has worked diligently in reducing nonessential

expenditures and paring down Budget recommendations. Many Members of Congress, as individuals and as members of committees, have made invaluable contributions. And, of course, Congress has been the final authority.

The Byrd committee, consisting of six Members from the House and six from the Senate, after exhaustive hearings reported that the Bureau of the Budget had not only cooperated effectively in the economy program but had worked diligently in reducing expenditures.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that there is not a quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON] is recognized.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, during my tenure of office as a Member of this body, I have seen bill after bill rammed, jammed, and steam-rolled through the processes of legislation by the present administration. However, what has happened here today is a rank disgrace to the country. The very method of presenting this appropriation bill is an insult to our honesty.

The administration is asking for, even demanding, approval for an appropriation bill calling for more than \$215,000,000 to be added to the heavy load of the people of this country. As a representative of those people, I have been trying for 2 solid days to find out what is listed in that bill as calling for any part or all of that money. I was able to learn absolutely nothing, because the members of the committee were sworn to strict secrecy. I was told that copies of the bill would be available to Members when the House was called to order today, and that piece of legislation presented to them for vote.

When the bill was brought up today, I found that no copies of the bill in question were available for Members and that there are only three copies of the full committee print to be had. Not a copy of the minority report is available; in fact, the minority report was not even authorized for printing until this morning. I personally resent being asked to cast a vote in blind confidence.

Is there a man in this House who would dare to try to defend his position to his constituency if he voted in favor of such a bill?

Do any of you represent a group of American citizens stupid enough to send you back to the House of Representatives if you would cast a vote for a bill, any bill, sight unseen?

I can tell you here and now that they do not "raise 'em" that dumb in southern Indiana! We know what we buy out there, and if we do not know, we do not buy. I would think that all of us could read the trend of the times after yesterday's election returns. Maybe it has not soaked in yet that the people are sick and tired and mad and tough about

the clipping that Washington seems bent on dishing out to them.

Gentlemen, I will not, I flatly refuse, to spend \$2 from the pockets of every man, woman, and child in this country and to take \$2 from the pay of every soldier, sailor, and marine in uniform, without knowing what the money is to be spent for. Our people are already staggering under a national debt of fantastic proportions, not to mention the \$148 to be paid in interest by every taxpayer on his share of the obligation when it reaches \$300,000,000,000. At this rate, in a couple of years the interest chargeable will be approximately 2 hours of his pay per day just to keep up the interest on our debts. I not only will not, I cannot vote for this bill. The past black record of the administration in money matters has failed to inspire that kind of confidence in me.

I realize that some of you are afraid to vote your conscience because the "boss" would not like it. I want it straight in the Record now that my boss would like it, and I am bossed only by the voiced sentiment of the people of the Ninth District of Indiana. As long as I deserve to represent my employers in the Halls of Congress, I will buy no "pigs in pokes" with their hard-earned money.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. I yield.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Is the gentleman voting against the bill because it is a reduction of 82 percent of the Budget estimate, or is he voting against it because it saves a billion dollars? Is the gentleman voting against it because it provides beds for the wounded soldiers?

Mr. WILSON. Is the gentleman attempting to justify this appropriation bill simply because they asked for a billion dollars and you are giving them \$225,000,000 only? Suppose they had asked for a hundred billion, then you could have boasted of cutting them down to two-tenths of 1 percent. Mr. Chairman, how can I know what is in the bill when it has not even been printed? Does the gentleman mean to infer that I should blindly support any appropriation?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER].

[Mr. DITTER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I trust every member of the committee will read the article to which the gentleman has referred. It makes no reflection on the South. On the contrary, it pays a very high tribute to the men and women of the South, both in the Civil War and in this war. It is an old adage that you can prove anything from the Bible by choosing a sentence at random. The gentleman seeks to condemn the article by quoting one word. Of course, the purpose is to divert attention from the real issue presented by it. What is the issue here? American commanders, newly back from the front, tell us—and

you will find their testimony in both the hearings and the report—that this activity is saving the lives of American soldiers, and tends to shorten the war. Yet the gentleman quotes one sentence—one word—from an obscure article—out of the flood of effective literature daily issued by the American Government, and devotes half an hour to a discussion of its effect at home upon the South rather than on the Asiatic area, in which it was used—and from which we have had none but the most favorable reports. He entirely overlooks the testimony of United States Army and naval officers, cited in the record to the effect that the expenditure of this money in the past has saved the lives of American soldiers and contributed favorably to the war effort.

Mr. DITTER. Will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I will take 1 more minute to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, it had been my impression that the gentleman from Missouri had so completely sold this Army endorsement, parading the generals, from General Marshall on down, that any effort on my part would be surplusage and futile.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to "General" DITTER, if he is better qualified to speak on this than General Marshall or General McClure, or the ranking Admiral of the British Navy, who testified that this service had done more in one day in bringing about the surrender of the Italian Fleet than he had been able to accomplish with the entire fleet in 3 years.

Mr. DITTER. Will the gentleman yield for a correction?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. TABER. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 more minute, and I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. I hope the gentleman from Missouri will allow a correction. I much prefer the Navy service to the Army, and if he would make that "Admiral" rather than "General," it would be appreciated.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. With pleasure.

Mr. DITTER. I would appreciate it more.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman does seem to be much at sea.

I now yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack].

Mr. McCormack. I listened with great interest to the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] and the thought ran through my mind when he was making such a powerful defense of the alleged attack upon the South, how peculiar his position was today, when through the years I have served with him in the past he has so vigorously condemned the South. The thought that entered my mind was that

it would be very interesting if he would take—

Mr. DITTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCormack. Well, attacked the South.

Mr. DITTER. I hope the majority leader will yield.

Mr. McCormack. The thought in my mind is: What were the real motives of the gentleman in his position today?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, that 2 minutes was mine.

I yield myself 1 additional minute.

I should like to ask the majority floor leader whether he can cite at any time any observation of mine which referred in any way to the feudalism or "aftermaths of the feudalism prevailing in the South" or in any other place. If the gentleman can show a citation of mine that gave that impression, then I shall stand corrected.

Mr. McCormack. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. Yes, I yield.

Mr. McCormack. Did the gentleman get the significance of my observation, that I was rather amused to read his mind when he was undertaking to defend the South against an alleged attack, when I had in mind the position he has consistently taken in the past of—and I used the word "attack" or "condemn"—I will take that out and say, of opposing every piece of legislation in the past 15 years I have been here, that was beneficial to any part of the South?

Mr. DITTER. And should we not follow the suggestion of the majority leader of unity at this time? And the unity that I am urging is that there is no South, no North, no East, no West and that we should not parade the suggestion of disunity to the other nations of the world.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has again expired.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I shall retire.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Busbey].

Mr. Busbey. Mr. Chairman, I wish to talk on this appropriation bill from just a little different angle than any from which it has been approached. There has been much discussion here today regarding the loyalty of certain people on the pay roll of O. W. I., and reference has been made to Communists. I should like at the outset to say that we ought to get firmly planted in our minds what a Communist might be. Many people are under the erroneous impression that a Communist is only a Communist when he holds a red card in the Communist Party. Nothing could be further from the truth. Whether or not a man is a Communist depends entirely on the ideology to which he subscribes, and it is a trick and part of the game of the Communists—the so-called intelligentsia, liberals, and left-wingers of this country—to attempt to smear anyone

who has the courage to take issue with communism in the United States, and he is immediately labeled as a Fascist. What they really mean when they call a man a Fascist is that he is against communism. I am against communism, I am against fascism, and I am against nazi-ism.

It is a ridiculous thing for the Appropriations Committee to come before this body and ask us to pass this appropriation bill, particularly in regard to the O. W. I., with such limited information as reported in the hearings before the subcommittee. I say that for this reason: I read the hearings pertaining to the O. W. I. on the first appropriation bill. I have read the hearings on this particular bill before us. What do I find? The only men who appeared before the committee to testify were men from the Office of War Information, the very men who were asking for this appropriation. The only man outside of O. W. I. who appeared was General McClure who happened to be in Washington at the time. Not one single man was called before the committee, who had the evidence on what the O. W. I. is doing, and the way in which they are working with the Communist groups in foreign countries as well as the United States.

Reference has been made here today regarding the letters from General Marshall and General Eisenhower, as to the value of O. W. I. The questions I would like for any member of the Appropriations Committee to answer are these: Under what circumstances were those letters submitted and furnished? Did someone ask them to prepare those letters especially for the record? Or did they do it of their own free will and accord?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman will note that almost without exception those wires from General Marshall and the others referred to in respect to work done in this or that campaign on the actual fighting front had nothing to do with whatever they, the O. W. I., may be doing now behind the lines in neutral countries or enemy countries.

Mr. BUSBEY. I thank the gentleman for his observation. Reference was made early in this debate to the fact that O. W. I. was given credit for the surrender of the Italian Fleet, because of the feat of a radio engineer in changing the wave length of the transmitter. There is not one iota of evidence in the hearings that the Intelligence Department of the Army could not carry on this work of the O. W. I., and I want to say this for the record: Since we passed the last appropriation bill for O. W. I. last spring I have made it a point to talk to some of the officers in the Navy and the Army, and without exception the general impression was, "My God, can't Congress get the O. W. I. out of our hair?"

The Members of this House and the people of the United States will never know the truth about the O. W. I. until

the President removes the muzzle he has placed on the officers of the Navy and Army, and they feel free to testify before the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Chairman, the question was raised earlier today from the majority side as to why the names of individuals suspected of being disloyal to the United States and with communistic associations were not named. The only way the Members of this House will ever get information regarding these men in O. W. I. is to authorize a special House committee to investigate them, and bring it out in testimony taken under oath. It is for that reason I have today introduced a resolution asking for the creation of a special committee to investigate the O. W. I., all its personnel, and the work it is doing. No one will ever know the truth about these men in O. W. I. and what they are doing unless and until such an investigation is made.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does not the gentleman feel it is unfortunate that adequate appreciation cannot be shown for the intelligence work done by the Navy and Army, and does not the gentleman also feel that we should have the strongest and best intelligence forces in both services in the world?

Mr. BUSBEY. I certainly do. I may say that I was on the battle front in the last war and we got along very well without the O. W. I. distributing leaflets or anything else. The intelligence forces of the Army handled it and did a splendid job.

Mr. Chairman, on October 28 I wrote the following letter to the editors of several of the best known foreign language newspapers in this country to ascertain their opinions and experiences with O. W. I.:

On Thursday of next week the House of Representatives will be asked to pass upon appropriations for the Office of War Information. As a Member of the House I am deeply interested in obtaining a detailed estimate of the character of the propaganda carried on by this agency in your native country.

Would you be kind enough to send me as quickly as possible a memorandum on this subject with specific details, names, dates, official texts of broadcasts (with translations), official statements (with translations), etc. I should appreciate also your analysis and opinion regarding the effectiveness of such propaganda among your people.

While I realize that you must have many demands upon your time, I nevertheless would appreciate receiving your reply before Thursday, November 4, when we consider the appropriations for the Office of War Information.

Mr. Chairman, I have the replies from these editors, and in every instance they condemned the activities of the Overseas Branch of O. W. I. especially in respect to the broadcasts to their native countries. In many instances they complained of the apparent cooperation with the Communist elements in their native countries, instead of their governments in exile, which are cooperating with the United Nations for victory.

Mr. KENNEDY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KENNEDY. Would the gentleman mind giving me the names of the papers that replied from New York? Would that be too much trouble?

Mr. BUSBEY. It would not be any trouble, but I am withholding the names at the present time, because I hope the House will pass my resolution to authorize a special committee to investigate O. W. I. and bring these men to Washington to testify under oath.

Mr. Chairman, I have reasons to believe that if a special investigation committee is authorized by the House of Representatives, they will be able to substantiate the following information regarding certain individuals who now are or have recently been in the employ of the Office of War Information:

Barnes, Joseph Fels, Deputy Director, Atlantic Operations, New York office, salary \$8,000 a year. Well known for the past 10 years or more as a writer on the Soviet Union, whose attitude has been consistently favorable.

Carson, Saul, Eastern Press and Radio Division. Reputed alias Frank Leonard. As Saul Carson contributed to the New Masses, Communist magazine, January 26, 1937, page 27; February 15, 1938, page 15; member of the League of American Writers, which was cited as subversive by Attorney General Francis Biddle.

Chi, Kung-Chuan, Overseas Publication Division. Formerly employed by the Communist-controlled China Daily News of New York City. His son, Chao-Ting Chi, has numerous connections with Communist front organizations.

Dale, Edgar, head of Creative Section, salary \$6,500 a year. Supporter of the following Communist front organizations: American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America.

Eliasberg, George, Eastern Press and Radio Division, salary \$3,800 a year. Arrested in Germany on a charge of kidnaping. Member of the Neu Beginnen group, an organization which is frankly revolutionary in its claims and antidemocratic.

Evans, Ernestine, Overseas Publications Division, New York office, former wife of Kenneth Durant, director of Tass, Soviet News Agency. Contributor to the following Communist publications: New Masses and Daily Worker. Former director of the American Society for Cultural Relations With Russia.

Grayson, Mitchell, associate program director, salary \$3,200 a year. Also known as Grespssky and Gresen. Writer for the Daily Worker. Program director for the following Communist-front organizations: American League for Peace and Democracy and Jewish People's Committee. Wife, Hildegard Dyer, listed as a signer of a Communist Party election petition in New York City, 1939-40.

Halsz, Pirocka C., senior translator, Hungarian Unit, Program Preparation Division. Writer of Communist songs and poetry for the Hungarian Communist movement led by Bela Kun. Salary, \$2,000 a year.

Hanna, Mrs. Rose Laddon, principal research clerk in charge of subversive files, salary \$2,300 a year. Worked in Moscow for a number of years. Former secretary of the American Russian Institute. Representative in Russia for the Open Road, a travel agency, 1927 to 1935. Member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which has been cited as subversive by the Attorney General.

Kinhead, Robin, Eastern Press and Radio Division, New York office. Writer in Russia in 1929 or 1930. Married to Angela McCann,

twice registered as a Communist Party voter. Beatrice Kinkad, his mother, was a member of the California State Executive Committee of the Communist Party in 1940. J. A. Kinkad, his father, was a member of the Communist Party of California.

Klilnesberg, Ohio, eastern press and radio, senior script editor, salary, \$4,600 a year. Signer of statement in defense of the Communist Party in 1941. Lecturer at the School for Democracy, founded by public school teachers ousted for Communist activity in New York City.

Kraber, Tony, eastern press and radio announcer, salary \$3,800 a year. Entertainer for the following Communist front organizations: American League for Peace and Democracy, American Musical Alliance, American Artists School. Member of the executive board of the theater arts committee, popularly known as Stalin's fifth column on Broadway. Member of the League of American Writers, which was cited as subversive by the Attorney General.

Lania, Leo, eastern press and radio division. Real name Lazar Herrmann. Signer of a protest in behalf of Matthias Rakosi, Hungarian Communist. A publicist in the Soviet Union for many years. Editor of the Hungarian Communist paper, Rote Fahne (Red Flag).

Lee, Canada, performer in radio dramatizations. Entertainer at the Lenin memorial meeting (Daily Worker, Jan. 11, 1943, p. 4). Supporter of the American Peace Mobilization which picketed the White House. Active in the theater arts committee. Real name Lionel Canagata. Salary, \$3,600.

Martin, David Stone, artist, Graphic Division. Active in the Tennessee Valley as a Communist. Frances Martin, his brother, was secretary of the Communist Party of Knoxville, Tenn. He attended Communist meetings with his wife, Thelma Martin, also employed by the O. W. I.

McMillan, George, assistant chief of the news bureau, salary \$5,600. Now in the United States Marine Corps but not discharged. Member of the Communist cell in the Federal writers project.

Ray, Nicholas K., eastern press and radio program director, salary \$3,800 a year. Member of the League of American Writers, which was cited as subversive by the Attorney General. Discharged from the W. P. A. community service of Washington, D. C., for communistic activity. Also known as Raymond Michelas Juebzke.

Rosenberg, Harold, Eastern Press and Radio. Contributor to the New Masses, a Communist magazine. Writer of revolutionary poetry.

Roskam, Edwin G., photographer. Honorary chairman, May Day committee (Daily Worker, March 22, 1941, p. 5). Member of the Washington Book Shop and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, both cited as subversive by the Attorney General.

Saxe, Alfred, Eastern Press and Radio Division. Adapter of the play "America Today—Lenin Lives" for the Lenin memorial meeting. (Daily Worker, January 28, 1935, p. 5.) Associated with the following revolutionary theater groups: League of Workers Theaters, Theater of Action, New Theater League. Contributor to the Daily Worker, April 19, 1933, page 6; May 11, 1941, page 7.

Lerner, Irving, chief film editor, salary \$5,600 a year. Contributor to the Daily Worker on films: August 14, 1933, page 5; August 15, 1933, page 5; August 23, 1933, page 6; August 28, 1933, page 5; and many other issues. Contributor to the New Masses, June 19, 1934, page 29. Supporter of the following Communist-controlled fronts in the theater field: League of Workers Theaters, Workers Film and Photo League.

Gebert, Boleslaw K., broadcaster to Poland in October or November 1942. Otherwise

known as Bill K. Gebert, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

In further substantiation of my contention concerning the Communist complex of the Office of War Information, I wish to state that the July 15, 1943, edition of the Daily Worker, the official newspaper of the Communist Party of the United States, on page 7 devotes three columns to an article entitled "We Need the O. W. I."

Mr. Chairman, I now show you a poster put out by O. W. I. At the top of the poster it says, "Strong in the strength of the Lord, we who fight the people's cause will never stop until that cause is won."

On the poster is a picture of an arm with a wrench and another arm with a gun, and another arm with another wrench, showing the Communist interpretation that the only ones who are doing anything in this war effort are the soldiers and labor. I cannot give too much praise for the wonderful work of our men at the battle front, and also labor on the home front in producing munitions of war. Management and capital might be contributing something to the war effort, in fact a great deal, in cooperation with labor and the armed forces for victory. No one but a Communist would make such a poster.

This poster, incidentally, was drawn for O. W. I. by one David Stone Martin.

The following record of David Stone Martin is to be found in the executive hearings of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, pages 659, 664, 676, 684, 696f, 689f, 692ff, 695f, 701, 706, 709, 711, 714, 716, 721ff, 724ff, 733f, 739, 743, 1006, 1014, 1024f, 1029, 1042, 1269, 1274, 1285, 1290, 1294.

Various witnesses employed in the Tennessee Valley Authority testified as follows regarding David Stone Martin: That he attended meetings of the Communist Party held in Knoxville, Tenn.; that he was employed in the graphic arts division of T. V. A.; that Francis Martin, a brother, was secretary of the Communist Party of Knox County, Tenn.; that meetings of the Communist Party were held at the home of David Stone Martin at 3006 Wimpole Street, Knoxville, Tenn., as well as meetings of the American League for Peace and Democracy; that David Stone Martin distributed Communist literature to proselytize other employees of the T. V. A.; that employees of the T. V. A. were solicited for the Communist Party at the home of David Stone Martin, 3006 Wimpole Street, Knoxville, Tenn.; that some meetings of the Communist Party in Knoxville, Tenn., attended by David Stone Martin, were held on T. V. A. property; that Thelma Martin, wife of David Stone Martin, attended Communist Party meetings in Knoxville; that David Stone Martin at times displayed a picture he had made of Stalin; that David Stone Martin was in charge of distributing Communist Party membership books to applicants; that Martin was an enthusiastic supporter of Harry Bridges; that Martin's home was also used for meetings of the Knoxville Committee for Spanish Democracy, a Communist-front organization; that Martin published and was active in the publication of White Collar, organ of the United Federal Workers of America, a Communist-controlled union; that Communist Party literature was stored at his home, 3006 Wimpole Street.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID STONE MARTIN, JULY 17, 1940

That he knew his brother Francis Martin to be an avowed Communist; that he is in sympathy with parts of the Communist Party

program; that he lived at 3006 Wimpole Street; that he attended meetings of the Communist Party; that he received the Daily Worker and the New Masses; that he attended a meeting addressed by Earl Browder; that he knows Paul Crouch, Communist Party southern organizer; that he did illustrations for a Communist magazine published by Crouch called the New South; that he lived at the same address with his brother Francis for a time and that Communist literature was stored there.

Resigned voluntarily April 29, 1943.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] mentioned the questionnaire sent out to the Polish-American people of this country. The Poles who are not affiliated with a communistic organization resent this questionnaire very much.

Mr. Chairman, I inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD today an editorial appearing in the Baltimore News-Post of November 2, entitled "Are the Reds Running the O. W. I.?"

I now show you a photostat copy of the Daily Worker of October 21, 1943, and call your particular attention to the article entitled "Whitey, the O. W. I.'s Typical Youth, Comes Back From the Missing." This article goes on to state that Whitey addressed the Young Communists convention in New York on October 17, 1943. This young man goes by the name of Whitey Goodfriend, and is a member of Local No. 43 of the Marine and Shipyard Workers of America, C. I. O. An award of this kind is a disgrace, and an insult to the millions of outstanding, loyal, patriotic youth of the United States. This is just another one of many things that should be investigated by a special House committee.

I also wish to call your attention to another copy of the Daily Worker of Thursday, July 15, 1943, where there appears a three-column article entitled "We Need the O. W. I." Yes; believe me, the Communists do need the O. W. I. because so many of its activities are so helpful to their cause.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield? In what respect is O. W. I. going along with communism?

Mr. BUSBEY. I will yield to the gentleman in just a minute.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I would like to have that information. That is the first intimation I have had to that effect. There is nothing in the hearings on the subject.

Mr. BUSBEY. I wonder if it has any particular significance, that in the last few days various officials of the O. W. I. have been going around the country talking to meetings of newspaper men and women, trying to get their story over just before this appropriation bill was to be considered by the House. For instance, Robert Sherwood and Percy Winner of the O. W. I. staff, had a meeting with the National Press Women's Club at the Willard Hotel here in Washington last week.

Mr. Ferdinand Kuhn, Deputy Director of the Overseas Branch of O. W. I., spoke before the West Virginia Journalism Conference at Morgantown, W. Va., October 29.

Elmer Davis, Director of O. W. I., spoke in New York before the Overseas

Press Club on October 27. I have in my hand United Press releases regarding the situation on the front where General Mihailovich is fighting that have been suppressed. These releases do not go out on the air nor do they go out on the wires, because they are playing down General Mihailovich in favor of the so-called partisan group that is closely associated with the Communist group in that sector.

Here is a situation in which you should be interested. Alan Cranston, Chief of the Foreign Language Division of O. W. I., according to Common Ground, which is the official organ of the Common Council for American Unity, edited by Louis Adamic, is a member of the staff of the Common Council for American Unity. Let us look at the record of Louis Adamic for a minute, because he is a rather important individual in this picture. He attacks General Mihailovich, who has the support of the United Nations. He is associated with many Communist-controlled front organizations, and many of his writings condemn the Government of the United States while he eulogizes the Government of the Soviet Union.

Alan Cranston, the Chief of the Foreign Language Division of O. W. I., had an article in Common Ground the summer of 1941 opposing the alien registration bill, which in the minds of many was a very necessary war measure. He came out in support of the Communist, Harry Bridges. His article, in many respects, parallels the program of the Communist Party.

I hold in my hand a letter on the stationery of the Common Council for American Unity. The members of the Committee on Appropriations may be interested in this one paragraph written by Read Lewis, executive director, soliciting funds for the Common Council for American Unity:

When Mr. Elmer Davis appeared before Congress to appeal for continuing funds for the O. W. I., he displayed a photographic montage of one of his releases that had appeared in newspapers published in 27 different languages. Ninety percent of those clippings were directly traceable to our organization which had translated and sent out the original story to each foreign-language press.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

(Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

A RECORD FOR ECONOMY

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, before entering a general discussion of the pending bill, known as the first supplemental national defense appropriation bill for 1944, reported today by the Committee on Appropriations, let me say that the Deficiency Subcommittee which considered this bill held daily hearings for approximately 1 month. During those extended hearings many witnesses appeared before our subcommittee and gave much valuable

information both on and off the record. The printed hearings cover some 1,638 pages. The gentleman from Missouri, Chairman CANNON, who spoke earlier today, mentioned the fine spirit of cooperation that existed at all times between the minority and the majority members of the subcommittee considering the multiplicity of the Budget estimates, not only for the Army and the Navy but also for many other departments and agencies of the Federal Government. I am delighted to concur in that statement, although speeches of some members of our committee this afternoon would leave the impression that there was everything but cooperation and unanimity on the part of members of the committee.

I am sure that Members will understand that the Deficiency Subcommittee on Appropriations does not handle any of the regular annual appropriations for any of the permanent departments or agencies of the Federal Government, but only those deficiency or supplemental appropriations arising from time to time as the necessity or alleged necessity may call for. Thus we have endeavored to impress on heads of departments who appear before this particular subcommittee that they must show beyond the peradventure of a doubt that any supplemental request made by them is for an emergency that could not be foreseen at the time the regular annual appropriation bill was being considered.

Some departmental heads, I regret to say, in their anxiety to secure additional appropriations, have evidently attempted to create emergencies, where, in fact, the committee was strongly of the opinion that no actual emergency existed.

As a glaring example of one so-called emergency item that the committee was called upon to grant was a request for \$15,000 by the Department of Agriculture to investigate jeeps. The very suggestion sounds absurd on the face of it and appears more absurd when one reads the hearings before our committee. With millions of young men in the service, many of whom were driving jeeps under all weather conditions, through all kinds of roads and areas where there are no roads, over hills, valleys, and through swamps, in deep sand and mud, for representatives of the Department of Agriculture to convince themselves that such an item was an emergency is positively astounding. To give one an idea of that request, I quote from the hearings:

Mr. SALTER. We are asking for this supplemental appropriation of \$15,000 to determine the value of the jeep for agricultural work as a substitute for tractor power.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Salter, how long have you been with the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. SALTER. Since October 1, 1941.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Have you ever appeared before this committee before?

Mr. SALTER. I have not.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. And, on your first appearance, you ask this committee, seriously, to appropriate \$15,000 to investigate jeeps?

Mr. SALTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Is this your own idea or the brain child of somebody else?

Mr. SALTER. It was not my idea.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Whose idea was it? Can you tell this committee, either on or off the record, who in your Department or elsewhere had such a fool idea as this?

Mr. SALTER. The need for this work was first brought to my attention by Mr. Boyd, acting head of the Agricultural Engineering Division.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Let me ask Mr. Boyd. How long have you been with the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. BOYD. Well, I have been here a long time. I came just after the war.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Was the idea of investigating jeeps yours?

Mr. BOYD. The jeeps have a popular appeal, everybody is interested, everybody is asking us questions about it. Everybody is asking, "What are they good for, what can they do, what can we expect to get out of the jeep in the way of power unit, that will help us over the gap while manufacturers are changing over from war production to tractors?"

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Did it ever occur to you that with the eight or ten million boys in uniform, many of whom will have an opportunity to try out jeeps, under every condition and circumstance imaginable, that they will learn a whole lot more about a jeep than you could possibly have an opportunity to learn? Don't you think that when they come home they will be able to give more information about what a jeep will do than all the information you could acquire behind a mahogany desk or in a laboratory, or even on the streets of Washington? Do you in fact know anything at all about a jeep?

Mr. LUBOW. It will do everything except climb a tree, I think.

Of course, it is needless for me to add that the committee did not regard this request for funds as an emergency, even though, I am ashamed to say that they had a Budget estimate for same, and, therefore, did not make the appropriation available.

Still another example:

A representative of the National Park Service appeared before the committee in support of another so-called emergency. Our committee was asked to appropriate \$10,000 to move the bronze statue of Sir William Blackstone about 200 feet from where it now stands in the lobby of the Court of Appeals Building in Washington. Some \$5,000 was to be expended in polishing off a piece of granite on which the statue was to be placed and a thousand dollars was included for the ceremonies. The gentlemen sponsoring this proposal evidently have not found out that we are at war, a desperate war, a long, hard, uphill fight, the result of which will determine the lives and liberties of our children and our children's children for generations to come. The appropriation was disallowed. The following is an excerpt from the testimony with reference to this item:

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you give us at this point a break-down of the proposed expenditure of the \$10,000 fund.

Mr. GILLAN. Yes, sir. The foundation would be \$1,000, the pedestal, in polished granite, would be \$5,000, the preparation and development of the ground surrounding it would be \$3,000, and the cost of its dedication ceremonies would be \$1,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. This bronze statue is now in the Court of Appeals Building in Washington?

Mr. GILLAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. You propose to move it only a few feet to a spot in Judiciary Square?

Mr. GILLAN. The Court of Appeals Building is in Judiciary Square.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. How far would you have to move it?

Mr. GILLAN. Two hundred feet. It would be taken out of the building and erected in the open.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Then this proposal is to move the bronze statue cut in the open rather than leave it inside, where it could be protected from the elements?

Mr. GILLAN. The statue is too large for the building. It has an appropriate setting in the building, but has no base at all. It would be very inappropriate to leave the complete statue there.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Well, evidently someone thought it fit into its present surroundings or else it would not have been placed there.

Now, getting back to the Blackstone memorial, do you think it would seriously impair the war effort to let this thing wait for the duration?

Mr. GILLAN. I would say no.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. You think then that the learned judges as well as other citizens, including the taxpayers of the Nation, might be able to struggle along for another year or two without moving the bronze statue of the great Blackstone a couple of hundred feet, at the expense of \$10,000?

Mr. GILLAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Well, for my part, it will remain where it is. Let's leave this white elephant on the inside. I think that is all at this time, Mr. Chairman.

The Budget requests as compared with the amount recommended by the committee speak more effectively than anything I might say at this time. Here are the figures: The total Budget request for direct appropriations amounted to \$1,103,828,749.32. The amount recommended for direct appropriations by your committee was \$167,268,444.32, a reduction of \$941,560,305. If we include, in addition to those direct appropriations, other obligating authority proposed by the Budget we find a grand total of \$1,196,428,749.32 proposed by the Budget estimates, and \$215,368,444.32 recommended by the committee, a reduction in the estimates totaling \$981,069,305.

It is needless for me to say to Members that this is almost an unheard of slash in any bill ever to be presented to this House. I do not recall during my rather extended service here of any bill which has been cut to the extent of 80 percent below the Budget estimates. That is what this bill proposes to do. A few months ago I brought the Interior bill for the fiscal year 1944 slashed approximately \$120,000,000 below what the Department had operated on during the previous fiscal year. The House showed its appreciation of that brand of slashing by passing the annual Interior Department appropriation bill in the record-breaking time of about 3 hours. But here is a bill slashed \$981,000,000 below the Budget estimates, out of a total of \$1,196,428,749.32. Let me suggest that this bill ought to be passed unanimously and in record time.

Of course, I have no illusions about this bill passing both Houses and becoming a law slashed as it is today. The fact is that chambers of commerce, business-

men and citizens generally are attempting economy in a general way, and I am frank to confess that the only telegrams I have received today in connection with the pending appropriation bill have urged not further cuts but millions of dollars additional in appropriations. For example, several Members of Congress and others appeared before the committee requesting several million dollars for the construction of some twenty-odd airfields, some of which had been begun by the W. P. A. Others had not been started but local towns and cities had voted bonds for those airfields and Members felt that it was the duty of the Federal Government to finish them. I am told that an amendment will be offered for that purpose. Now, there is no question but what these are desirable projects and would be a splendid idea in a post-war program, when aviation really comes into its own. From my viewpoint we cannot have too many well laid out airfields. But the committee felt that the proposal could not be properly called a war emergency, and, therefore, refused to include the appropriation requested. As a result of our action many telegrams have come to our desks criticizing the committee and urging that an amendment be offered on the floor of the House.

So it is quite obvious that by the time this bill gets to the body at the other end of this Capitol there will be sufficient telegrams and pressure brought that there is likely to be millions of dollars added to this bill before it is finally enacted into law. I appeal to Members of this body, however, to hold the lines and not vote to add one single dollar to this bill as it passes the House.

This measure is not altogether to my liking. If I had had my way there would have been a substantial amount in the bill for the Farm Security Administration. Despite its many mistakes in the past, Farm Security has its feet on the ground and is doing a most excellent job. There are only about two phases of the F. S. A. program left—the rehabilitation program and the so-called tenant-purchase program under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Purchase Act. Under the parliamentary situation, however, an amendment would be subject to a point of order because of the fact that there is no substantive law for that worth-while agency of government. I am of the opinion, however, that Members of Congress will have an opportunity to express their approval or disapproval of this agency before this bill is finally enacted into law.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. BURDICK. What conclusion does the gentleman draw from those figures? I refer to the saving of \$900,000,000 from the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The conclusion is that the Bureau of the Budget is not infallible. There are some items in this bill that are cut too drastically. One item mentioned is Farm Security, which, against my judgment, was eliminated altogether.

Mr. BURDICK. In other words, both branches can be mistaken.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is undoubtedly correct.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. WILSON. Does the gentleman feel that the elimination of Farm Security caused the Democrats to lose the election in Kentucky?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Oh, no. And frankly, I am not now concerned with political elections anywhere. There is only one issue that all patriotic Americans are really interested in and that is the winning of the war. All other issues sink into insignificance. Yet, one would think from the tenor of several speeches and general attitude of some here today that nothing is quite as important as the winning of a political election.

Mr. WILSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. WILSON. Do you not think the boys on the fighting front have a right to expect us to win the war here at home while they are fighting to win it abroad?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Absolutely. I know that many of our men on the various fighting fronts are sorely disturbed about some conditions on the home front. I agree there are a lot of disturbances on the home front that ought to have been eliminated long ago. I have had a part in helping try to eliminate some of them. The gentleman must bear in mind, however, that there are three branches of government and that Congress cannot exercise the functions of the other branches of government. It is our solemn responsibility to make or refuse to make appropriations. That is the language all departments of government will understand. Let me add further that I offered an amendment to cut \$50,000,000 from one agency of government in the last annual appropriation bill because I felt that it was overstaffed with impractical bureaucrats who did not know what it was all about; they were not doing a very good job on the home front. As a member of the Appropriations Committee I have cut and slashed wherever it was humanly possible to do so in nondefense activities.

Mr. WILSON. I am sure the gentleman will agree with me then that in winning the war at home, since this bill carries a request for \$50,000,000 for housing for war workers, in order to make those workers more comfortable, in order that they may do their job better, then had we not better produce coal to keep the people warm in the houses that we already have? Is that not part of the war at home?

It would not cost us 1 red penny to win that war at home for those boys who are fighting abroad, and keep those houses warm that we already have, that those boys who are working may have comfortable homes in which to live, without spending man-hours and a lot of money and strategic materials in building house with no coal or oil to heat them.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Now, the gentleman has made a very good

speech. If the gentleman wants to offer an amendment to the housing item that has already been slashed to the tune of \$150,000,000 he may do so. It is obvious, however, that in many of the industrial centers housing is still a real problem. If the gentleman is talking about the trouble we are having in the coal mines, that is a very deplorable situation. My record speaks for itself on that. I voted for an antistrike law long before Pearl Harbor. So I have nothing to apologize for as far as that is concerned. I am glad that the coal strike is ended and I hope it will remain ended.

Mr. WILSON. The fact that this coal is not being produced simply means to me that there were some people at home more interested in winning the elections than they are in mining coal and winning the war.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Well, I do not know just exactly what the gentleman means by saying that there is no coal being produced. I hold no brief for the mine workers but let us be fair even about that. The evidence before the various committees is that coal is being mined in tremendous quantities and must be continued to be in a whale of a lot greater quantities.

Mr. WILSON. But there is a lot of coal that is not being produced.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. There is always a potential shortage, and it is a deplorable thing that there might be a shortage of coal or fuel of any kind. There is a potential shortage of oil, but the oil men of Oklahoma and Texas and Kansas and California and Illinois are not out on strike. They are not going out on strike, even though they have been denied a fair and reasonable price for crude oil.

Mr. WILSON. That is the war that I referred to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman's questions and comments are very interesting but with your kind permission and indulgence I would now like to talk more about this pending bill.

It is my personal intention to offer an amendment to this bill, not to increase it, but to effect a reduction of \$25,000, by eliminating entirely the item to purchase the estate known as Red Hill, all or part of which was once owned by the immortal Patrick Henry. Ordinarily I might not raise any objection to a reasonable amount being appropriated to purchase a few acres of the estate for a memorial to Patrick Henry. But these are not ordinary times and this appropriation has no connection whatever with national defense and the war effort. Members who desire further information concerning this matter would do well to read the testimony of Director Drury of the National Park Service, who disclaimed credit for initiating this appropriation and who told the committee very definitely that the Park Service did not need or desire 960 acres for that purpose. I would also invite Members' attention to the testimony of Mr. Smith, one of the National Park Service appraisers who appeared before the committee and who stated that "if he felt especially rich" he might pay as high as \$25,000 or one-half the sum proposed

to be expended for the property. The following brief excerpt from the hearings is self-explanatory:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. You were a member of the committee that made the appraisal?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. And even though \$100,000 was authorized, you could not conscientiously say to this committee that it was worth half of that money, could you?

Mr. SMITH. No, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Are you sure that it is worth the \$45,000? Do you know anybody who would pay anything like \$45,000, except Uncle Sam?

Mr. SMITH. I would not put my \$45,000 in it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. How much cold cash would you put in that 960-acre tract if you had plenty of money, no debts, and lots of sentiment?

Mr. SMITH. It might be, if I wanted to run along and live there, where Patrick Henry had died—something like that—I might go as high as \$25,000, if I felt especially rich.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa, who is a member of the Subcommittee on the Interior Department of the Committee on Appropriations, and I am glad to say a very valuable, fair, and hard-working member.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. As I remember, this very question came up in the Interior Subcommittee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. JENSEN. And the subcommittee put thumbs down on it unanimously.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is also correct. Although our committee refused unanimously to stand for that proposal, we find this same white elephant back once more on our doorstep.

Mr. JENSEN. It is rather disturbing to see this \$25,000 item come back into this bill and be brought on the floor after the Interior Subcommittee has spent considerable time in going into the matter and kicking it out unanimously. And let me say right here that the gentleman from Oklahoma who is now speaking is our chairman and has done a wonderful job in keeping down all unnecessary expenditures and the Subcommittee on the Interior Department is most appreciative of the outstanding work that the gentleman from Oklahoma has done on that committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman most sincerely for his very gracious statement.

I have no doubt that this item will go out of the bill when my amendment is offered to eliminate this appropriation. And it will in no wise change the place in the hearts and minds of the American people, for the respect and admiration of one of America's early patriots and statesmen.

The only item of controversy when we left the committee room that the minority and majority were unable to agree on was for the Office of War Information. I hold no brief for that Office. I never had the pleasure of meeting Elmer Davis until he appeared before the committee a few months ago in support of

the O. W. I. I had known, of course, of his reputation as a responsible and intelligent newspaperman and had listened with interest to his broadcasts as a radio commentator. I have not been in sympathy with some of the policies of the O. W. I. so far as its domestic policies were concerned. I am sure that Members understand that there is no appropriation in this bill for that purpose, that every dollar proposed to be appropriated in this bill is directly or indirectly for its overseas operations. Of course, much of the script and other work is actually being done in the Washington and New York offices.

It is well known by all members of the committee that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], for whom I have great respect, and whom I generally agree with so far as his ideas of economy are concerned, is extremely bitter toward the O. W. I., but frankly, I am somewhat surprised at the outbursts and flank attacks of others. The performance just sounds as if someone has given the attack order. The distinguished gentleman from New York stated repeatedly in the full committee today, in the subcommittee previously, and I believe on the floor of the House this afternoon, that O. W. I. is a menace to the war effort and is hindering rather than helping the war effort. That is a bold statement to make, and I challenge it here and now. If he has any such evidence, let him produce it. Just who in O. W. I. is hindering the war effort? This House has a right to know. If I thought the gentleman from New York was correct in that serious charge, I would join him in his fight to eliminate all funds for O. W. I. But I heard the testimony of high Army officials, in whom I have the utmost confidence, who told the committee, both on and off the record, that the Office of War Information is of vital importance and that it is an essential and important part of the war effort. They went further than that. In answer to a question by a member of the committee these high-ranking Army officers stated that O. W. I. had been responsible for the saving of the lives of our men and boys in the armed forces. To me, that is the test. What does an appropriation of \$5,000,000 amount to as compared with the lives of our brave and gallant soldiers, sailors, and marines? What is the difference whether it be \$5,000,000 or \$50,000,000? If it will have a beneficial effect in shortening the war a single day, the taxpayers of America will not begrudge this appropriation that we are told by those in authority is desperately needed at this time.

Of course, much of the testimony in support of this program was, of necessity, off the record, but if you will examine the hearings and the report you will find letters and statements from General Marshall, General Eisenhower, General Devers, and others warm in their praise of this part of the war effort.

Now the O. W. I. may not be popular on the home front. A long, carefully planned, well-organized, and determined effort has been made to discredit the O. W. I. in the minds of the civilian

population of the United States. No doubt, that effort has succeeded to a certain extent. It may not be popular to defend it, but I tell you, and I weigh my words when I say it, that in my judgment it would be a catastrophe to liquidate that organization as its enemies are bent on doing. If the Germans and the Japanese did not have a propaganda campaign, if they were not spending dollars where we are spending dimes for the same purpose, then there would be some excuse or reason for also eliminating our propaganda phase of warfare, but under modern war conditions propaganda is not only a secret weapon but it is a mighty weapon and must not and cannot be ignored.

No one in the United States can speak with complete accuracy as to the amount of money or the numbers of personnel employed by enemy nations in foreign propaganda. It is apparent, however, that this function of government is considered by the enemy as of more importance than Americans think it. For example, it has been estimated on the best authority available through intelligence sources that Germany at the moment is employing between 50 and 60 high-powered shortwave transmitters, mostly 200 kilowatt. Japan operates 51 high-powered stations. At the moment the United States has a total of 18, to be used both against the Germans in Europe and Africa and the Japanese in the Far East. Most of these are low-powered transmitters. They must be shared with the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, which beams information and entertainment programs to the Latin-American Republics. They also are shared by the Special Services Division of the Army, which uses a substantial amount of transmitter time for news and entertainment to American troops serving overseas. In addition, it is painful to note that the United States does not even aspire to match the enemy in this branch of international communications. The total program which will be available, and that only if appropriations are forthcoming—appropriations which have been bitterly fought every step of the way by a minority of this Congress—contemplates only 36 shortwave transmitters, of which only two will be 100 kilowatt and the others 50.

Our allies, the British, take a more practical view of the situation. They have at the moment a total of 35 transmitters averaging 100 kilowatts each.

It has been estimated by competent observers that during the past 5 years, beginning long before the war, the Germans have expended on foreign propaganda not less than two hundred and fifty millions a year in our money. The Japanese have set up a tremendous department of government, headed by officials of full cabinet rank, which, under the name of Greater Eastern Asia Ministry have the single purpose of organizing the peoples of immensely rich and popular part of the world they now occupy against any present or future cooperation with the United States or the United Nations.

Throughout occupied Asia, the study of Japanese language is being enforced

in the schools, Japanese culture is stressed on the same scale and with the same intensity of Reichskultur. The theme of "Asia for the Asiatics" is constantly drummed into the native population outside Japan, by radio, by newspaper, films, and publications. The Greater Eastern Asia Ministry finances frequent visits by puppet leaders of the occupied countries to Japan. It finances exchange of students and teachers. It subsidizes every university that is opened and sees to it that every professor is under pressure to be converted to the Greater Eastern Asia sphere of cooperation.

If Elmer Davis is not the man for the job, if he is not doing the kind of job he ought to do, then I would say that he should be fired and let others have that task. But, certainly, there is no rhyme or reason for all this smear campaign emanating from Washington and elsewhere against the Office of War Information. It is clearly a well-organized, deliberate smear campaign against O. W. I. Of course, I am convinced Mr. Davis and his staff are doing an excellent job and I have formed my conclusions after hearing high authority whom I know to be in a position to have the true facts. I have seen the cables and letters, as have other members of the committee.

The clever and astute gentleman from Pennsylvania very dramatically holds up the little white paper and reads not all of it but a paragraph making some disparaging remark about the South and asks if we agreed to that. Suddenly the gentleman from Pennsylvania becomes very solicitous about the welfare of the South. Of course, none of us from the South, West, or elsewhere would agree or condone such reference regardless from whence it comes. The clever gentleman is, of course, evading the real issue. There is one thing that the gentleman from Pennsylvania cannot laugh off or ridicule; neither he nor any of the others who are lambasting O. W. I. can scoff at the evidence of General Eisenhower, General Marshall, General Devers and the O. K. of General MacArthur. Why do not they scoff at that? They know they dare not do so.

Gentlemen may scoff at the long list of foreign names they place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but when the generals say they are saving lives, you cannot smile that off, you cannot laugh it out of court. Oh, they put great emphasis on the fact that in the New York office there is a long list of names that do not sound American. They are not good old Irish names or Scotch names like yours or mine, but they are the names of Americans. Somebody said that if you were to read the list of the football teams of some of the universities like Notre Dame, there are several foreign names that may be difficult to pronounce.

Mr. Chairman, I would not stoop to such argument as that. I will tell you why I would not. You might find a list of the war casualties of today, and all of those gallant men who are fighting and dying for our liberties do not have old Irish, English, or Scotch names. I am frankly surprised and amazed, yes, I am actually ashamed of such so-called argument. Here is the real test I tell

you. Is the O. W. I. aiding the war effort on the various foreign fronts? Will it help shorten the war? Or is it hindering the war as has been repeatedly charged.

Mr. BUSBEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. I wonder if the gentleman from Oklahoma would advise us as to just how we can kick these individuals out if they were guilty of these charges?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Well, of course, I realize that is not an easy thing to do, but I would think that with all the ingenuity and wealth of information you gentlemen insinuate that you have, and with that great consuming desire you undoubtedly have to kick all of these gentlemen out, that you could give some authentic facts; that you would be able to do some name calling. General Marshall, in whom the world has confidence, one of the most able military men of his day, would, I am sure, like to have that information. Surely he is entitled to the full facts if any in the Office of War Information, with whom his officers must work, are in fact not loyal Americans. Not only is the War Department entitled to such facts, but so is our great Navy, and then, incidentally, the gentleman could also advise this Committee on Appropriations. Why, you might even give names of any whom you have reason to believe to be disloyal to the F. B. I.

Mr. BUSBEY. The gentleman must know that General Marshall has no authority over these men whatsoever.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Oh, yes; the general has more authority than you think. The moment one of these fellows gets into foreign service the Army has sole authority, and its foreign service is all that is left of O. W. I. There is virtually nothing left of the domestic set-up of O. W. I. Oh, there are men in New York who write stories. Maybe a few of the critics think that the men in O. W. I. ought to rush over to Sicily or Italy or Tunisia and write their propaganda on the typewriters there. But, no, the job is not done that way.

Mr. BUSBEY. I am still trying to find out how you are going to kick these men out.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I have endeavored to tell the gentleman. Incidentally he has suddenly become deeply interested. The gentleman had an opportunity to come before the Committee on Appropriations. It had four long weeks of hearings on this one bill. The fact is, we are in session nearly all the time. The Deficiency Committee has been in session almost every day since September 6, 1939, except for holidays and brief periods during the summer. If the gentleman has any information about any employees to the effect that they are not loyal American citizens, I will not only join with him but I will go with him to see that they are fully and properly investigated.

Mr. BUSBEY. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to pages 1332 and 1333 of the hearings before the subcommittee, of which the gentleman is a member, where there are listed some

names that the committee wanted kicked off last spring and they have not been kicked out yet. There is no report back on them. In many cases they say they cannot kick them off now because they have been in the service of O. W. I. for more than a year.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Is it the gentleman's contention that because out of several hundred people who are engaged in this work there appears to be a few either in the foreign service or elsewhere who have not been able to prove that they are good Americans with good old American names that we should eliminate the foreign activities of O. W. I.? Is that the position of the gentleman? I cannot follow that line of thinking.

Mr. WILSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Well, I have consumed too much time, but I yield once more to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. WILSON. Is the Domestic Branch of O. W. I. still in operation?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. It is virtually out. This committee eliminated the appropriation of the Domestic Branch of O. W. I. in the last appropriation bill. Frankly I was not satisfied with some phases of domestic policies of O. W. I.

Mr. WILSON. On April 19 I drove up to a housing project in San Francisco. It was raining. Right alongside the curb was stacked a heap of papers done up in bales. I asked, "What is all this about?" They seemed to want to steer me away. I opened up one of the bales and took out a pamphlet of slick paper printed in color pertaining to the relations and the activities of the colored people in these housing projects. I just wonder how that is aiding the war effort. There were 2,000 pounds of slick paper, all printed up in color.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I must confess that I am not familiar with these housing projects except through the information furnished the committee at the various hearings. There are still some areas where housing is a very serious problem.

Mr. WILSON. This is O. W. I. This information was put out by O. W. I.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I do not know what O. W. I. has to do with housing. If it has made mistakes, and no doubt it has made many of them, then those mistakes should be eliminated. I believe that a major part of them have been eliminated, but I go back to my original proposal, regardless of the mistakes they have made, regardless of any white paper that some nincompoop might have written about the South, regardless of any crazy cockeyed philosophy somebody connected with O. W. I. may have, if the Army officials in authority say that it is an important and vital part of the war effort, if those in authority who are now or have been on the various far-flung battle fronts say it is important and urgently needed, I shall not assume that I know more about how to run the war than do the men who have that grave responsibility.

I stand on that proposition and that alone.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman from Oklahoma made mention of someone's writing an article. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] used many hundreds of words and a good many valuable minutes of the time of the House in trying to give the impression not only to the Members of the House but the country at large that this particular article spoke in derogation of the South and that the southern Members of Congress should resent it and all the people from the South should resent it.

I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that this article in its entirety expressed the utmost praise for the people of the South. That was the entire intent of the article. To prove that, I want to read just three short paragraphs.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. All right; that might be very informative.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I think this should go in the Record in view of the time the gentleman from Pennsylvania, my good friend and colleague, took, and the impression he tried to give.

When the present international war for the liberties of man came, the South was ahead of the rest of the country in its desire to meet and destroy the world's enemy. Southerners were truly represented by Senator CARTER GLASS, of Virginia, who denounced Adolf Hitler. When the United States armed forces were growing, before entrance into the war, the South led in voluntary enlistments in proportion to population, and now, in actual war, it has a higher percentage of men in the armed services than any other section.

Much of this is explained by their own war. They know what war is. Always they have been of martial traditions, accentuated by their war, which produced their greatest hero, Robert E. Lee, who led the southern armies.

Then, having no great wealth to protect and being largely agricultural, they live closer to things of the heart than of the head. They believe fundamentally in the concept of man's rights, and for them to believe is to act.

This shows that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] used an old trick in picking out one small sentence in order to give a wrong impression to the Members of the House and to this country as to this particular article.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. I have not seen the white paper. Of course, it is sometimes to the convenience of some people to read just the part of an article or a speech that suits their convenience. But, of course, the charge as made goes far afield of the real issue involved here today.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman, and then I must yield the floor. I really did not intend to take so much time.

Mr. MUNDT. I was interested in the colloquy the gentleman from Oklahoma had with the gentleman from Illinois

about the procedure by which men could be removed from departmental pay rolls if they were found unworthy or unwanted. If I understood the gentleman correctly, I believe he said, "If you find that some of these men are faithless or inefficient or undesirable, if you will report them to the Committee on Appropriations, you will see that they can be kicked off."

I wonder how the gentleman can say that with so much assurance in view of the fact that as to those three gentlemen, Mr. Watson, Mr. Dodd, and Mr. Lovett, the Dies committee recommended that they be kicked off, the Kerr committee recommended that they be kicked off, the Appropriations Committee, including the vote of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, voted with only one dissenting vote that they be kicked off, the House of Representatives voted that they be kicked off, the United States Senate voted that they be kicked off, and the President signed the bill saying they should be kicked off, and Mr. Ickes put them back on. How are you going to get them off?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman has made a very interesting statement, but he evidently misunderstood what I said.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri, the distinguished chairman.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman from South Dakota is just a little bit in error in his facts.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is what I was about to say.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. November 15 is the dead line.

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman is correct that the dead line is November 15, but Secretary Ickes has already said, "I am not going to be bound by those mere Congressmen, I am going to appoint Mr. Lovett to a new position." The appointment has been made.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No action has been taken because not until November 15 comes an action be taken. I take it for granted that on that date the action will be in consonance with the enactment of the two Houses of Congress.

Mr. MUNDT. Does the gentleman speak with great confidence in that prediction?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Let me say to the gentleman that the question he raises, even though it is beside the issue, is not at all embarrassing to me. I was one of those who voted to eliminate those three gentlemen from the Federal pay roll.

Mr. MUNDT. I am sure the gentleman was.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. One of them happens to be on the pay roll of the Interior Department. That committee has advised the Secretary of the Interior of our action. If an attempt is made to keep one of those gentlemen on the pay roll after the 15th of November, it will be done over the vigorous protest of our committee. I may say further that if it is done or attempted, I

think I can speak the sentiment of that committee and of the distinguished gentleman here in front of me representing the minority on that committee, that there will not be any appropriation for the salary of that gentleman next year, even though that is a poor and sloppy way to legislate.

Mr. MUNDT. But the only way we have under the circumstances.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. It may be the only way we have; if so I will say to the gentleman that my committee will not run from or dodge the issue. I assume the gentleman understands what I mean.

Mr. MUNDT. I was sure the gentleman would take that position. I know the House and the country are reassured by having that reaffirmation of the gentleman's stand.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Nothing would please me more than to yield further but I promised myself that I would close after I yielded to the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota.

In conclusion, let me emphasize, Mr. Chairman, that this bill is not altogether to my liking. I would have added some funds that were slashed and would have slashed still further some items in the pending measure if I had written the bill. All in all, however, it is by far the best example of real, practical economy that has been presented to the House by any committee for many years. For any committee to cut and slash a bill more than 80 percent below Budget estimates is a hitherto unheard of accomplishment. May this be only the beginning of further slashes and drastic reductions, especially in nondefense spending in future appropriation measures. The whole country will applaud and sigh a breath of relief at this somewhat belated action.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, I shall take only 2 or 3 minutes, and I do this so that the RECORD will contain it tomorrow. The matter I have in mind is a matter of legislation, a matter of violation of House rules and putting legislation on appropriation bills. However, it is something that has to be done, and has to be done quickly as possible. I have talked to both the majority and the minority sides. The members of my committee have agreed to it, and the matter has been discussed with them. I think the membership of the House ought to be apprised of what we are trying to do tomorrow. When the Japanese took Wake Island they took 1,146 civilian employees as prisoners. They are, so far as we know, prisoners of Japan. They were working on Wake Island in divers capacities all the way from foreman to laborer. The contracts for their employment provided that they would be paid from the time they left continental United States until they returned. The contractor was working under a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract. He is perfectly willing, of course, to pay these men their salaries while they are prisoners, but the Navy Department

thinks that, as long as the men are not working and are prisoners of war, that they legally cannot authorize the payment to be attached to the cost plus fixed fee. The Navy realizes their moral obligation. There is no doubt about that. Since the capture of Wake Island they have done this about these employees: They have put these employees under the workmen's compensation law. Under that law they call them longshoremen. It is "getting around the matter," I know, and there are some legal difficulties there. That pays the dependents of these people who are prisoners of war a dribbling amount, which is not sufficient.

In March of this year Congress passed a bill providing that prisoners of war, military and civilian prisoners of war, shall be paid their salaries from the time they are prisoners. I think everybody in the House agrees that if we do not do this now it will be many months before it will be done, and many families are in dire distress. I think it is something that we should do. Many of these men are probably dead. We do not know, but until we find that out we should take care of their families. I shall offer it as an amendment tomorrow. It will be legislation on an appropriation bill, but in view of the circumstances, it is the only thing that we can do. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and I will discuss the matter with the Budget Bureau tomorrow, as to whether or not the bill, so far as the language is concerned, adequately covers the situation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Does the gentleman's committee approve of this?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. We are all unanimous on it. However, unfortunately half of our committee are at present on the west coast, and we cannot confer with them at this time for the purpose of this bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. So long as the chairman of the committee gives us positive assurance that his committee approves it, I think it would be all right. Of course, we do not feel warranted otherwise in permitting legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. JENSEN. Should this amendment be adopted, will these men then be taken off the rolls of Social Security and their families deprived of their benefits under that bill?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. The only reason they are under the workmen's compensation is that there was no way we knew how to take care of them. As a matter of fact, we are calling them longshoremen in order to give their families a dribbling amount, so that they can keep their homes going.

Mr. JENSEN. Certainly I am in favor of taking care of these families, but I am concerned about the fact that I do not want them to be getting their money part from Social Security.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Oh, no. As a matter of fact I discussed this at great length with Admiral Moreell and we are only treating them in the same way as civil-

service employees. This amendment does not go as far as it should because there were three or four foremen and some others on Wake Island who were getting \$500 or \$600 a month.

We are going to leave it within the discretion of the Secretary, and there is a limitation that they can only be paid what would be a comparable salary in the community, by the Navy. That is the least we can do for these unfortunate people.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Is the contractor who is figuring this on a cost-plus basis, out of the picture under your amendment?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes, he would be. He is out of the picture now anyway. Of course, he says he would pay it if the Navy would allow him to do it and add it to the cost of his contract, but the contract has never been completed. They were in the midst of making the installation on Wake Island when the Japanese showed up.

Of course, he simply says he would pay it, but the Navy said, "You cannot pay it and add it to your labor cost, because they are not employed." Of course, when those men do come back they would have a right of action anyway against someone. If they brought it against the contractor, he would have a right in equity against the Government, because their contract says they shall be paid from the time they leave continental United States until the time they come back.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. What I wanted to be sure was that the contractor would not be able to figure it in as cost plus.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am sure the Navy Department will see that that is properly taken care of.

I dislike to bring in legislation on an appropriation bill. I do not see any other way out of it at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that this afternoon some of the Members of the House have attempted to becloud the real issue that is before this committee and before this House for decision tomorrow or within a few days, I want to make a short statement with respect to the very complete and thorough investigation which is made of every employee of the O. W. I. In my statement I will present some facts which I think should convince everybody that there is no issue whatsoever before the House insofar as the personnel of the O. W. I. is concerned. The only issue before the House is whether or not this fund for the waging of psychological warfare should be granted to those people who have done such a wonderful job in the past.

I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, the Office of War Information employs no one whose loyalty to the Government of the United States is in doubt. Precautions even more elaborate than those required of Federal agencies are taken by O. W. I. to prevent the employment of disloyal persons.

All procedures established by the Civil Service Commission for determining the loyalty of Government employees are followed in O. W. I. No person can be hired without clearance by the Civil Service Commission, following a spot check of his background. If the spot check reveals no reason for rejection, the person is hired pending an intensive investigation by the investigative staff of the Commission. If the intensive inquiry reveals adequate evidence of disloyalty or disloyal tendencies, the Commission recommends the employee's dismissal.

In addition, as a further precaution, the Office of War Information has established an internal security committee under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral Richard P. McCullough, O. W. I. security officer, to examine and pass upon the suitability of any actual or potential employee regarding whom there is even the slightest question of loyalty. This committee has access to the files of all investigative agencies of the Government, including Civil Service, F. B. I., Military and Naval Intelligence.

Of 3,654 employees on September 30, 1934 had been fully investigated; 929 had been given a spot check; and 791 had not been investigated at all. The latter group consists largely of employees who have been in the O. W. I. since its formation, having been previously employed in 1 of the 4 agencies which were merged to create O. W. I. At the time of their employment, no loyalty investigation was required. They are now being investigated as rapidly as the facilities of the Civil Service Commission will permit. All new employees of O. W. I. must now receive a spot-check clearance before they can be hired.

Thus far, out of more than 2,000 employees fully investigated or spot checked, only 6 have been recommended for dismissal by the Civil Service Commission; 9 others have been dismissed on the recommendation of O. W. I.'s own security committee.

The nature of O. W. I.'s personnel can be judged by the results that they produce—and these results are known to the world at large. The scripts prepared by the various Foreign Language Sections of O. W. I. are broadcast—millions of words a week—on some 24 short-wave transmitters. O. W. I. leaflets in various languages are spread all over Europe and Asia. In fact, more than 70,000,000 of these leaflets were produced for the Tunisian, Sicilian, and Italian campaigns.

The nature of these broadcasts and leaflets, and of the publications, motion pictures, news releases, and so forth, which O. W. I. distributes overseas, are well known to the commanders of our armies in the field and to our diplomatic representatives in all regions where O. W. I. operates.

I submit the question: If O. W. I. were harboring disloyal or subversive elements in its production offices here at home, would not that fact have become apparent long since to our Army and Navy and to our Ambassadors abroad? Would our generals and admirals and Ambassadors tolerate the continuance of propaganda from this country which was not 100-percent American and 100-percent loyal in its spirit and in its content?

Today radio programs prepared by the German Section of O. W. I., the Italian Section of O. W. I., and other foreign-language sections of O. W. I. in their New York office are being rebroadcast to Europe by the powerful transmitters of the B. B. C. in London—they are being rebroadcast by radio transmitters under General Eisenhower's control—the United Nations radio at Algiers, the radio station in Tunis, the Palermo radio in Sicily, the Naples radio in Italy.

Radio broadcasting specialists who have been developed and trained in the O. W. I. New York office are being sent to England at the request of General Devers and to north Africa at the request of General Eisenhower to broadcast direct from those points in German, Italian, French, Yugoslavian, Greek, Dutch, Norwegian, and other languages. If there was any question of loyalty of these men, do you imagine that General Eisenhower or General Devers would request their services in their theaters? Do you imagine that the State Department would issue passports to these men to represent this Government abroad?

I repeat—it is easy to bring all sorts of charges against any servant of this Government—but it is not so easy to support them.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BENNETT].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. BENNETT of Missouri was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I have asked permission to revise and extend my remarks because, due to the lateness of the hour I do not desire to prolong our activity this afternoon. But I want to approach this problem from a little different angle from the way it has been approached today.

Mr. Chairman, we have before us today a request from the Office of War Information for a deficiency appropriation of \$5,000,000. O. W. I. has been provided in recent months with \$29,000,000 for its overseas activity alone. Before voting additional appropriations it would be well for us to see what has been done with money already provided.

I do not believe there is a Member of Congress who would deny the importance of psychological warfare and propaganda in this streamlined era of global war. Personally, I feel that the O. W. I. has done some good work along this line. I have not come to this conclusion by acting on hearsay evidence. I have been curious enough to go down to the offices of O. W. I. and to see for myself what they are doing. It is all too often we are called upon in Congress to vote huge sums of money without sufficient evi-

dence on which to base our action. The mere label that it is "necessary for the war effort" is not sufficient for me. There has been too much monkey business going on under the cloak of that slogan.

At the Office of War Information I found some hard-working, sincere, and able citizens. They are courteous and even supplied me with samples of some of their work. There has been a lot of criticism of the O. W. I. It is not necessary to burn down the barn to get the rats. I hope to continue to support reasonable O. W. I. appropriations as long as the war lasts. However, I have some constructive suggestions to offer. My remarks will be confined largely to the activities of the O. W. I. Overseas Operations Branch which employs over 4,000 people.

O. W. I. PROMOTES REVOLUTION

It is my considered judgment that some of the activities of O. W. I. are beyond those intended by Congress when the agency was supplied with its original funds. For instance, there is no useful purpose which will serve the war effort in the activity of O. W. I. distributing literature in neutral countries when that literature tends to promote revolution. Everybody believes in the "four freedoms" but Congress has not said the United States is going to extend those freedoms to the peoples of other lands whether they want them or not. If that is to be our objective we will shortly find ourselves in war with our allies. Yet, the O. W. I. has been going around the world acting on the assumption that Congress has given it a mandate to do just what I assume we do not want it to do.

In some countries of the world, including India, O. W. I. is distributing booklets entitled "Children of the U. S. A." These booklets are very attractively prepared in colors and show how fat and healthy American children are, how many nice things they have to play and work with, and what nice homes most of them have. What is the effect of such literature? One of the Senators who was in India and saw the effect it has had pointed out it was like the kid bragging about a new pair of shoes he has that the other neighborhood kids do not have. Instead of creating friendship it is promoting jealousy and rubbing salt in the wounds. It causes fights. It promotes revolutions against authority which does not provide new shoes for everybody else. What are we trying to do in India? Promote a revolution against the British? The O. W. I. thinks so, to judge by its activity there. It is taking too literally the provisions of the Atlantic Charter guaranteeing self-government to each nation. The charter is purely a propaganda instrument without relation to reality. Has not O. W. I. heard that Prime Minister Churchill said, "I haven't become the King's first minister to pre-empt liquidation of the British Empire"? Has not O. W. I. heard that Joe Stalin has frankly indicated his territorial ambitions? Has not O. W. I. heard that President Roosevelt remarked only last week, in discussion of the Moscow Conference, that "We are not quib-

bling about who is going to run this or that piece of territory?"

On the subject of O. W. I.'s activity in India the following newspaper article by John O'Donnell appearing in the Washington Times-Herald for November 2, 1943, is in point:

Mr. Elmer Davis' Office of War Information has taken up the problem of India in a serious fashion—so serious, in fact, that their broadcasts on F. D. R.'s program of freedom from want to the famine-stricken terrain of Calcutta is causing both irritation on Capitol Hill and a bit of eyebrow raising from Great Britain.

This Thursday the Congress is voting on Elmer's request for an additional \$5,000,000 for its overseas work because O. W. I. has already overspent its budget.

O. W. I. has overspent its budget on such items as 15,000 short-wave receiving sets for India, so that the politically divided millions of that nation could listen to Elmer's overseas broadcasters hired here to preach the doctrine of the "four freedoms."

There seem to be a few flies in the O. W. I. propaganda goose-grease squirted at India. Among the flies are (1) the followers of Gandhi don't quite understand how Elmer's stooges can square their observations with the facts of political life as they observe them from the hoosegow, (2) the British, naturally, honestly, but privately think that both we and they have enough headaches in the world without O. W. I. creating another one by horning into the India political problem without invitation, and (3) it's rather difficult to satisfy the bellies of starving millions with an F. D. R. freedom-from-want radio broadcast, even if it is done in the most expensive Indian dialect that O. W. I. can buy.

The O. W. I. propaganda for India suggested that Elmer's highly paid experts have just been graduated with honors from a refresher course in befuddlement. The grade of propaganda intelligence demonstrated by the \$30,000,000 a year and up organization blazed out when the boys sounded the call: "Now is the time for O. W. I.'s invasion of India."

The psychological assault on India was launched with posters. And the carefully drawn O. W. I. propaganda poster for India was one that would chill a Christian's blood. There on the crucifix was the Saviour—machine gunned by Nazi and Fascist enemies. It was in O. W. I. language, an "emotional sockeroo."

Unfortunately, after the beautifully colored posters had been printed on very expensive paper, with the intent of inflaming to battle the brain of native India, some smart boy discovered that the posters were to be distributed among 239,000,000 Hindus, 78,000,000 followers of Mohammed, and 13,000,000 Buddhists—none of whom looked upon the crucifix, even presented with O. W. I. art, as a symbol to arouse them to fighting fury.

To most of the millions of India, the crucifix, of course, meant absolutely nothing. But there were a few ancients among the millions of Indian Mohammedans who recalled a bit of folklore handed down from the distant past, an ancient tale passed from lip to ear through the generations that had something to do with knights who wore this symbol and did their best to knock the brains out of the followers of the Prophet with mace and battle-axe.

The O. W. I. poster was not a thumping success. And neither have been their broadcasts.

CAMPAIGN BUTTONS

I am aware that due to several causes the activity of O. W. I. in the novelty line has somewhat decreased. The most important reason for this is that our

generals have pointed out this type of activity has not produced such good results. Yet, money appropriated by Congress has actually gone into lapel clips with the President's picture on them. These campaign buttons have been given to troops to distribute to citizens of other lands. I was told by an O. W. I. official that the Arabs beg our troops for these Roosevelt campaign buttons. It is all too obvious. These buttons are distributed for a twofold effect. First, to promote the fourth-term campaign among our troops. Second, to promote the campaign to be first president of the United Nations of the world. I am interested in seeing this Nation sold to other peoples in terms of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution rather than in terms of any one man.

OUR SECRET WEAPONS

I also question the advisability of the O. W. I. distributing pencils, candy bars, soap, paper, mirrors, and so forth. One O. W. I. item which has proved popular among children of foreign lands is John's Book. This book is done in colors and has a pencil attached with which children can color, with blue or red lead, the pictures in the book. Let me quote to you a passage from John's Book:

This little book was thought up by a boy named John. He lives right in the middle of the great United States of America. John's father gave John the pictures which are on the next pages so he could color them, and John asked if copies could be made for his friends all over the world.

Now does not that just sound like the New Deal? Shades of the W. P. A. What a weapon against the blitz. I want to see the kids happy but do not see why the American taxpayers should have had to shell out the \$6,095.85 in taxes and War bond money it took to publish 180,793 of these booklets in the English, African, French, Portuguese, and Spanish languages. John's Book has fluttered down like manna from heaven to the starving peoples of foreign lands. I doubt, however, that it has satisfied their hunger. I doubt if it has scared Hitler very badly. I don't think so much of it as our secret weapon.

Uncle Sam is the No. 1 publisher of the world. The Federal Government now prints more newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals than all the private publishers of any single State put together. The Federal Government now edits 4 daily papers, 8 weeklies, 8 bi-weeklies, 110 monthlies, and 15 quarterlies. Scores of other periodicals are issued during certain seasons of the year by the Government. Private publishers have suffered what amounts to a 15-percent cut in paper since last year. But there has been no apparent cut in the publications of 2,241 Federal Government agencies.

SUPERMAN COMIC BOOKS

Much of the O. W. I. literature is full of political propaganda. I have one O. W. I. booklet, 7 by 10 inches, done on the comic superman book style and devoted exclusively to promoting the political fortunes of the perpetual candidate for reelection to the Presidency. It has 74 cartoons relating to the President on

only 10 pages. That must be some kind of a world record. This little campaign booklet cost the taxpayers of this country \$13,951.95 for 561,491 copies, all distributed abroad to our troops and foreigners.

Victory Magazine in each issue carries some propaganda for the New Deal. This is a slick-paper magazine done in the style of Life magazine, only better. It is also exclusively for foreign distribution. The first issue cost our taxpayers \$63,929 for 250,000 copies, which were distributed in the following places: Syria, Egypt, Hawaii, England, Turkey, Spain, north Africa, India, Iraq, North Ireland, Eire, New Zealand, Palestine, Portugal, New Caledonia, Eritrea, Alaska, Madagascar, Iran, French Equatorial Africa, South Africa, Nigeria, Iceland, Australia, and the Gold Coast. The second issue cost \$95,000 for 406,000 copies. The third issue varies a little from the first two in that it is supposed to sell for 10 cents per copy on foreign newsstands in competition with the magazines of our private publishing houses, although thousands have been distributed free. It also contains \$30,000 worth of advertising sold to firms with war contracts. It is not hard to sell this advertising because the firms just add the expense of it to the cost of their product, and John Q. Taxpayer pays for it.

Here are some quotations taken from these magazines, which are illustrated in each issue with several pictures of the fourth-term candidate and his palace guard.

Liberty under God! That is what Franklin D. Roosevelt pledges the United States of America to insure for all the future of all mankind. On the foundation of the "four freedoms," of speech, of worship, from want, and fear, this future will be built and forever maintained.

That is a pretty big promise and binds a lot of Americans for all time to come. It is a promise the people's Representatives in Congress have not authorized the President to make. It is a promise which if made at all should be made by the Nation and not by one man, because it will take more than one man to make it good.

Here is some more modest propaganda from these O. W. I. publications:

There are really two Franklin Delano Roosevelts. There is the forceful war leader of his country in the most perilous period of its history; a brilliant statesman of great sincerity, of deep perception, and a visionary whose social and economic philosophies once before saved this country in a crisis. The second Roosevelt is a warm-hearted, kindly, and companionable man whose personal charm has won him the love of millions of his loyal countrymen.

I have no objection if the fourth-term candidate wants to picture himself as a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, but he ought to campaign at his own expense. Yet, the 1944 Budget calls for six more Victory Magazines at an average cost of \$76,400 per issue, or a total of \$450,000.

The first issue of Victory magazine compares the President, in the tenor of many of his own speeches, to Washington and Lincoln. It pictures both the President and First Lady at home at the

same time with Eleanor darned his socks in a very domestic scene. It quotes Vice President WALLACE speaking to the wife of the Communist Ambassador for the Soviet Union, Madame Litvinov, in these words:

The object of this war is to make sure that everybody in the world has the privilege of drinking a quart of milk a day.

Madame Litvinov is quoted as replying:

Yes; even half a pint.

I do not know anyone in uniform fighting for those objectives. This magazine also pictures the President's political opponents—with their own money—as "reactionaries." It infers that they are small-time Fascists just beyond the reach of indictment. Each edition of this magazine weighs 135 tons. It takes that much space in ships which could be carrying desperately needed weapons of war to our troops.

A ONE-MAN WAR

One of these O. W. I. publications, entitled "The Life of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Thirty-second President of the United States of America," makes the following statement:

Millions of people are praying for release from the slavery into which the tyrannical aggressors have bound them. That this yoke will be lifted is the promise of America and its President, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Then the statement, casting some doubt, by inference of omission, on whether or not America will make its promise good, continues:

Assurance that this promise will be kept may be found in ample measure in his life record.

I am not so sure that investigation would disclose his promises are always kept. In fact, I have trouble remembering any that have been kept. But, the booklet continues:

Franklin Roosevelt is a man who never shirked a task, and will not lose this, the greatest battle of his life.

Well, it is a fortunate thing for the President that he has some country boys from the Sixth Missouri Congressional District who are fighting to make certain that this battle is not lost, although it is by no means the personal battle O. W. I. literature pictures it. This is no one-man war, and no one man or political party will be entitled to credit for winning it.

There is a little O. W. I. magazine similar to Reader's Digest, except that it has about 16 illustrated pages. It is called U. S. A., and is beautifully done in colors. Over \$64,284 has been spent in publication of over 1,203,000 copies of this magazine.

SEEDS FOR EVERYBODY BUT AMERICAN FARMERS

Congressmen used to be able to send the farm folk in their districts vegetable seeds. Now that for over 10 years the United States has had the benefit of the New Deal's more abundant life, our farmers no longer get these free seeds. They are being sent abroad by O. W. I. in gaily colored packages. Powdered bouillon is also being sent overseas to citizens of foreign lands. Each package has some of Roosevelt's speeches inside of it. I do not know which will make these foreign-

ers more bilious, the bouillon or the speeches.

FREE—ONE-HALF A BATH

If it is necessary for the taxpayers of this country to supply the citizens of foreign lands with bath soap as O. W. I. has been doing, then the soap should be in larger bars than the three-quarter-ounce bars being handed out now. That is not enough for half a bath. And, I am advised those thin 4-inch square sheets of soap paper are not being used for the purpose intended. Even most Americans have never seen soap paper.

SOME DOMESTIC ACTIVITY

O. W. I. has a booklet, *Battle Stations for All*. One hundred and forty thousand copies of this booklet have been distributed in the United States. The booklet criticizes Congress, endorses the work of the War Labor Board, maintenance of membership and check-off, endorses subsidies and is full of New Deal phrases striking at groups opposing the New Deal. It promotes class hate. It gives the impression, also, that the war is between supporters and opponents of the New Deal. This book was the work of O. W. I.'s domestic branch and I only mention it here to show the overseas branch of O. W. I. is not the only branch afflicted with propaganditis.

QUESTIONNAIRES

One other activity of O. W. I. in the domestic field might well be referred to here. Just recently O. W. I. took a poll of Polish Americans. It asked nine typewritten pages of questions of each individual. The man asking the questions had six pages of instructions to follow. One thousand and thirteen of these forms were used for personal interviews at a cost to our taxpayers of \$3,000. This poll will be most helpful to New Deal orators in 1944 because in certain sections of the country they will know what to say to please their audiences. A questionnaire was also prepared and used on American Slovaks. These questionnaires put those being questioned in a position of either being un-American or pro-Russian. It is a scandalous thing for the Government of the United States to be engaged in.

Another gift distributed by our taxpayers, through O. W. I., to foreigners, is a little rubber stamp with inking pad attached. The recipient can have all sorts of fun stamping things on the back of his hands, or neck, or some other place, with this gadget.

NEW DEAL'S PIGGLY-WIGGLY PLAN

All of this stuff is building up the impression abroad that the United States will supply the world with knick-knacks if the rest of the world will just pitch in and help us win the war. This stuff is creating the impression that this Nation is flowing with milk, honey, vegetable seeds, soap, and pencils and that it is all going to be given away under a plan whereby the United States will become a grocery store run on the Piggly-Wiggly help-yourself basis, to which the peoples of the world will be invited to come and fill their pockets and bellies and return home fattened by the substance of our people. It is global bonodoggling. It is the philosophy of the W. P. A. This war

cannot be waged as if it were another relief project. But, what can you expect when the same outfit from Harry Hopkins, first W. P. A. Administrator, on down, or up, is running it?

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX ALIENS ON O. W. I. PAY ROLL

Now, I have said some kindly things about some of the O. W. I. personnel. I have done so in sincerity. But there are 486 aliens on the O. W. I. pay roll, and I regret that I cannot say much in their favor. I regret to have to point out that even the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. have objected to the communistic affiliations of some of the O. W. I. employees who have been broadcasting to foreign people certain data about the American labor movement which is not in accord with the facts, and material to which no good American can subscribe. Many pledges have been made in the name of the American people in these broadcasts, and no one in Congress knows what they all are. Thousands of broadcasts are beamed each week from the United States to foreign peoples at a cost of millions of dollars.

HAVING A WONDERFUL TIME

Mr. Speaker, some of the boys in O. W. I. are having a wonderful time. Three hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars has been provided them for entertainment purposes. If you will read the printed hearings on the O. W. I. appropriation bill, you will find that this fund was justified by O. W. I. officials on the ground it is necessary to wine and dine foreign officials, including the news and radio people, to get them to tell the truth about this country. The boys are also having a wonderful time because there is a fund O. W. I. has set up out of its appropriation under which those upon whom it smiles with favor—professors, labor leaders, and others—can and are being sent to London, and elsewhere, to deliver lectures on the American way of life. The most recent of these lectures reported in the newspapers was one given by a mayor from the west coast of this country who blasted the Congress of the United States in remarks before the London public. The O. W. I. overseas branch is also putting out newsreels, which, like the rest of their stuff, is so carefully concealed from the American public that not even Congress has seen it. If it is as loaded with political propaganda as the newsreels the O. W. I. domestic branch is putting out here at home in the neighborhood theaters, it must be pretty bad.

In brief, Mr. Chairman, the O. W. I. stinks. Of course, anyone who says so is bound to be smeared as anti-New Deal and, therefore, a Hitler-loving, unpatriotic, carping critic seeking to undermine the Commander in Chief. But the facts must speak. It will not help Hitler, Tojo, and company to make public the facts and thus make possible their correction through the democratic processes of public opinion. It will help Hitler infinitely more to keep these facts secret and permit the war effort to become so rotten at the core that the war will be prolonged and victory will exact a higher price in American blood and treasure. I respectfully submit that Office of War

Information can get along without this extra \$5,000,000 by trimming its sails.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. Is it not also a fact that the O. W. I. might be engaged in some activities that those generals know nothing about?

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Indeed. Those generals have been very general in their reference to the activities of O. W. I.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Of course, that would be out of the question, because O. W. I. abroad is under the control of the military officers. They must consult the Chiefs of Staff, who make out the program and who direct the program, and they are at all times under the commanders of the military zone in which the operations are performed.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman does not mean to intimate that the personnel in the New York office of the overseas branch is under the military control of General Eisenhower, for instance?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes. In the Overseas Branch everything is under the direct control of the Army officers. The program must be submitted and it is made up by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It is at all times under the control of the commander of the military zone.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman would not leave the impression that General Eisenhower or General Marshall who appeared before our committee has all the information as to what goes on in the New York office?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. This money is not for the New York office. It is for the overseas branch, every penny of it. It is for the overseas branch. It is all under the supervision of the officers in that area.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has indicated that the military leaders in Europe are in complete accord with the activities of the civilian employees of O. W. I. operating in that theater.

I have in my hand a United Press despatch dated October 24 and bearing a London date line reporting activities of a distinguished representative of O. W. I., the mayor of Portland, Oreg., who proceeded to criticize five Members of the other body because of their report upon their global tour and this distinguished representative of the O. W. I. predicted that President Roosevelt will run again and probably be reelected.

I wonder if the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations would have us infer that the military leaders in Europe approve of such political activities on the part of representatives of O. W. I.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In response to the gentleman from Idaho I may say that that man is not a representative of O. W. I. at all and has no connection whatever with it.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I cannot yield further.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman has made a tremendously impressive speech and a very important one. I was intrigued by the fact that the President's agency is distributing rubber stamps throughout the world. I wish that the gentleman, if the limitation of time had not prevented, could have read the legend which goes with it. I wonder if it says, by any chance, that this is the President's idea of a symbol for a perfect parliamentary body.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Apparently they think that, this country having been made into a rubber stamp, the same principle can be extended abroad.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, my good friend and colleague from Missouri who has just spoken betrays an utter misapprehension of the purposes for which this appropriation is made. He also evidences unfamiliarity with the history of our own country and our early experiences in dealing with the Indians.

In going into these foreign countries there are large, illiterate populations. We must deal with them as William Penn and his contemporaries dealt with the Indians. We must assure them of our friendship and win their support. It can best be through the medium of gifts.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I wonder if the chairman does not realize that this terrible waste of money and this vicious propaganda the O. W. I. have put out has destroyed very largely their influence and the effectiveness of what might be done. If they would cut out this foolishness and get down to doing the things they ought to do with the extra \$4,000,000 they will have in the last 9 months of the year, they would not need any new appropriation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman's statement does not gibe with the reports from the military leaders in the front-line trenches. The military leaders over there, to whom both gentlemen have referred, have urgently requested this material.

Mr. TABER. Does not the gentleman realize that the military authorities have taken this direct wartime propaganda over themselves, and that the O. W. I. is just delegating men to serve, for instance, in Italy under General McClure, and that the same thing applies everywhere? These people are not carrying the load; they are just a part of the situation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is definitely in error there.

Mr. TABER. That is General McClure's testimony.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The purpose of this appropriation is to provide the very service the gentleman says somebody else is performing.

The gentleman from Missouri does not understand this item and he is not familiar with early American history. The island of Manhattan was bought and the original owners pacified by just such gifts as these or their equivalent.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. I may say to the gentleman I am familiar with current history.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. When Stanley went into another section of the same continent on his search for Livingstone the largest part of his baggage was made up of this sort of material. In important areas of both Asia and Africa it is today as effective as it was then. We have won over the Arabs in north Africa by such gifts, and likewise the friendship and cooperation of the people of every country into which our troops have penetrated. Not only have we won the friendship of the native peoples by this means but we have familiarized them with the symbol of the American people, the American Nation, the American Army, the American flag, so that when our paratroopers or our commandos, or our airmen land, as soon as they are seen by the natives these symbols are recognized.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

Specialty items are extremely effective propaganda items where literacy is low. Examples of these specialty items are matches, soap, mirrors, sewing kits, soap-paper leaflets, packets of seeds, and so forth.

The United States Government in its conquest of the West made appropriations to buy exactly this sort of material in order to placate the Indian tribes.

Token gifts customarily have been employed to gain the friendliness of native populations in all such areas and acquaint them with American insignia. For example, in Burma, and on the islands of the Pacific, it is extremely important that we acquaint the natives with American symbols to protect American pilots who make forced landings in these areas.

The statement that American officers are not committed to this policy is a mistake. Here are the facts:

At General Stilwell's request there is now in transit an initial order for 2,000 mirrors, 1,000,000 match boxes, 50,000 "firegrams," 5,000 soap cakes, 1,000 sewing kits, and a sample order for 10,000 soap-paper leaflets. Much heavier requests are expected from General Stilwell.

General MacArthur has requested that we ship an initial 2,000,000 papers of matches, 50,000 sewing kits, 500,000 small boxes of cigarettes, and 10,000 mirrors.

The expenditure of this money will win the friendship of both neutral and hostile tribes; it will save American lives and save the expenditure of vastly larger sums, which otherwise must be used for firearms and munitions.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. I will say to the gentleman that I am in agreement with him 100 percent, that we should acquaint the peoples of foreign lands with the things of this Nation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I do not ask the gentleman to be in agreement with me. I ask him to get in agreement with General Stilwell and General MacArthur.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. That information does not appear in the hearings.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We do not like to publish information of this kind but the gentleman's attitude forces us to. If the gentleman has any doubt about it, I ask him to communicate with Army headquarters.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER].

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, if you attempt to analyze any agreements made between this Nation and other nations you run the risk of being called anti-British, anti-Russian, or otherwise antipathetic. That is a form of coercion. It may, to be sure, help decrease the newspaper shortage since it decreases news. Still it results in the hoarding of information concerning blunders which, if uncovered now, might save some lives.

It is the duty of the Congress of the United States to scrutinize the agreement recently made in Russia immediately and thoroughly. It is nothing short of intellectual laziness to assume that other nations, however friendly, put the interest of the globe before the interests of their own countries or that they consider the interests of their own countries identical with the interests of the United States.

It is an old saying that when Uncle Sam starts to a diplomatic conference he begins taking off his hat, coat, necktie, vest, shirt, and so forth. We shall not be surprised if our distinguished and beloved Secretary of State, Mr. Hull, comes home without his illusions. Trying to cure Europeans of their gory form of machine politics, like trying to cure American cities of their mechanical political chicanery, requires rather more than exegetics.

Remember, this is it! This Moscow agreement is what we and our allies are offering the world as our blueprint for the post-war world. This is offered, subject to our approval, as our concept of the brave, new, and better world for which our leaders have told our soldiers they are fighting and, many of them, dying.

This Moscow agreement provides for the forming of another League of Nations. Do we have to go through that again? I had the Congressional Library send me the roll calls on that question last time. The list I had them send me gives the vote on the question whether

or not America should adopt without reservation the treaty providing for a League of Nations. It gives the names of the Senators, the names of the States they represented, and the population of each State at the time. Thirty-eight Senators voted for it, 53 voted against it. Only 3 of the Senators who voted for it came from fairly large States, the others came from sparsely populated States. The big bulk of the people were represented by the Senators who voted against it.

Let us hope that this question will not be regurgitated in the Senate until after the war, when we can all say and write what we think. Plenty of disclosures which might pop open the eyes cannot be made until after the war.

An instrument as momentous as the Moscow agreement should at least be consistent with the principles for which the agreement itself says that we are fighting. Even a common, insignificant promissory note between individual citizens is supposed to look fair on its face in order to be negotiable. But take a look at these Moscow documents. A casual glance is enough to make you wonder if it would not have been better if, instead of signing it, the American representative had contracted writer's cramp and come home without signing anything.

For example, one of the documents places emphatic emphasis upon the intention to recognize the independence of Austria if and when Austria shall be liberated. Austria, one recalls, was invaded by Germany. After the invasion Germany held a plebiscite and annexed Austria. Thereupon the State Department immediately, officially, and formally began acting as if Austria were legally part of Germany. The belated recognition in this document that we should not have treated the extermination of Austria as legal is, of course, laudable.

This same document, however, inconsistently and shockingly refrains from mentioning the three Baltic republics, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, which, after the fall of Austria, were invaded and annexed by Russia by means of a plebiscite while the country was under military occupation in precisely the same manner as that by which Austria was exterminated by Germany.

The United States, moreover, is in a still more embarrassing position with respect to these three republics than it is with respect to Austria, because soon after Russia exterminated the Baltic republics on July 23, 1940, Sumner Welles, speaking in behalf of the United States, issued the following clarion pronouncement to the effect that America would never stand for such violations anywhere in the globe. I quote:

The policy of this Government is universally known. The people of the United States are opposed to predatory activities no matter where they are carried out by the use of force or by the threat of force. They are likewise opposed to any form of intervention on the part of one state, however, powerful in the domestic concerns of any other sovereign state, however weak. This principle constitutes the very foundation upon which the existing relationship between the 21 republics of the new world rests. The United

States will continue to stand by these principles in all sections of the globe because of the convictions of the American people that, unless the doctrine in which these principles are inherent once again governs the relations between nations, the rule of reason, justice, or law—in other words the basis of modern civilization itself—cannot be preserved.

A globe-circling, all-time statement like that is a broad statement. Whether or not it did any good to make that statement then, it does no good now to sign an agreement giving the impression we have forgotten that we made it. It makes other allies to whom our diplomats have given promises stop and wonder if promises given them may, when the time comes, be ignored.

Yugoslavia, for example, is our ally. The American Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Mr. Lane, in the spring of 1941 persuaded the citizens of Yugoslavia to depose their pro-Nazi ruler and join the Allies by promising that if they did so the United States would give them Lend-Lease supplies and, in case they were conquered by the Nazis as they seemed certain to be, return their government to power after the war. The Army of Yugoslavia, called the Chetniks, is now fighting under their Minister of War, General Mihailovic, on the side of the Allies. Meanwhile, however, a communistic army called the Partisans has been organized in Yugoslavia under "Tito." The Partisans not only fight the Nazis; they are also waging war against the Chetniks.

Now if America had not signed this Moscow document the official government of Yugoslavia under King Peter might still rely faithfully upon the original promise of America. Unfortunately, however, there is evidence on the face of this document which may cause nations like Yugoslavia to wonder whether they will be able to get the usual justice which, in the past, was considered characteristically American. An example of the kind of justice which is more esoteric than American appears in the document dealing with Nazi atrocities. Though it neglects to mention such memorable Nazi atrocities as the massacre of Lidice, it does refer to "wholesale killings of Polish officers" by Nazis.

We recall that incident. The first news of the killing of the Polish officers came from the Nazis, who stated that these officers who were against Communism were killed by Russia. The Poles, accusing nobody, merely suggesting that the officers were missing, requested that the International Red Cross at Geneva make an investigation. The Russians protested against the investigation and prevented it. We heard nothing more until these Moscow documents appear stating that the Nazis have killed the Polish officers.

The Moscow document pronouncing this verdict unfortunately, unlike other documents which together constitute the Moscow Agreement, is not signed by any subordinate official but by the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and Mr. Stalin, head of Russia. Now, should we let our American President be used thus? In America we even, you recall, permitted a hand-

ful of Nazi invaders to enjoy complete trials with successive appeals through and including the United States Supreme Court, though I for one feel that in that case too much comfort was given the enemy. We in America do not let any judge or set of judges, where one of the judges is accused of the crime, act as grand jury, trial jury, and judge, who in one proceeding dismisses the charge against one defendant and condemns another.

This, I submit, is a poor time to sign any document which sounds like the debunking of grandiloquence in the beautiful statement of Welles when he truthfully reminded the world in our behalf that America upholds the rule of reason, justice, and law between nations which is the basis of modern civilization and without which civilization cannot be preserved.

The expressions upon the face of the Moscow Agreement are enough to make us want to repudiate it. As one Cabinet member, meeting with three House committees in executive session a few weeks ago remarked, "Unless we are fighting for a better world I do not know why we are fighting. I really don't."

The Congress, having voted the billions of dollars and millions of precious lives now fighting in Europe, has not only a legal but also a moral obligation to investigate the secret commitments which, because they are referred to in this Moscow agreement are legally a corporal part of the agreement. We Americans cannot expect our Secretary of State and our President to withstand foreign pressure to abandon American rights and principles if we continue to sit back and let it seem that nobody in America cares what becomes of American rights and principles.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK].

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, I did not hang around all day just to speak now, but you had me in a position where I had to stay, because I am going to make a speech when you get through with this general debate.

In regard to the pending matter, I am sure that unless some of the Members revise their speeches so that they entirely rewrite them, many of them will be ashamed of the RECORD when they read it tomorrow morning. I have heard more nonsense to the square yard this afternoon in regard to the war effort than I ever thought possible in the greatest deliberative body in the world. There seems to be only one item of contention and that is in respect to the Office of War Information. I think the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] stated the proposition correctly when he stated that if this office is doing a job that satisfies the generals and is saving men's lives, and will help win the war, is not that all there is to it? What is the use of holding up a package of seeds and saying that should not be done? That simply exposes the ignorance of the man who held it up. I have had experience on the western frontier. I have had experience when we had to meet wild tribes, and that is one of the

things that is necessary, and that is the reason why General MacArthur calls for fifteen or twenty thousand mirrors. That is a thing that gets any wild tribe. That is the thing that will get any Indian in America—a mirror. Making fun of soap, making fun of sewing kits! Nothing could be more effective among the people of Italy, for example, than to distribute those little packages. My God, if we can only win this war with the degree of intelligence that we have demonstrated this afternoon, we are indeed a great country. That seems to be all there is to this question, and when you come to vote, how many of you are going to vote against this bill? It is said that the Bureau of the Budget recommended over a billion dollars and through the great scrutiny exercised by this committee you have reduced it to \$215,000,000. There is a difference between these two bodies of about a billion dollars. You cannot expect me to say that the committee is right, or that the Bureau of the Budget is all wrong.

It is very possible that this committee may be wrong. It is very possible that the Bureau of the Budget may be wrong, and it is more likely that they both are wrong. I am not going to condemn anybody. I do not have to inject any politics into this thing at all, because I am not serving in this Congress in the interests of the Republican Party or the Democratic Party. I am doing my best to win this war, and I am not putting myself up as any general to tell the people of America how this war should be conducted. I am perfectly willing to take the word of the men at the front, the men who are doing the job. I am going to follow that, because I do not know anything about the conduct of a war. But I know enough to know about what this Office of War Information is doing, to resist any criticism such as was made this afternoon about giving out these little tokens of friendship. Nothing could be more effective. Suppose the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BENNETT] was a general in the war over there. Criticizing seeds! My God, the thing that is going to win this war is food, and everybody knows it. If they cannot starve the Chinese people and they can become armed, they will drive the Japs into the ocean. It is a question of food, as with every war in the history of the world. If you can supply these people with just a few seeds, see what that would do. It is a gesture of friendship. It is a thing of value.

I did get some valued information from both the majority and minority leaders on this bill. I listened with attention to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], and I thought I was on the way to understanding this bill. But when general debate opened up, filled with politics and the feudal system in the South and everything else, I lost my way. But I have got enough common sense to know that whatever the committee brought out I should vote for it. I do not know any more about running the Appropriations

Committee than I do about running this war. I have to depend upon the gentleman from New York, the gentleman from Massachusetts, the gentleman from Missouri, the gentleman from Indiana, just as I depend upon the generals and the admirals in this war. They say that is what we should do. We should vote \$215,000,000. That is what I am going to vote for. I do not see anything more difficult about it than to follow the advice of the men who know.

It is not very often I know much about any subject, but when you come to a subject that I do know something about I trust there are some Members in this Congress who will pay some attention to what I say. But, I do not like this ridicule, making fun of a great effort. This is bringing us nearer to victory. It is simply an exposition of the man's own ignorance in dealing with people under conditions that we meet in Africa and in India.

Now by this time I suppose I have made as big a fool of myself as some of the rest of them and I will stop where I am.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Dakota, has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. STOCKMAN was granted permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have a matter of grave national concern for your consideration. The Japanese in this country, as you know, have been placed in concentration camps since the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. Many of these are well behaved and take the fortunes of war with good grace. Others do not.

At Tulelake Camp, located in California, approximately 6 miles from the Oregon border, is a segregation center made up of disloyal Japs. Klamath Falls, Oreg., a city of some 20,000 people, is the business center of this area. I was called on the phone from Klamath Falls on Tuesday afternoon and told of the following disturbing facts:

On Monday afternoon, November 1, at the Japanese concentration camp at Tulelake, there was a demonstration by 7,000 or 8,000 Japs. Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority here in Washington, had gone to the camp on an official visit, and the Japs gathered in front of the administration building, at which time a committee of 20 or 25 Japs went in to make certain demands. What these demands were, I do not presently know.

The reports I have received from reliable sources are that the mob held as prisoners the National Director, Dillon S. Myer, officials, civilian employees, including some elderly women and school teachers, about 100 in all, from 1:15 p. m. until about 5 o'clock. Mr. N. C. Wilkinson, farmer at Tulelake, went down to the Jap camp to collect a debt from an employee and to ask for a job on a housing project. The Japs came out and he tried to back up his car and get away, but they succeeded in stopping him, turned

his car over and damaged the fenders and headlights. They held him a prisoner, along with the others, until about 5 o'clock, when they were released. I am also distressed to learn that Dr. Reese M. Pedicord, head of the hospital, was beaten up by about 12 Japs. Incidentally, Dr. Pedicord is a good friend of our Surgeon General.

The gentleman from California, Representative ENGLE, in whose district this camp is located, today informed me the Japanese raised the Japanese flag on the pole and it remained flying over this camp the remainder of the day. Also, that Mrs. Wanda Stark, the postmistress at the camp, has reported to the post office authorities in San Francisco that the Japanese have barricaded the post office and up until 11 p. m. last night would allow no mail to come or go. The gentleman from California, Representative ENGLE, and I have been in complete accord and cooperation in our concern of this deplorable situation.

The Army stood at the edge of the camp with its tanks and machine guns lined up, but was not called in to discipline this riotous mob. The project manager denied that there was any unfriendly demonstration of any kind, that they did no intentional damage to automobiles, denied that Dr. Pedicord was attacked, said no one was held a prisoner—no one wanted to leave—and the Army was not called in as it was not necessary.

There are more than 14,000 disloyal Japs interned in this center. Since October 27 they have passively refused to work on a camp-controlled farm of 2,500 acres of foodstuffs planted and cultivated by the Japs interned in this center. The War Relocation Authority is the authority for a statement that the reason for refusing to harvest these crops is that a truck accident, which resulted in the death of an internee and injuries to several others, was seized upon as an excuse for the strike. The officials said they could recognize the strike as being the work of experts, and that the agitation began soon after an estimated 7,500 disloyal Japanese were brought in a few weeks ago under the segregation plan. They further stated there is no apparent leader or spokesman for the group, who are passively resisting demands to do farm work. There is evidence, however, that intimidation and display of power is being made.

Ray Best, director of the camp, stated that a committee of 8, claiming to represent the entire population of the center, had notified him no further harvest work would be done. The crops grown on this 2,500 acres of farm land, adjacent to this center, were grown for use at the Tulelake Camp and nine other relocation centers. By this strike of the Japanese, it was plainly apparent that they do not wish to aid this country in any way, for by refusing to work, and if the crops are not harvested, it means that food for their use must be produced elsewhere. They are, therefore, proceeding on the theory that anything of a productive nature they do will aid the American war

effort. Fourteen thousand people sitting in idleness is very conducive for the production of trouble.

Last April I wrote the Attorney General of the United States about the Japs buying and leasing the rich agricultural lands in Oregon, and asked what jurisdiction or authority the Federal Government had to put a stop to this practice. His undated reply is as follows:

This will acknowledge your letter of April 29, 1943, referring to the letters you have received from your constituents regarding the buying and leasing of lands in Oregon, with particular reference to certain lands in the Owhyee project north of Ontario, Oreg.

This Department has no information relating to this matter. I suggest that you may be able to learn what the situation is by inquiring of the War Relocation Authority.

You will note the vagueness of his response, and no place in his letter does he refer to the serious Japanese problem, but lightly says, "This Department has no information relating to this matter." But I tackled him again, and the result of this blast was an attorney from the Department of Justice was sent down with some figures written on a piece of plain white paper and some verbal information which did not help to solve the problem.

In view of the foregoing facts, and many other events that have occurred of an unsatisfactory nature in these concentration camps, I firmly believe that the War Relocation Authority is no longer able or fitted to attempt control of so dangerous a situation and one so full of international importance.

It is my opinion, and the expression of public sentiment that has come to me shows plainly that in the interest of national safety the supervision of these camps, and most certainly this one, should be immediately placed in the hands of the United States Army, and the Congress should take action at once.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield.

Mr. CRAVENS. I do not mean to say anything against what the gentleman has stated, but we have two camps in Arkansas and have had no such experience as the gentleman relates. Does the gentleman have any ideas as to why there should be the distinction?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I believe the main reason is that this is a concentration of disloyal Japs; Japs singled out from other camps and brought to this one.

Mr. CRAVENS. This is a camp where the disloyal ones have been taken?

Mr. STOCKMAN. Yes.

Mr. CRAVENS. We have had very little trouble with our camps.

Mr. STOCKMAN. These are the disloyal Japs.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAVENS. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. If my memory serves me correctly a committee made an investigation of these war relocation camps not so long ago.

Mr. STOCKMAN. I think the Dies committee did.

Mr. BUSBEY. I am wondering if the gentleman has any information as to the report of this particular Tulelake camp?

Mr. STOCKMAN. No, not that I know of particularly on the Tulelake camp.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. I was a member of that investigating committee. At the time we made the investigation the program of segregating the disloyal Japanese from the loyal had not gotten under way; they were all intermingled in one camp. The Tulelake camp was the one in which the disloyal Japs were concentrated. The situation developed since the investigation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk read the first paragraph of the bill.

The Clerk read down to and including page 2, line 2.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. RAMSPECK, having resumed the chair, Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the bill this afternoon may have 5 days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS] may be allowed to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein two editorials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY, be allowed to extend his own remarks and include therein a radio broadcast he recently made.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] may extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include a brief editorial from the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks and to include therein certain excerpts from letters and editorials and other material pertinent to the subject on which I spoke.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] may be allowed to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] may have permission to revise and extend the remarks he made this afternoon and to include therein excerpts from various editorials and articles.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the House today and to insert some excerpts pertinent to the subject which was before the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING CLERK OF HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., November 4, 1943.

The Honorable, The SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Desiring to be temporarily absent from my office, I hereby designate Mr. H. Newlin Megill, an official in my office, to sign any and all papers and do all other acts for me which he would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation and of clause 4, rule III, of the House.

Respectfully yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include with my

remarks the report of the President's emergency board which supports the railroad employees in this difficulty and also to include the concise statement of the position of the railroad employees of this country, so that the people of America will understand just why there is a strike, if one is called.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK]?

There was no objection.

A DEVASTATING STRIKE CAN BE AVERTED

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, one of the most devastating strikes in our history can be averted if this Government will act promptly. For many months now the railroad employees of the country have had their petition for an increase in wages shunted about from place to place. They came to an agreement with the railway companies themselves for an increase in wages in the amount of 8 cents per hour. This agreement was approved by the President's emergency board under date of May 24, 1943.

Historically, the Railway Labor Act was passed by Congress and became a law in 1926, it was amended in 1934 and has since stood as the most useful and important law with respect to railway-labor disputes of any labor law on our statute books. For nearly 20 years there has been no railroad strike which has impaired the public service of railroads.

Under this law, whenever a dispute as to wages, hours, and so forth, cannot be settled, the President is authorized to appoint an emergency board to take up that particular matter and adjust it.

There are over 1,000,000 railroad employees concerned in this case. In September 1942 the employees, through their unions, demanded an increase in wages to meet the constantly rising cost of living. Therefore, from September 1942 to the present time, this case remains unsettled and the demands of the workers refused.

I am sure that the leaders of these 15 unions cannot much longer hold their membership in line, and unless action is taken promptly this membership will vote a strike and our transportation system will be tied up and general confusion ensue. Men will not work when they cannot make enough to live and care for their families. The reason they have worked all these months, while their demands have been refused, is because they would be the last to fail the people in our war effort. There comes a time, however, when a condition cannot be endured. That time has arrived when workingmen cannot clothe their children and send them to school.

That you may know just how this case has been handled, I will state it in order as it actually took place.

The petition of the 15 unions, embracing more than a million workers, was submitted to the carriers on September 15, 1942. The petition asked for a raise of 20 cents per hour and a minimum of 70 cents per hour for any class of the 73 classes of workers involved. No agreement was reached with the carriers and the services of the National Mediation Board was invoked December 18, 1942. Mediation began on January 7, 1943, and

ended January 15, 1943, without an agreement.

On June 20 the unions requested the appointment of an emergency board authorized by the Railway Labor Act. This board was appointed by the President from the national railway labor panel. The emergency board held hearings at Chicago covering a period of 44 days. This board duly filed with the President their report May 24, 1943. This was a 15-page report and recommended, among other things, an increase of 8 cents per hour.

On May 27 the union officials met with the President, and while the unions were disappointed in the small raise granted of 8 cents per hour they yielded to the request of the President to accept the findings of the emergency board. The railroads agreed to the findings. This, then, should have ended the matter. The unions then arranged with the carriers' conference committee to meet in New York on June 24 and formally write the findings of the emergency board into an agreement.

Just the day before this agreement was to be executed the Economic Stabilization Director stepped into the picture. On June 23 he issued the following order: "That the recommendations of the emergency board for a general 8-cent increase in rates of pay of nonoperating men now employed, contained in paragraph 54 of the report of May 24, 1943, shall not become effective."

There the matter stands and I am advised and from such advice allege the fact to be that the Stabilization Director will seek the appointment of a new emergency board that will carry out his wishes. In the meantime the officials of the unions are fast losing control of their membership and there is not a doubt in the world but what a general strike will be voted.

It is apparent that the Stabilization Director rests his case upon the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942. When we examine this act, there is nothing in the present case which conflicts with that law. While generally wage increases are forbidden there are two notable exceptions. Increases may be made, first, to correct gross injustices, and second, to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

That we may have the full record in regard to these gross injustices I quote the comparative wage scale of railway workers with other employees in manufacturing. I respectfully refer you to the report of the emergency board of May 24, 1943, and especially to paragraphs 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, and especially to paragraph 43, which reads:

The existence of gross inequities in the compensation of 73 classes of railroad employees is supported by all of the wage findings above.

This board, after 44 days of hearings, with all of the evidence before them, came to this conclusion. But that conclusion has no effect upon the Economic Stabilization Director. This Director has waived aside the purposes of the National Railroad Labor Act, the National Mediation Board, the Emergency Board, and the agreement reached be-

sociation; Jos. P. Ryan, president, International Longshoremen's Association; Edward Flore, general president, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America; B. M. Jewell, chairman.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise the remarks I made this afternoon and to include therein certain excerpts and tabulations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey (at the request of Mr. CANFIELD), indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. MARTIN of Iowa (at the request of Mr. LeCompte), for 2 weeks, on account of official business.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 16 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, November 5, 1943, at 11 o'clock a. m.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

(Tuesday, November 9, 1943)

There will be a meeting of the subcommittee at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, November 9, 1943, for consideration of H. R. 3140.

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS—NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF MEETING

(Tuesday, November 9, 1943)

The executive session scheduled for today by the Committee on Patents was postponed until Tuesday, November 9, 1943, in the committee room, 416 House Office Building, at 10:30 a. m. Proposed legislation by the National Patent Planning Commission will be discussed.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(Wednesday, November 10, 1943)

Subcommittee No. 2 of the Committee on the Judiciary will conduct hearings on H. R. 786, a bill to amend section 40 of the United States Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (to include chiropractic practitioners) at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, November 10, 1943, in room 346, old House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday, November 10, 1943)

There will be a meeting of the committee at 10:30 a. m. on Wednesday, November 10, 1943, on H. R. 2522 and 2832.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

897. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

898. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting a copy of the report submitted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget with respect to the personnel requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the quarter ending December 31, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

899. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of G. F. Allen, Chief Disbursing Officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 3598. A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 822). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3408. A bill to amend chapter 7 of the Criminal Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 823). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3449. A bill to remit claims of the United States on account of overpayments to part-time charwomen in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 837). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. TOLAN: Committee on the Judiciary. House Joint Resolution 177. Joint resolution requesting the President of the United States of America to proclaim Armed Services Honor Day and urging that it be properly observed throughout the Nation; with amendment (Rept. No. 838). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PATTON: Committee on Claims. S. 1008. An act for the relief of Gerald G. Woods; without amendment (Rept. No. 824). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PATTON: Committee on Claims. S. 1169. An act for the relief of Samuel Margolin; with amendment (Rept. No. 825). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DICKSTEIN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 248. A bill for the relief of Louis Courcil; with amendment (Rept. No. 826). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DICKSTEIN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1220. A bill for the relief of Paul J. Campbell, father of Paul M. Campbell, a minor; with amendment (Rept. No. 827). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DICKSTEIN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1934. A bill for the relief of Mrs.

Donald B. Johnston; with amendment (Rept. No. 828). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DICKSTEIN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1984. A bill for the relief of Paul Barrere; with amendment (Rept. No. 829). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CARSON of Ohio: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2075. A bill for the relief of Charles R. Hooper; with amendment (Rept. No. 830). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2236. A bill for the relief of Roberta Ramsey; with amendment (Rept. No. 831). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2315. A bill for the relief of Ethel Phillips; with amendment (Rept. No. 832). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2440. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Priscilla B. McCarthy; without amendment (Rept. No. 833). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3039. A bill for the relief of Mrs. C. W. Selby; without amendment (Rept. No. 834). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ROWAN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3062. A bill for the relief of the Board of Trustees, Summerville Consolidated School District, Chattooga County, Ga.; without amendment (Rept. No. 835). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTINGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3136. A bill for the relief of Hamp Gossett Castle, Lois Juanita Gimble, Margaret Carrie Yarbrough, and Roy Martin Lyons; without amendment (Rept. No. 836). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3413) granting a pension to Reuben Evarts, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 3599. A bill to provide that veterans be appointed in the selection of personnel for national cemeteries; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H. R. 3600. A bill to amend the Declaratory Judgments Act of June 14, 1934, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 3601. A bill to authorize the use of space in the Old Post Office Building in Portland, Ore., by the State of Oregon for its use as a museum for relics from the battleship Oregon, together with all other historical documents, objects, and relics of Oregon and the old Oregon country held by the State for public display; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 3602. A bill to amend the act making it a misdemeanor to stow away on vessels; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 3603. A bill regulating the commitment of insane persons to veterans' and other United States institutions and making applicable to Federal reservations certain State laws pertaining to administration of estates of decedents, guardianship of minors and insane persons, commitment of insane

persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 3604. A bill authorizing the appointment of chaplains as general officers of the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 3605. A bill to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires in tents used as quarters by members of the Twelfth Naval Construction Battalion, Long Island, Alaska, on December 26, 1942, and May 26, 1943, respectively; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3606. A bill to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of a fire at the outlying degaussing branch of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., on December 4, 1942; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3607. A bill to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of a fire in tent L-76 at the Amphibious Training Base, Camp Bradford, Norfolk, Va., on March 15, 1943; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. R. 3608. A bill relating to certain overtime compensation of employees of the field service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H. R. 3609. A bill to permit the United States to be made a party defendant in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROWAN:

H. R. 3610. A bill to provide a program of research, in universities, colleges, and other institutions of higher learning, for the prevention of the pollution of the waters of the United States, to establish the Water Pollution Control and Sewage Utilization Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. HANCOCK:

H. R. 3611. A bill to authorize the appointment of court reporters in the district courts of the United States, to fix their duties, to provide for their compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico:

H. R. 3612. A bill to amend the provisions of law relating to the use of private vehicles for official travel; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. BELL:

H. J. Res. 183. Joint resolution establishing the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission, defining its powers and duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

H. J. Res. 184. Joint resolution declaring the policy of the Congress with respect to the independence of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. O'KONSKI:

H. J. Res. 185. Joint resolution endorsing the Joint Four-Nation Declaration; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. J. Res. 186. Joint resolution to provide for the proper observance of the one hundred and fifty-second anniversary of the adoption of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution known as the Bill of Rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHIFFLER:

H. Con. Res. 51. Concurrent resolution relative to extending certain social-security benefits to persons in the armed forces; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURGIN:

H. Res. 42. Resolution expressing appreciation of the House of Representatives of the statesmanlike manner in which the Honorable Cordell Hull represented the United States at the Moscow Conference; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MARCANTONIO:

H. Res. 343. Resolution making H. R. 1732, a bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, or citizenship, a special order of business; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BUSBEY:

H. Res. 344. Resolution providing for an investigation of the Office of War Information; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 345. Resolution to provide for expenses of the investigation authorized by House Resolution 344; to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BEALL:

H. R. 3613. A bill to expedite the naturalization of Monica Warfield; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 3614. A bill for the relief of the Queen City Brewing Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 3615. A bill for the relief of Dorothy Morgan; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GOSSETT:

H. R. 3616. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Fred Lower; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

H. R. 3617. A bill for the relief of Lee Thornton and Josephine Thornton; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON:

H. R. 3618. A bill to authorize the War Food Administrator to sell and convey to Mrs. Andrew J. Frey, and her heirs, a certain tract of land, situated in the county of San Joaquin, State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3395. By Mr. TALLE: Petition of Grant Cowan and other citizens of Buchanan County, Iowa, urging the enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3396. By Mr. REED of Illinois: Petition of Joseph A. Christoffel, of Aurora, Ill., and 23 others, urging enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3397. By Mr. HOLMES of Washington: Petition of sundry citizens of St. John, Wash., urging enactment of House bill 2082, to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3398. By Mr. COFFEE: Petition of F. B. Walker, of Tacoma, Wash., and 112 others, claiming that the war has been used speciously as an excuse for certain citizens to attempt to perpetrate prohibition upon the United States, declaring that prohibition has proved a failure when it was adopted in recent years; and, therefore, insisting that Congress, and especially the congressional delegation from the State of Washington, work

and vote against all legislation, under whatever pretext, seeking to bring back prohibition; and further urging strongly that House bill 2082 and Senate bill 860 be permanently laid on the table; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3399. By Mr. HORAN: Petition of Lucy Campbell, of Wilburn, Wash., favoring passage of all prohibition measures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3400. By Mr. BROWN of Ohio: Petition of 31 citizens of Union County, Ohio, favoring passage of House bill 2082, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3401. By Mr. NORMAN: Petition of O. R. Rockway, of Olympia, Wash., and five others, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 and Senate bill 860, or any other legislation having as its purpose the reenactment of prohibition by direct or indirect means, for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3402. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 32 voters of the city of Butler, Pa., urging the adoption of House Resolution 117 to permit shipment of food to those unfortunate children residing in occupied countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3403. Also, petition of 36 members and adherents of the Pulaski (Pa.) Presbyterian Church, urging the passage of all bills now before the House to prohibit the advertisement of alcoholic beverages, to ban beer and liquor sales at military and naval centers, to make it unlawful to furnish alcoholic beverages to anyone in uniform, and to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and transportation of all alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3404. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition of Ed. Torsick and 46 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3405. Also, petition of Rudolph C. Egge-mann and 20 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3406. Also, petition of Fred J. Hehner and 20 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3407. Also, petition of Edward Wedel and 20 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3408. Also, petition of Conrad Majano and 20 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3409. By Mr. KING: Petition of the United Brewery, Cereal, Flour and Soft Drink Workers of America, Local No. 7, Branch 4, Los Angeles, Calif., protesting against the consideration of any and all prohibition measures by Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3410. Also, petition of the Patman Corporation, El Segundo, Calif., protesting against the enactment of any legislation which would return prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3411. Also, resolution of the Railroad Commission of the State of California, opposing House bill No. 3420; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3412. Also, resolution of the California Commission on Interstate Cooperation, relative to the Central Valley project; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Nov. 5

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued November 6, 1943, for actions of Friday, November 5, 1943)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 3598, the first supplemental appropriation bill (pp. 9337-70). Agreed to Rep. Cannon's (Ile.) amendment to reduce the Employees'-compensation fund item from 33,000,000 to 32,500,000 (p. 9365). Rejected, 139-146, Rep. Taber's (Y. Y.) amendment to reduce the OWI item from 35,000,000 to 31,000,000 (pp. 9334-51). Rejected, 12-34, Rep. Wilson's (Ind.) amendment to reduce the war-housing item from 350,000,000 to 325,000,000 (pp. 9352-57).

Rep. McCormack, Mass., inserted a table giving the number of press releases issued by various agencies, including this Department (pp. 9348-49). Rep. Dirksen, Ill., criticized OPA's "model ordinance" which is "to be sent to the city councils of all cities and villages of the country," stating that "it would make unlawful under local ordinances any violation whatsoever of any price ceiling...order, [or] regulation, issued by" OPA (pp. 9362-74). Rep. Dirksen, Ill., urged "reorganization of Congress," stating that "legislative powers were usurped by the executive branch" (pp. 9367-68). Rep. Coffee, Wash., commended FSA, stating, "To curtail further the administrative budget of the F.S.A. would be folly from an investment standpoint, as well as a threat to the War Food Administration's program to get greater production from the small farmers whom F.S.A. assists" (pp. 9368-69). (The report number, omitted from Digest 167, on this bill was 822.)

2. ~~SABOTAGE~~. Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3442, to amend the act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war materials (H. Rept. 843) (p. 9371).
3. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Elected Rep. Engle, Calif., to the Public Lands Committee (p. 9370).

4. ADJOURNED until Mon., Nov. 8 (p. 9371). Majority Leader McCormack stated, "There is no program for next week. From then on, however, there will be a very heavy program" (p. 9370).

SENATE

5. FOREIGN POLICY. Agreed, 85-5, to S. Res. 192, the post-war peace resolution. As agreed to, this resolution favors a general international organization for the maintenance of peace and provides for treaty ratification by a two-thirds vote of the Senate (pp. 9283-9311, 9313-31).
6. PURCHASING; POST-WAR PLANNING; SURPLUS PROPERTY. Sen. Truman, Mo., submitted and discussed a report of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program with respect to problems of terminating war contracts, disposing of surplus property, etc. (S. Rept. 10, pt. 12) (pp. 9281-82).
7. SUBSIDIES; DAIRY INDUSTRY; RATIONING... Received Wis. Farmers Union resolutions favoring a dairy subsidy plan and opposing the promotion of margarine after the rationing of dairy products are discontinued (p. 9281).
8. SOIL CONSERVATION; APPROPRIATIONS. Received Wis. Farmers Union resolution favoring adequate appropriations to carry on the soil-conservation program (p. 9281).
9. TENANCY LOANS. Received a Wis. Farmers Union resolution favoring the appropriation of \$5,000,000 to be added to the tenant-purchase fund to be set up in connection with a veterans' farm-bonus program under FSA (p. 9281).
10. APPROPRIATIONS; FOOD PRODUCTION. Received a Wis. Farmers Union resolution favoring an appropriation to aid in the production of potatoes, flax, beans, and canning crops (p. 9281).
11. DAIRY FEED. Received a Wis. Farmers Union resolution favoring the making of corn and protein feeds available for the production of dairy products (p. 9281).
12. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Received a Wis. Farmers Union resolution favoring acceleration of the rural electrification program (p. 9281).
13. PETROLEUM. Agreed to Majority Leader Berkley's request to consider S. 1243, authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal and other substances in order to aid the prosecution of the war, next Tues. (p. 9331).
14. ADJOURNED until Tues., Nov. 9 (p. 9331).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. EDUCATION; REHABILITATION. By Sen. Clark, Mo., S. 1516, to amend the Veterans Regulations to make further provision for the education of honorably discharged World War No. 2 veterans. To Finance Committee. (p. 9282.)
16. GUAYULE RUBBER. By Rep. Anderson, Calif., H. Res. 346, providing for an investigation of the program for the planting of guayule to serve as a domestic source of crude rubber. To Rules Committee. (p. 9371.) Remarks of author (pp. 9365-66).

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1943

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Father, in simplicity and sincerity we would thank Thee for the many blessings with which Thou dost fill our days. Thou art ever placing at our disposal the inexhaustible resources of Thy grace.

We rejoice in the noble heritage of freedom which is still ours because of the men and women who are responding so courageously to the call of God and country.

Grant that we may possess this heritage more worthily and strive with increasing tenacity of purpose and devotion to build a better world for our own and succeeding generations.

Hear us in the name of the Captain of our salvation. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments:

Department of Agriculture.
Department of War.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, on page 9230 of the RECORD of yesterday, on roll call No. 151, I am recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 25 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article appearing in the Boston Sunday Post of October 31, by Robert L. Norton.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to the officer candidate graduating class at the Quantico marine base on Tuesday, November 2.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. KUNKEL asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on sundry subjects.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a bill of rights.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, following the address of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS] I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD

and include therein an address by Dr. W. R. Stovall, medical director of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 155]

Allen, Ill.	Gerlach	Mruk
Andrews	Gifford	Myers
Arends	Gillie	Newsome
Baldwin, Md.	Gore	Norton
Bates, Ky.	Grant, Ind.	O'Brien, Ill.
Bates, Mass.	Green	O'Connor
Bell	Gregory	O'Leary
Bland	Ha'leck	Peterson, Ga.
Bolton	Hébert	Pracht
Boren	Hendricks	Reed, Ill.
Boykin	Hess	Rees, Kans.
Brehm	Hoeven	Rizley
Brooks	Izao	Robison, Ky.
Buckley	Jackson	Sabath
Byrne	Jeffrey	Sadowski
Cannon, Fla.	Jennings	Sasscer
Case	Johnson	Scanlon
Celler	J. Leroy	Sheridan
Chapman	Johnson, Okla.	Short
Chenoweth	Johnson	Sikes
Costello	Ward	Slaughter
Courtney	Jones	Smith
Crosser	Kee	Smith, Maine
Cullen	Keefe	Smith, Va.
Curley	Kerr	Smith, W. Va.
Dawson	Kilburn	Spence
Dies	Lesinski	Starnes, Ala.
Dingell	Luce	Steagall
Douglas	McGranery	Sullivan
Drewry	McGregor	Taylor
Durham	McMillan	Thomas, N. J.
Elliott	McMurray	Vincent, Ky.
Elmer	McWilliams	Vorys, Ohio
Elston, Ohio	Maas	Weiss
Fernandez	Magnuson	Wheat
Fish	Martin, Iowa	Whelchel, Ga.
Fitzpatrick	Merritt	Willey
Fogarty	Monroney	Winstead
Fulmer	Morrison, La.	Winter
Gallagher	Mott	Wolverton, N. J.

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and twelve Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

ALLOWANCE TO WIDOW OF OFFICER OR ENLISTED MAN

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2188) to amend the act providing for the payment of allowance on death of officer or enlisted man to widow, or person designated, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, that does not affect the insurance policy?

Mr. MAY. No.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The Chair appointed the following conferees: Mr. MAY, Mr. THOMASON, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. SHORT.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on three subjects and include certain statements and excerpts, and also an address by the Honorable Fred M. Vinson, and also a statement by Mr. Marvin Jones.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's table and any other special orders, I be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 3598, with Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

Contested-election expenses: For payment to Luther Patrick, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested-election case of Denison versus Patrick, as audited and recommended by the Committee on Elections No. 3, \$1,500, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, accurate information is essential to good legislation. To attempt to legislate on erroneous data is to attempt to plot the course of a ship on uncharted seas by a faulty compass. Some statements were made on the floor yesterday, evidently under misapprehension as to the facts, and to keep the record straight and in order that the Members may be thoroughly informed, may I call attention to one or two such instances.

For example, there was the statement made by my good friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], that the Domestic Branch of O. W. I. sent out photographs of President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt to 239 Negro newspapers to be used in spreading political propaganda. I have looked into the matter and find that on October 15 photographs were sent, not to 239 Negro newspapers, but to 24, and that the photo was not the photo of President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt but was a photograph of President Roosevelt and President Elie Lescot of Haiti, who recently visited the United States, and that it was sent only at the request of the editors of those newspapers. Otherwise the gentleman's statement was correct.

Also, yesterday the distinguished gentleman from New York made a statement which is published in this morning's New York Times to the effect that the O. W. I. "was a stench when it was being administered by Mr. Archibald MacLeish under the Office of Facts and Figures." Apparently there was some misunderstanding on the part of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. I would point out to him that this request is for the overseas branch of the Office of War Information, which prior to the creation of O. W. I. in June of last year was known as the Foreign Information Service of the Office of the Coordinator of Information. The C. O. I. was then under the direction of the distinguished Colonel, now General, Donovan. At no time has

the overseas work had any connection whatsoever with the Office of Facts and Figures.

During the debate yesterday a statement was made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSHEY] that editors—unnamed and uncounted—of foreign-language newspapers in this country had made a 100-percent unanimous reply in 4 days to an undisclosed questionnaire attacking the effectiveness of O. W. I. propaganda overseas. In response to that statement, I place in the Record the names of American Ambassadors, Ministers, and chiefs of diplomatic missions abroad, who unquestionably are in better position than any foreign newspaper editors in this country to judge the effect of this foreign propaganda going over there and the importance and the desirability of the continuation of it by the O. W. I. Here are the names of those in the Diplomatic Service:

Ambassador Winant in England.
Ambassador Hayes in Spain.
Ambassador Steinhardt in Turkey.
Ambassador Phillips in India.
Former Ambassador Fish in Portugal.
Counselor Gauss in China.
Minister Johnson in Sweden.
Minister Kirk in Egypt.
Minister Gray in Eire.
Minister Morris in Iceland.
Minister Wilson in Iraq.
Consul General Wadworth in Syria.
Minister Harrison in Switzerland.
Minister MacVeagh in South Africa.

Considerable emphasis was placed yesterday upon a statement to the effect that campaign buttons had been issued to the soldiers with political intent.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We are told by the O. W. I. that absolutely no campaign buttons were issued at any time under any circumstances by anybody connected with the United States Government; that the service does not countenance in the least any political activity of any character. The charge might have had its origin in the fact that a small number of lapel clips had been distributed abroad as token gifts to less literate native populations, such as was discussed yesterday, tokens which have not only won the friendship of the local people whose friendship is exceedingly important under the circumstances, but which has familiarized them with American insignia, so that paratroopers, airmen, and other troops, either intentionally or accidentally landing in the hinterland would meet with cooperation, sympathy, and friendship instead of hostility and opposition.

I include a list of insignia and the character of insignia issued.

Instead of the natives acquiring these lapel clips as souvenirs from the soldiers, the only ones known to have fallen into the hands of soldiers are those acquired as souvenirs from the natives:

Quantity	Language	Requested by—	Shipped
10,000	Arabic (shows Franklin D. Roosevelt and American flag).	Cairo.....	September 1942.
10,000	do.....	Baghdad.....	March 1943.
17,000	English and Arabic (shows Franklin D. Roosevelt and American flag).	(Beirut (10,000)).....	January 1943.
7,000	English and Portuguese (shows American and Portuguese flags).	Asmara (2,000).....	February 1943.
5,000	English (shows British and American flags).....	Baghdad (5,000).....	Do.
		State Department, for Cape Verde.	Awaiting transportation.
		State Department, for Fiji Islands.	Do.

Also on yesterday, Mr. Chairman, reference was made to Mr. Alan Cranston, reflecting seriously upon him and his qualifications to serve in his present position. I have here a statement by Admiral McCullough, of the United States Navy, Security Officer of the O. W. I., in which he says:

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Alan Cranston was cleared by the Civil Service Commission September 3, 1942. There is nothing in the records of the Security Office which would warrant his termination.

Mr. Cranston is Chief of the Foreign Language Press Section, O. W. I. News Bureau, which supplies Government information to the foreign-language papers of this country. Prior to his employment by O. W. I. he was Washington representative of the Common Council for American Unity, a free-lance writer for the American Mercury and other magazines, and a United Press correspondent in Rome.

I make that statement in justice to Mr. Cranston, as well as in justice to the service.

Also yesterday, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], one of the ablest members of the committee, made the statement that O. W. I. had sent 7,000,000 pamphlets to Algiers since last March, with the inference that this use of O. W. I. funds had no direct military connection.

The facts are that there were over 7,000,000 pamphlets—almost 8,000,000—shipped to north Africa, but each and every one was shipped at the request of General Eisenhower.

Each and everyone of the nearly 8,000,000 pamphlets was shipped in valuable cargo space which might have been carrying military supplies, but General Eisenhower thought the pamphlets were sufficiently important to give them Army priorities for immediate shipment. Every pound of these pamphlets was requested by cable from Allied Force Headquarters and was carried to Algiers in Army ships by Army priorities.

The earlier shipments were designed for distribution in north Africa to the French and Arabs while it was important to make friends to insure that our supply lines and lines of communication were protected. A very large percentage of these pamphlets were in Italian and were distributed at the time of the landings on the beaches of Catania and Palermo and Reggio and Salerno and have since been distributed in Sicily and in Italy. I think this pretty well establishes the military importance of such pamphlets. You might be interested in some of the titles. They are:

Basic Facts About the U. S. A.
Americans of Italian Origin.

Message From Sicilian Americans to Sicilians.

Education for Death.

Italian-American Friendship.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There was no such inference as the gentleman suggests in the remarks which I made on the floor yesterday. The details were submitted to show the number of publications, moving-picture releases, and radio broadcasts that were being sent here and there in Europe. I specifically stated that the picture in other Allied and neutral countries in which I was interested did not appear in the RECORD.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am glad to hear the gentleman make that statement, because the inference on the part of any casual listener or reader would have been otherwise. I take it for granted then that the gentleman has no objection to our shipping this material to General Eisenhower upon his request.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I have no objection to shipping it to General Eisenhower or General MacArthur or any other commanding officer overseas if he wants it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am glad the gentleman accepts their word to the purpose and effect of these expenditures.

Mr. Chairman, I merely make these corrections because I know that the Members of the House on both sides of the aisle are anxious to have accurate information on the activities covered by the bill. I take this opportunity to assure the gentleman who gave us this information that any forebodings which they may have entertained with reference to these matters are wholly without foundation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. EUSBEY. I asked the privilege of the gentleman yielding at this time in order to ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations if there was anything that I said on the floor of this House yesterday regarding Mr. Alan Cranston that is untrue.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. What was it that the gentleman said yesterday about Mr. Cranston?

Mr. BUSBEY. It is in the RECORD, if the gentleman wishes me to read it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. What does the gentleman think of Mr. Cranston? Is he satisfied with the services rendered to the Government?

Mr. BUSBEY. I made the statement in the RECORD yesterday, and I ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations if there is anything in that statement that is untruthful.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The only thing in which we are interested here is whether or not the gentleman has any charges against Mr. Cranston. He singled him out yesterday and referred to him in a disparaging way. I would like to know if the gentleman is now satisfied with Mr. Cranston and his discharge of his official duties. What I had to say about Mr. Cranston I said yesterday and I still stand by the RECORD.

What is the gentleman's opinion of Mr. Cranston? If I have misquoted him I shall be glad to be corrected.

Mr. BUSBEY. I stated it yesterday.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Evidently what the gentleman stated yesterday does not agree with the report of the admiral of the United States Navy which I quoted this morning.

Mr. BUSBEY. I will be happy to read what I said for the gentleman if he will just be patient for a minute.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Since the gentleman does not remember what he said, is it possible it was someone else's opinion he expressed yesterday?

Mr. BUSBEY. It was my opinion, and I stand by it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to yield further because I have a word or two I want to say. The gentleman may get some time of his own. I just want to say this: There may have been an inaccuracy in that statement with reference to the Negro press. My information was as I gave it to the House and I do not know any more about it than that. That was the information that was given to me by some of those people who received the documents.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentleman give the source of his information? Will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. TABER. Not at this time. I am a little surprised at the frantic efforts the gentleman from Missouri is making to cover up the things that have been shown here about the O. W. I. I said that the Office of Facts and Figures was a stench. Is there anybody here in this House that would want to say it was not a stench, and that it was eliminated because President Roosevelt found that it was such a stench that he could not stand it any longer? I wonder, is there anybody who says it was not a stench?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman think it was not a stench?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The reason which the gentleman gave yesterday for considering it a stench he now says does not apply.

Mr. TABER. Oh, no; I am not taking back anything. Everything I said about that was true, and everything I

said about the O. W. I. being a stench was true, and the American people know and they pretty well expressed it on Tuesday, that it was a stench.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Who was the head of the Domestic Branch who sent out the photographs?

Mr. TABER. Where? This year?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The photographs to these Negro newspapers.

Mr. TABER. The head of the Domestic Branch is a gentleman from Oregon. I believe his name is Hoyt.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Hoyt, former editor of the Portland Oregonian?

Mr. TABER. I am stating that when anybody operates the way that was operated it is a stench. Now that is all I have to say on the subject.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. But the gentleman does not give any reason why he considers it a stench. The reason he gave yesterday he now says is not true.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to yield further. I just want the gentleman to understand that it is sending out things now that ought not to be sent out—

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. What things? What is it sending out?

Mr. TABER. Such things as I described yesterday, such things as that. I have lots of them. The gentleman does not listen, or he does not understand; I do not know which. I showed the statements that they were making and sending out with reference to Negro housing. It has not been disputed and it was a stench.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. TABER. Yes; I yield.

Mr. COX. I happen to know something about the record the O. W. I. has made. I did not hear the gentleman's speech on yesterday, but I read every word he said. I think he understated the case against the O. W. I. It is an aggregation of extreme left-wingers. It is just the sort of thing that the people last Tuesday in a number of States voted against, and it is just the sort of thing that the soldier is going to smash when he gets back home.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Georgia yield? The gentleman ought to yield for me to answer an unwarranted statement like that.

Mr. TABER. I cannot yield; Mr. Chairman, all I ask for is order.

Mr. Chairman, there has been altogether too much frantic effort to cover up this operation. I wonder if the House of Representatives ever heard of William L. Shirer? And if they have ever read any of his articles, a portion of which I shall read in a little while as to the way they have operated their set-up over across? I wonder if they have heard of these articles that have come out from

Algiers through the Associated Press in the last couple of days with reference to the value of these things they are putting out? I wonder if they have paid attention to the director—

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield? Will the gentleman be more specific in his references? Will the gentleman read some of these articles?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to yield.

I wonder if they have paid attention—

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman ought to put them in the RECORD if he predicates his charges on them.

Mr. TABER. I will. I am going to put them in the RECORD. The gentleman need not worry; it will get there quicker than he would like to see them.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Let us have them. The committee ought to have that information.

Mr. TABER. If I can get time enough I will put them in the RECORD. I have them here.

Here is one of them:

British Division of O. W. I. does much with little.

This is by Shirer. I have not the date of it here. It is a clipping out of the New York Herald Tribune:

Each month, for example, O. W. I. distributes to the regular British press service some seventy advance releases, official documents, and so forth, which are too long for the newspaper correspondents to handle. A surprising number of these are published in full in the local press, and they give the public here a background to American goings on which it would not otherwise have. All sorts of background information are dished out daily. The O. W. I. has not neglected the weekly papers. It is true that since the war the British public has been much better informed about American affairs although the paper shortage is reduced.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Why, that is a strong endorsement of the service.

Mr. TABER. I did not yield to the gentleman. When I get through we will let him have a chance.

It is the O. W. I. British Division in London—

I will leave that one out for the present. Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is not a criticism.

Mr. TABER. I did not yield to the gentleman. I will get you those.

The O. W. I. misses bus on Mussolini's fall.

This is by Shirer in the New York Tribune on the 11th of August. Shirer is the correspondent who was in Berlin for a long time. The O. W. I. broadcast at Mussolini's fall changes nothing in Italy. The Voice of America was telling Europe's millions, telling the Italians, Germans, and the occupied peoples that there is still no reason to believe that the essential nature of the Fascist regime in Italy has changed. An American commentator for O. W. I. was informing them that for the American people the resignation of Mussolini is welcome news, but it is not considered here to be an event of great importance.

That is what Shirer says, that is, "it is not an event of great importance." As Churchill was to say the next day:

Mussolini's end marks the close of an epoch in the life of Italy. The keystone of the Fascist arch has crumbled and without attempting to prophesy, it does not seem unlikely that any other Fascist edifice will fall to the ground in ruins.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There is no reflection there.

Mr. TABER. On O. W. I.?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Nothing to warrant rejection of this appropriation.

Mr. TABER. I say it is a direct, deliberate reflection. They said they missed the boat. That is a reflection. They just missed the boat. If that is not a reflection, what does the gentleman call it?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I would like to know whether my understanding of the rules of the House is correct. Any time a Member seeks recognition he shall address the Chair?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's interpretation is correct.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Is my understanding also correct that when addressing the Chair in asking a Member to yield the Member has the right to yield or to refuse to yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I would like to address this further parliamentary inquiry. Does the chairman of the Appropriations Committee have any rights inherent to his office that do not accrue to the rest of the Members of the House? If not, I would like to see order maintained and I would like to have him stop his constant criticizing and heckling all the time during the balance of the debate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. DIRKSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Stationery: For stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the Seventy-eighth Congress, fiscal years 1943 and 1944, \$600.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following committee amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 2, line 22, strike out the word "second" and insert in lieu thereof the word "first."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this is a clerical error.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Office of War Information, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head and under "General provisions" pertaining to the Office for Emergency Management in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for expenditure unless the Director of the Office of War Information, with the approval of the President, shall determine that such funds are necessary for carrying on activities in conjunction with actual or projected military operations: *Provided further*, That the last paragraph under the head "Office of War Information" in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, shall not be construed to apply to supplementation by reverse lend-lease: *Provided further*, That the limitation on the appropriation for the Office of War Information for the fiscal year 1944 for printing and binding within the continental limits of the United States is hereby increased from \$1,400,000 to \$1,500,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER of New York: Page 5, line 8, after the figures "1944", strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the appropriation for the Office of War Information foreign service, is \$29,000,000. The expenditures and obligations for the first 3 months were \$6,200,000. Four times \$6,200,000 equals \$24,800,000. That means that they have been spending at a rate which, if continued throughout the year, would leave a balance of \$4,200,000, and that without any additional funds whatever they are in a position to increase their expenditures for that service, to a tune of \$1,400,000 each quarter, or nearly 25 percent of their expenditures for the first quarter. What does that mean? That means that they do not need at this time any additional funds on any basis that you may take whatever. It means that the O. W. I. has enough money if it is properly used to get along on, and carry on the work that needs to be done. They have 3,765 positions set up for their United States end of their foreign service, a number which is absolutely ridiculous, as compared with the number that are actually in the service, where they would be supposed to do some good in carrying on propaganda against the other countries. That means that we can do away with a great lot of the 3,765, who are in continental United States. Twelve hundred of them are in the school over on Long Island, and you know these people are not the ones that carry the main part of the load in this connection.

This whole set-up is under General McClure, in Italy and north Africa. It has been since December, when he went over there. The whole thing is coordinated, and this propaganda, under Maj. Gen. Fred Osborne, in the War Department. The O. W. I. is not in charge of

this foreign propaganda. That appears clearly in the set-up and the hearings on page 1259 and page 1260. They only assign people to General McClure's unit in Italy and other places. It is not a set-up where they are the ones who are doing the job. It is clear who is doing the job.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I thought we voted to eliminate the Domestic Branch and that it was completely eliminated.

Mr. TABER. No.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. And yet I have had complaint from writers that there is some woman there who sends them books before they are published and she lets only a certain point of view be published, and if you publish something she does not like from her point of view, it is not published in the United States.

Mr. TABER. The O. W. I. domestic branch was given \$2,750,000 in the conference report. The Senate restored a very large amount, and that was the final result. It was the best deal that the House could make just before the recess. It was too much money. It was more than they were able to use and use rightly, and they are doing things they ought not to do. But this is not an appropriation for that purpose, and only this \$29,000,000 that is available for the foreign service. We do need some foreign service of this kind, although frankly I think it would be much better if it is under the sole direction of the Army. Just to illustrate some of the things that they have had to do, they hired in this service a Mrs. Frederick Witt.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mrs. Witt is the wife of Commander Witt, of the Navy. She was hired to educate these boys who are hired by the O. W. I. to go over there. That is, they did not know enough about the American Government, but that they had to be brought into Washington to look around and to be in the gallery of Congress, and told how the United States Government functions before they sent them over there. That is the kind of people they hired. When this thing was exposed by Mrs. Lombard, wife of a French general, they fired Mrs. Witt, but they moved the educational system over to the Marshall Field estate on Long Island, where they have increased the number from 600 to 1,200, which they now have. If they would hire people who knew something about the American system of government and not the kind of people who know nothing about it and do not appreciate it, it would not require all that set-up.

There was an Associated Press dispatch in the New York Times yesterday which I do not have in front of me, but

which I have seen, from north Africa, indicating that our O. W. I. propaganda was not particularly desirable.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I cannot yield because I do not have the time.

Just a little while ago, Jack Benny returned from a tour of Italy. And he told us that the O. W. I. was not furnishing a great deal that was helpful; that the British were doing most of it. General McClure tells us that the number that the British were furnishing was much below the number that O. W. I. furnished, indicating the caliber of people they have been putting on.

Some of the generals have endorsed O. W. I. and told how valuable it was. Some of them have said it was real valuable. Others have said that they approved of its continuance. The cut which I propose to make would still leave \$5,200,000 available to O. W. I. above the first quarter rate of expenditures. That would mean a \$1,733,000 per quarter step-up. Is that not enough? That would leave them an opportunity to increase their operations \$5,200,000.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Why do we not strike all of it out?

Mr. TABER. Personally I would like to, but I have yielded to the sentiments of some who wanted to make a gesture of a million dollars toward this thing. Personally I think it ought not be given a cent, and if we were fair with the American taxpayers and just wanted to give them the money they needed, it would not be necessary to give them anything. But I am giving them a million dollars in this amendment, because I want to see a cut made, and I am compromising with my conscience, because I am afraid that this outfit that is running this thing will continue with ridiculous expenditures, away out of line, and that it will not be as effective as it would be if they would clean it up and get it straightened out.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Have the generals refused to take the money in the War Department and operate their own information service?

Mr. TABER. I think they have had pressure put on them to go along, operating to a large extent with personnel contributed by the O. W. I. I believe that we ought to get to the point where the generals would absolutely and completely control this picture.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman says that the generals had pressure put on them. Does the gentleman want to leave that remain in the Record, without knowing anything about it? Just let us be practical.

Mr. TABER. I have felt that that was the situation, that they had been told that they should take these people from the O. W. I., because I do not believe that

the generals would want the type of people that, I understand, are being drawn in.

Mr. McCORMACK. Does the gentleman want to let the statement stand, that our generals have responded to pressure on a war matter?

Mr. TABER. That does not mean that I know that pressure has been put on, but I do feel and my inference is that they have been told that they should take these people rather than that they have affirmatively asked for them.

Mr. McCORMACK. I can see where the gentleman might not agree with some individual or some policy, but to accuse the generals of being subject to pressure is a different proposition entirely.

Mr. TABER. I do not mean that I know they have been subject to pressure, but my inference from the operation and the effect of it is that they have been told that they should take these people and operate with them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could reach some agreement as to time on this amendment.

Mr. TABER. I wonder if those who would like to speak upon the question would stand so that we could get an idea of how many would like to speak and then we would be able to get some better judgment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Twenty Members have arisen. Would the gentleman be willing to agree upon 2 hours, the time to be controlled by the Chair?

Mr. TABER. I would think that would be fair.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. And the committee to have the last 10 minutes for the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Woodrum] to close.

Mr. TABER. That would be fair.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the debate on this amendment close in not to exceed 2 hours, the last 10 minutes to be retained by the committee for the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Woodrum].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. WHITE. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the Chairman if this unanimous-consent request just goes to this particular amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is just for this amendment.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, since I propose to speak to the general bill and desire to have my time extended to 10 minutes, I withdraw from this group and will present my unanimous-consent request later.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, it is my understanding that the debate that will come in these 2 hours will be confined to the amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I include that in my request, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that debate on this amendment continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be confined to the amendment, the last 10 minutes to be reserved to the gentleman from Vir-

ginia [Mr. Woodrum]. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will read the names of those the Chair has listed as desiring to be heard on this amendment: Messrs. REED of New York, COFFEE, McCORMACK, WOODRUM of Virginia, O'NEAL, LUDLOW, SNYDER, CANNON of Missouri, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, FOLGER, DWORSHAK, VURSELL, BUSBEY, JUDD, DIRKSEN, WIGGLESWORTH, FORD, EBERHARTER, DITTER, LEMKE, and WILSON.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, just a word upon the importance of propaganda and its place in military campaigns. Organized propaganda has been one of the determining factors in all wars, ancient and modern.

In confirmation, may I read a brief excerpt from the official organ of the American Legion. This article is the story of the most successful soldier who ever lived, a man who lived more than 700 years ago, a general who never lost a battle and a conqueror who consolidated an empire reaching across Asia and Europe from the Pacific Ocean to the North Sea.

Here is the quotation:

"Were the accounts of all battles, save only those of Genghis Khan, effaced from the pages of history * * * the soldier would still possess a mine of untold wealth from which to 'extract nuggets of knowledge useful to molding an army.' That was said by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The soldier, General MacArthur explains, cannot learn his profession solely by practice. Though weapons change, he must go to the past to acquire the unchanging fundamentals of the art of war. Nowhere can he find them better exemplified than in the career of the Emperor of the Mongols—700 years ago.

Genghis Khan's wars were half-won by propaganda before he put an army in the field. In the use of words as weapons no commander has surpassed this barbarian who couldn't read or write. His fifth column was the caravan merchants. Through them he hired agents in each country that he planned to attack. He studied the foe's geography, people, politics; he sought out disaffected elements and set one against another.

He also used propaganda as a weapon of terror. It was his regular practice to remind the country he planned to invade of the dreadful things that had happened to others who had resisted the Great Khan.

He used propaganda skillfully at home to build up morale. He extolled the soldier's profession, made it seem natural that all others should toil to keep the soldier in the field. He taught his people that the Mongols were a race apart, superior to all others. It was a phony theory, of course. The races, then as now, were of mixed descent.

So General MacArthur suggests a closer study of the great Mongol's conceptions of the "unvarying necessities of war." Separated from "the ghastly practices of his butcheries, his barbarism, and his ruthlessness, they stand revealed as kernels of eternal truth, as applicable today in our effort to produce an efficient army as they were 7 centuries ago."

In German there are five full-length technical studies of the military system of the great Mongol. In English there are only two or three brief works. It is obvious how much the Germans have learned from him.

And in this connection, and in further corroboration, Mr. Chairman, I now wish to quote from another article just

off the press, showing how effectively the Germans themselves used this great weapon at the close of the last war. This is an excerpt from this month's Reader's Digest,

It is as follows:

Nothing like the German reparations swindle which followed the First World War has even been perpetrated in history. The story throws a high light upon the extent to which the world had grown used to letting itself be deceived by German propaganda.

Look at the case of the Saar coal mines, which the Allies took from Germany to compensate for the Germans' wanton flooding of the French coal mines—a dirty trick indulged in to paralyze French competition. In 1913 the German Finance Minister had valued these Saar mines at 300,000,000 gold marks, but when it came to reparations the Germans had the audacity to value them at 1,023,000,000 gold marks.

Did they get away with it? They got away with a great deal more, for in 1935 they got back the whole Saar state property, of which the mines were only a part, for 140,000,000 gold marks. Why this charity to tricksters? Because for 15 years the world has heard about the poor Germans. Such was the power of German propaganda.

Yet such is the force of German propaganda that the world was persuaded that the whole Treaty of Versailles was indefensible, and that reparations had left the ruined Germany no alternative but to throw herself into the arms of Hitler. Few recall that reparations had been canceled a year before Hitler came into power.

All power of forming independent judgment had been beaten down by the sheer din and reiteration of German propaganda.

The incredible story cannot be concluded without mentioning the present war, in which the "swindler state" imposed on the nations that she conquered an annual contribution of 1,000,000,000 pounds in cash. This is four times as much, in one year, as the total amount of reparations that Germany had paid in cash in a dozen years after the last war.

In our midst a number of people are already organizing sympathy for post-war Germany.

Let us not be fooled again.

Mr. Chairman, the appropriation for propaganda carried in this bill is one of the most vital provisions for the war. Propaganda will turn the tide of war for the Allies as conclusively in this war as it turned the tide in favor of the Great Khan's hordes on the same battlefields 700 years ago. It will save men. It will hasten victory. It is desperately needed just at this time. We are reaching the crisis of the war. The next 2 months will decide the issue. We cannot afford for a mere cheese-paring \$5,000,000 to neglect the most potential weapon in our arsenal and delay for a single day the conclusion of a war costing billions of dollars every week. I trust the House will vote down the amendment and thereby hasten the close of the most dangerous and destructive war that has ever cursed mankind.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this is no time to get excited about an item in a bill of this nature. To me, this is serious, this is solemn, because this very day more than 200 of our boys will die on the distant

battle fronts—that is the average—in order to give you and me the privilege of standing here in a democracy and defending the principles of democracy. So I cannot see how we can get excited. It is a solemn occasion.

Since we marked up this bill in the deficiency committee I had the privilege of talking to two officers who came from the north African and Sicilian battlefields. If I had not given my word to the committee that I would stand by \$5,000,000, I would offer an amendment here today to raise it to \$8,000,000. The big movements that will be made in the near future, which, of course, will mean the loss of lives, will need more propaganda of the kind that General McClure spoke of before the committee, two or three times as much propaganda of that nature as has been used in the past. They spoke of General McClure. Mr. Chairman, it is my privilege and opportunity to know him as a man, my privilege when I was in England to have him escort me over England to the secret war installations. I know the high esteem in which he is held as a Christian gentleman. General Eisenhower called him down to Africa personally and put this under him, and I was rather surprised at my friend from Illinois when he said that the general might have said it but somebody else said so and so. I do not think anybody within the sound of my voice who knows General McClure and General Eisenhower would say that they would say anything they did not believe. Let me read what General McClure said in response to a question:

Mr. SNYDER. Do you think that O. W. I., as it has been operated in north Africa, Sicily, and Italy since its inception, has saved the lives of American boys to any extent? If you did not have O. W. I., would there have been more lives lost, without the steps we have taken thus far?

General MCCLURE. I can only state my opinion, and I would say, definitely, "Yes." Illustrative of that is the fact that a number of Axis soldiers, Italians and Germans, have come in and surrendered and used as their passes through the lines the leaflets we have dropped calling for their surrender. Using that instance only as an answer to your question, I should say the propaganda we have used there has kept a number of soldiers from shooting at us and thereby saved the lives of our own troops.

I happen to know that more than 8,000 Italians came up with those leaves and surrendered. These pamphlets were dropped behind their lines the evening before telling them what we would do, what was going on, and that it was better for them to surrender, that they would be taken care of, and so forth.

Mr. Chairman, this is too serious to quibble over a little sum like \$5,000,000 when we know it saves lives and that there is going to be more needed the next few months than there has been in the past. It is too serious not to give this amount of money. I know that if the many thousands of fathers of the boys at the front, the thousands of wives and the thousands of mothers throughout the Nation whose sons and husbands are at the front were here today, there is not one of them who would vote against this \$5,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I want to address myself to the subject of the Technical Training Center of the O. W. I. Under date of March 6, as is set forth in the hearings, under a press release the plans for a school to teach foreign outposts personnel the technical aspects of press, radio, and other information activities in the field were announced by the Office of War Information. A portion of the estate of Marshall Field at Huntington, Long Island, has been leased to the Government for the duration of the war at a rental of \$1. The instructors will be men on leave from outpost service or loaned by operating divisions of the Office of War Information. Approximately 40 students will be at the school at any one time, most of them studying for a 30-day period. Students will pay the cost of their maintenance.

What is wrong with that? One dollar rental and the students will pay the cost of their maintenance. Why all the holy horror about it?

The cost to the Government, Office of War Information officials stated, will be considerably less than teaching facilities in New York City. So they move to this dollar-a-year home at Long Island. The curriculum of the school, it was explained, will concentrate on technical aspects. I will not read all of this, but I do want you to look at it on page 1339.

Mr. DITTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. No. I only have a short time.

Mr. DITTER. Just for one question?

Mr. RABAUT. Just for a question.

Mr. DITTER. Was that a release put out by O. W. I.?

Mr. RABAUT. It is for immediate release on Saturday, March 6.

Now, I take you over to page 1350 where I asked:

What is going to be the curriculum?

And there is set forth on page 1350 and page 1351 the names of the teachers and the subjects they will teach. What more do you want? No more honest proposition could have been put before this committee.

This morning there was a remark made about left-wingers, that the whole of the O. W. I. was full of left-wingers. Yesterday there was the innuendo of communism. I want to read to you from one of the most outstanding weekly publications in this country, edited by the Jesuits, the followers of St. Ignatius. The sun never sets on their labors. They are in every corner of the world and if any group opposes communism it is the Jesuit Order. What does the editor say in America?

In its editorial, under date of October 30, here is what they say.

It should not be necessary at this late date to insist that in the conduct of modern warfare words are at least as important as bullets. . . . It should not be overlooked that the country is asking its chief propaganda organ, the Office of War Information, to fight the war of the air waves on little

more than a shoestring. The 1943 appropriation for the foreign branch of O. W. I. amounts to not much more than the cost of the 60 bombers lost during the single raid on Schweinfurt!

This kind of economy * * * is apt to be a very expensive mistake, since our failure to use effectively the weapon of psychological warfare can easily prolong the war and involve wholly unnecessary expenditures of men and money. That is a piddling sum for a Nation which is spending billions on armaments.

The matter is especially pertinent right now. O. W. I.'s foreign branch has about reached the end of its limited resources, and last week Elmer Davis * * * had to go hat in hand to the Senate Appropriations Committee to beg for an additional \$5,000,000 to carry on critically essential work. Why there should be any haggling over this request is hard to see. If anything, it errs on the side of modesty and reasonableness. The pity is that Mr. Davis should have to plead for funds which in the long run may save billions of dollars and no one knows how many lives.

Do you question the necessity now?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, the previous speaker, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] made a point regarding the Jesuit Order and its stand against communism. Every word he said regarding the Jesuit Order and their attitude is absolutely true and I commend them most highly for their stand. However, there was not one single word in his statement to the effect that the Jesuit Order has even approved the O. W. I. in their cooperation with Communist groups in this and foreign countries in order to get their propaganda across.

Yesterday the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] made the following statement. I quote:

But every person who is hired by the Office of War Information has to run the gantlet of a series of grueling investigations, first by the Bureau of Investigation, then by the Civil Service and Intelligence Services of the Army and Navy, and finally by O. W. I.'s own Security Division. These investigations go into the most intimate details of personal history, affiliations, and habits of the applicant. A person of any taint or guilty of subversiveness could hardly come through that scorching fire of investigation without being exposed.

I quote from page 1056 of the hearings on appropriations for the national war agencies this past spring, as to the thoroughness of these investigations, the statement made by Mr. Vernon A. McGee, assistant director for management, O. W. I.:

The last report I had showed that there were 1,235 cases for complete investigation still pending before the Civil Service Commission.

I also wish to call to your attention, Mr. Chairman, the statement on page 1349 of the hearings on the bill before us today, in which it is stated by Mr. Philip C. Hamblet, Assistant Director, Overseas Branch of the O. W. I.:

It is estimated that the number of employees in which the Civil Service Commis-

sion has not completed investigations is 1,720.

I am sure that the gentleman from Indiana did not want to leave the impression with the House that before any of these men can go to work for O. W. I. they are so thoroughly investigated, as he said.

What happens—and this has been proven; and I made the point yesterday here on the floor—after an employee has been on the pay roll of the O. W. I. for a year, then they cannot be removed without specific charges being made before the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. There is a preliminary examination of every one of these employees before he ever goes into the service. I am so informed by the responsible officials of the O. W. I.

Mr. BUSBEY. I think the gentleman from Indiana would certainly agree with me that a preliminary examination is not the "scorching fire of investigation" that the gentleman from Indiana described yesterday.

I have here an article that appeared in the Wednesday, November 3, 1943, edition of the Daily Worker regarding a recent broadcast by John Vafiades, alias John Burns. This man was convicted in 1940 by Federal Judge Henry W. Gaddola in New York to 2 years' imprisonment for the obstruction of justice by influencing witnesses in antitrust proceedings against the Communist-controlled International Fur and Leather Workers Union. This is borne out by the Daily Worker of July 12, 1940, pages 1 and 3; July 13, 1940, pages 1, 3; and the November 5 issue of the Daily Worker on page 3. This man John Vafiades is known as a Communist Party member, and I think his immigration status should be investigated.

The article states, in part:

The United States Office of War Information made its facilities available to Mr. Vafiades, so that he could greet the Greek people in the name of Greek-American anti-Fascists and encourage the Greek underground movement against the Nazi tyrants.

"We Greek workers in the United States * * * are following your example in unity behind our Commander in Chief, President Roosevelt," he told his countrymen.

"We are trying to be your equals in a National Liberation front against Nazi-fascism, in our efforts to obtain closer unity in our ranks for a full and final victory and for a lasting creative, democratic, people's peace."

The average American citizen would not think the wording of this last paragraph had any particular significance, but one who has studied the technique, phraseology, and Communist policy would readily understand what Mr. Vafiades had in mind. When he says "We are trying to be your equals in a National Liberation front against Nazi-fascism" he is really saying that the Communists of this country are doing everything possible to cooperate with the Communists of other countries, because all through Europe the Communists are forming Liberation fronts. And where he refers to a people's peace,

in reality he means a peace favorable to the Communist Party in every country. The Communists in all their writings and speeches are getting away from using the word "Communist" more and more, and substituting the words "people's," "workers," and "democracy" instead.

This trend in the Communist Party of the United States is reflected in the action of the recent convention of the Young Communist League in New York City, when they changed their name to the American Youth for Democracy.

I predict that in the very near future, possibly within the next year, the Communist Party of America will change its name to some other title and substitute either "people's," "workers," or "democracy," instead of Communist. Because so many people in speaking of our Government refer to it as a democracy, instead of a republic, the Communists are beginning to take advantage of this inaccuracy to confuse the people.

A great deal has been said during this debate regarding letters and telegrams received from generals of the Army. To me, it is very significant that no information has been given us regarding the exact circumstances under which these letters were written. I am wondering if by chance the writing of these letters might have been suggested by someone in high office. There is nothing in the record to the effect that anyone, at any time, in the War or Navy Departments, requested that the Office of War Information be established to assist them in winning the war. As a matter of fact, everyone knows that the Office of War Information was set up under a Presidential directive, and this agency has repeatedly used the facilities of its office for propaganda that does not in any way help in the winning of the war. This activity on the part of O. W. I. is resented by countless parents who have boys at the front ready to make the supreme sacrifice for their country.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE].

(Mr. COFFEE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, if misleading information were argument and its reiteration proof, the case against the O. W. I. would be definitely closed. The usual red-baiting charges are promiscuously disseminated in the Chamber reflecting on the patriotism and the Americanism of the self-sacrificing members of the talented staff of that great organization. Derision, ridicule, and personal defamation of personnel are inept and inefficacious arguments.

At the head of the Pacific Branch is one of the greatest students of oriental culture living in the world today, Mr. Owen Lattimore, whose integrity and Americanism are beyond question. No man should attempt to impugn the integrity or loyalty of that distinguished traveler and scholar and feel he can do so with impunity.

The Director of the Overseas Branch of the O. W. I. is Dr. Robert Sherwood, three times Pulitzer Prize winner, and

one of the most gifted authors and playwrights living in the world today.

The head of the Domestic Branch of the O. W. I. is Mr. Palmer Hoyt, managing editor of the Portland Oregonian, whom we on the Pacific coast regard as the outstanding Republican publicist in that area. He is one of the leaders of the Republican Party, a man who directs the operations of the O. W. I. domestically in the United States.

As an example of the kind of attacks that have been launched against O. W. I., I have here a column by John O'Donnell published in the Washington Times-Herald on Tuesday, November 2, 1943.

Mr. O'Donnell starts out by saying:

Mr. Elmer Davis' Office of War Information has taken up the problem of India in a serious fashion—so seriously, in fact, that their broadcasts on F. D. R.'s program of freedom from want to the famine-stricken terrain of Calcutta is causing both irritation on Capitol Hill and a bit of eyebrow raising from Great Britain.

Mr. O'Donnell goes on to say that O. W. I. has overspent its budget on such items as 15,000 short-wave receiving sets for India to enable the Indian people to listen to O. W. I.'s broadcasts about the "four freedoms." Mr. O'Donnell also accuses O. W. I. of "horning into the India political problem without invitation."

Mr. O'Donnell states that O. W. I. has launched its psychological assault on India by displaying posters of a Christian religious nature.

Having read Mr. O'Donnell's blast at O. W. I.—with charges which, if true, would be serious, indeed—I have taken the trouble to look into this matter, and I am in a position to report the following revealing facts:

First. O. W. I. is not doing any broadcasting to India whatsoever either in the English language or in any of the many native Indian dialects. The truth of the matter is that there is no short-wave radio transmitter in this country powerful enough to reach India.

That disposes of the first of Mr. O'Donnell's charges.

Second. O. W. I. has not purchased 15,000 short-wave receiving sets for India. O. W. I. has not purchased any receiving sets for India, although it has sent there perhaps three or four small sets for the use of its own representatives in listening to Japanese broadcasts so as to be constantly aware of what the enemy is saying to India.

This disposes of the second of Mr. O'Donnell's charges.

Third. O. W. I. did not go into India uninvited. It was specifically invited to start an American information program in India, the invitation coming from the British Government in London and the Government of India in New Delhi. In India today O. W. I. is working in closest cooperation with our own American diplomatic and military representatives there, and they have praised highly the work that O. W. I. is doing.

That disposes of the third of Mr. O'Donnell's charges.

Fourth. O. W. I. has never displayed in India any posters of a Christian religious nature. Some such posters as those described by Mr. O'Donnell were shipped by

mistake to India—but that was before O. W. I. was formed—before Mr. Elmer Davis had ever entered the service of this Government. By the time those few posters reached the port of Karachi in India, O. W. I. had been established and was on the job there. O. W. I. men in India were responsible for stopping the issuance of those posters.

That disposes of the fourth of Mr. O'Donnell's charges.

Now, I do not know from what source Mr. O'Donnell obtained this information. I assume he believed it to be true and factual, otherwise he would not have published it. But I suggest that he should think twice before he believes any further information from the same source which provided him with these completely false and insupportable accusations against O. W. I.

Incidentally, Mr. O'Donnell may be interested to know that his column is read with utmost interest in Tokyo. On Wednesday, November 3—the day after the column referred to was published—it was quoted on the Japanese radio which stated, and I quote.

The propaganda of the United States Office of War Information was severely criticized by the well-known correspondent, John O'Donnell, particularly in regard to the situation in India.

The Japanese broadcasters showed particular relish in their quotations of Mr. O'Donnell's remarks about how O. W. I. is broadcasting a message of freedom from want to the starving millions of India.

It seems to me that an American columnist should not put himself in the position of writing false propaganda for the Japanese to broadcast. Let them make up their own lies without help from us.

There is plenty of food for thought for all of us in this particular case. On Tuesday a column by John O'Donnell is published in the Washington Times-Herald. That column is read by a Japanese agent in this country who flashes the text of it to Tokyo. We do not know by what secret radio that news was flashed—but it got to Tokyo all right—and within 24 hours the Japanese are broadcasting that same column back to us over their own radio.

In other words, the enemy is here in our midst. The enemy is reading lies about our Government published in America's free press. And the enemy is broadcasting those same lies on his own radio as his own propaganda.

I most earnestly draw this matter to the attention of our Army Intelligence, Navy Intelligence, and the F. B. I.

It seems to me it is time that we should give pause before we spread propaganda based upon false information.

I trust the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] will be rejected.

Denial of funds requisite to the efficient functioning of the agency promoting psychological warfare is a step which inevitably impedes the war program. While prodigal with funds for dubious extrabellum purposes, we illogically here are confronted with a serious plan to eviscerate the organization marshaling the shock troops of the printed word and the radio.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] for 5 minutes.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I dislike very much to have to disagree with my esteemed colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] on whose leadership and judgment in matters of appropriations I depend a great deal. I voted in June to reduce the appropriations for the Domestic Branch of the O. W. I., because I felt that propaganda was not in order here at home. I believe the American people are quite able to make their decisions regarding the war or anything else, on the basis of straight information; and I thought a lot of the output of the Domestic Branch of the O. W. I. was not information, but propaganda.

However, I believe strongly that in the winning of this war at the earliest moment and with a minimum cost in life and money foreign propaganda is an invaluable weapon.

Further I am sure that those who vote this afternoon to cut down this appropriation from \$5,000,000 to \$1,000,000 will vote that way not because they are opposed to foreign propaganda but only because they believe a lot of the propaganda being sent out at present is of the wrong sort, is not achieving the thing they believe ought to be done, and in fact, may be doing more harm than no propaganda at all.

I want to say further that I have no sympathy with any attempt to sell abroad the so-called American way of life. I have seen the results of many such attempts in the past in China. For example, a great American foundation came to China and observed that the Chinese ought to have better medical care. It assumed that, of course, the way to do it would be to give the Chinese a demonstration of how it is done in America. They built a medical school on the scale of that at Harvard or Johns Hopkins, so far beyond anything the Chinese themselves can support in this century that the net result was to discourage, rather than encourage, them. If western medicine had to be on so grand a scale as that, then the Chinese could only throw up their hands in hopelessness. It was like asking people to go at one jump from the kindergarten to the Ph. D. standard without having gone through the grade school, the high school, the college or university stages. Instead of putting \$7,000,000 into one American-type school in one city, and as a result training Chinese boys to practice, not in their own countryside, but only in that one school or in America, it would have been far more useful to put \$1,000,000 into each of seven less pretentious schools, scattered over China.

It is the wrong type of propaganda to assume that the American way of life is best for people everywhere, or attainable in any near future. It emphasizes the differences between peoples, and always to the disadvantage of our allies. Our purpose should be to emphasize the

things we have in common—our principles and goals in this war, rather than our superior material standards in America. To tantalize tortured people by dangling before their eyes goals they cannot possibly reach in this generation is not good propaganda, or good judgment, or even decent human kindness.

Having said all that, it seems clear one should base his vote on whether he believes the propaganda being sent out by the O. W. I. to our enemies, our allies, and the neutral countries is on the whole of the right sort or not, whether it is efficient and effective. Well, we now have two main fronts—in Asia and in the Mediterranean. I happen to know something about the propaganda program in the first, particularly in China, and aimed at the Philippines, Indochina, Thailand, Burma, Japan, and so forth. It has been, I believe, very well handled. During the first 6 months to a year after Pearl Harbor, about all we had to hold the confidence of our allies in the Pacific was propaganda. The Japanese claimed that they had sunk our Pacific navy, and they had. They said that America and England were finished. What was the use of the Filipinos or the Javanese or the Burmese or the Indochinese or the people of China hanging on? The only peoples on whom they could hope for deliverance were being steadily driven farther away. America could never come back, and so on.

The O. W. I. did a good job in convincing them that America would come back, hammering away on our ability to make planes, to launch ships, to produce steel, to grow food, to build up an unbeatable industrial and military machine. If that is what is meant by selling the American way of life, it was eminently worth doing.

Now we are getting victories to vindicate their faith in us, and our propaganda agencies in China are turning more attention to Japan.

I have no illusions that propaganda by itself can ever weaken Japan's war effort. Only crushing defeats can do that. But propaganda can be of enormous assistance when those defeats begin, if we are in a position immediately to exploit them to the full. I suspect that the Japanese can be made to crack up terribly, even more spectacularly than the Germans did last time or than they will this time. I hope. The Japanese have never been defeated. No one can be sure what they will do. We should be building up, not contracting, our propaganda agencies in the Pacific in order to be able to take quick and full advantage of the first breaks that come. That is merely good judgment.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. In a moment if I have time. With regard to the other front, I have no direct knowledge and must base my vote on the views of those who should know best, the military commanders there. On page 1263 of the hearings Mr. Robert Sherwood, the Director of Overseas Operations Branch of the O. W. I., stated:

I beg leave to give you a few figures on our required expansion in north Africa alone during recent months:

On April 1 of this year, when I was in north Africa, we had 32 O. W. I. employees there. The total pay roll was \$202,500, which included foreign-service allowances.

Today we have 160 American employees in or on the way to north Africa, Sicily, and southern Italy with a total pay roll, including foreign-service allowances, of very close to a million dollars.

The demands from that theater for more personnel continue constantly. We now have an order of 83 additional people, and we know that at least 100 more will be required. It must be remembered that every individual we send is sent at the request of General Eisenhower and General McClure. Every one of them has the approval of the State Department and War Department.

Since April 1, 1943, O. W. I. has shipped to north Africa from New York alone, with the approval of the War Department, 900 tons of paper, 7,703,343 publications; 7,500 reels of motion pictures; 302 tons of radio parts; 180 tons of printing presses, office supplies, recordings, and other equipment.

Orders from General Eisenhower's headquarters for 12 additional radio transmitters for that theater are now being filled.

Every ounce of material that we send, as well as every individual, whether by ship or airplane, must be authorized by General Eisenhower's headquarters.

Mr. Chairman, if General Eisenhower believes that the O. W. I.'s work in that theater of war is sufficiently important to make such requests and to assign it that amount of greatly needed tonnage, then I think it is important that we grant the relatively small amount of funds indicated. I hope the suggested reduction in the appropriation will not be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, our friend the lovable gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has a very fine mind, a very logical mind, but to save my life I cannot understand the operation of his mind in this instance. He said in the well of this House today and yesterday and on other occasions that the Office of War Information is a stench in the nostrils of the American people. Now in reducing the appropriation from \$5,000,000 to \$1,000,000 he places himself in the attitude of saying that a stench is out of the question, but that one-fifth of a stench is all right. The gentleman has said time and again, as have other Members on his side in proposing this appropriation, that there is plenty of money to carry on the activities of the Office of War Information.

If that is so, why give them a million dollars? It seems to me the gentleman would have been in a more consistent position if he had offered an amendment to strike out all the appropriation and not give them a cent. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is a great man and a great public servant, and I think he is usually right in respect to appropriations, but he is not always right and, in my opinion, in this instance he is as wrong as any man could be.

The gentleman from North Dakota asked me yesterday if I thought the bill as presented would take care of all of the essential activities of the Govern-

ment. I told him that I felt sure it would; that it would not cripple any essential activity; but I want to say if this amendment is adopted, I will withdraw that assertion, because in my opinion it would vitally cripple one of the most vital of our activities, in fact the outstanding vital activity; that is, the war effort. At the expense of being repetitious, I should like to quote again today what I quoted yesterday as to what some of the leading generals who are in charge of the war effort think of the Office of War Information.

I should like for you again to ponder over what General Marshall said. On November 22, 1942, General Marshall writing to Mr. Davis, Director of War Information, said:

The efficiency with which the personnel of the Office of War Information cooperated with the War Department in connection with the operation in north Africa contributed directly toward its success and is deeply appreciated.

On March 30, 1943, General Marshall, again writing to Mr. Davis, said:

I desire to express my appreciation to the members of your organization for their excellent work in the field of psychological warfare during the Sicilian campaign.

The RECORD is full of expressions of faith and commendation from the top generals of the Army. I shall not at this time read others. But I should like to say that I think we are taking on a great responsibility and we are encountering very great danger and hampering the war effort and contributing toward the possibility of the loss of lives and the defeat of our armies if we cut down this appropriation as proposed in the gentleman's amendment.

In conclusion I should like to call attention to the fiscal status of O. W. I. in the light of this proposed amendment. The appropriation for O. W. I. for the present fiscal year is \$24,000,000. Already one-third of the fiscal year has elapsed and approximately one-third of the appropriation, \$8,000,000, has been obligated, leaving \$16,000,000 for the remainder of the year. If the \$4,000,000 cut provided in the Taber amendment should be required to be absorbed into the \$16,000,000, it would cut all other appropriations to \$12,000,000 for the remainder of the year. Bearing in mind also that an additional \$5,000,000 as shown by the testimony, may have to be provided for contingent military operations, and that this may have to be taken out of the \$12,000,000, there would be left only a meager sum of \$7,000,000 for all of the rest of the O. W. I. operation overseas.

Such whittling down of funds would not be economy. It would be crippling, demoralizing, and a terrific blow to our war effort, the extent of which, in the loss of lives of our men and possible prolongation of the struggle, cannot be foreseen and should not even be contemplated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I reckon it is not entirely a breach of rules and regulations to address you as "my friends." I do not mean to have you recall through that, the custom or habit of another, but I do it to preface what I am about to say in order that I may have you understand that I would not have what I propose to say leave too great a sting. I am astonished at this attempt to cripple a war activity. I must be truthful this once and say that I am not greatly disappointed, but I am grieved that in the Congress of the United States, when I occupy that position which compels me to forget, particularly in this day of war, death and soul sorrow, whether I am a Democrat or a Republican. It is a significance and a contemptible contemplation that I would resent and immediately deny if it were thrust at me, in forgetfulness of the high position that I occupy as a Member of the House of Representatives.

We are apparently willing and want to be commended, I suppose, for appropriating moneys to buy tanks and guns and airplanes and machinery of war and thereby say to the boys who are on the battlefields today and in the air and on the seas, "Take these and fight to the death, but I am going to cut down from \$5,000,000 to the pitiable sum of \$1,000,000 an appropriation that, if it has any tendency at all, is designed, calculated, capable, and competent to save the lives of thousands of our own mothers' sons by telling the truth and letting the world know the truth, through the Office of War Information." Whether the Director of that agency be a Democrat or a Republican does not make a bit of difference to me. It does not make any difference to me whether Mr. Hoyt is a Democrat or a Republican.

I am somewhat grieved that debates go on on this vital, serious subject, as to whether we are entirely satisfied with the aesthetic tastes of the men who are undertaking to save the lives of our boys through the dissemination of war information, meeting the propaganda lies that are set on foot by our enemies.

It is too serious. I hope no political consideration will enter into this matter. I warn you, whether you be a Democrat, a Republican, or a member of some other party, that you are trifling with a serious and dangerous thing and that which interests you and me most is that it is trifling with the lives of our own boys; and it is also trifling with your politics a little, too.

Is there anyone so politically prejudiced that he cannot have confidence in the provision in this bill that this appropriation shall not be available for expenditure unless the Director of War Information, with the approval of the President, shall determine that such funds are necessary for carrying on activities in conjunction with actual or projected military operations? To me this is an assurance.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman—Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD following those of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I have been a little amused after listening to the debate on this bill for an hour or so, and I began to wonder whether or not those on the left side of the aisle were losing some of their interest in this country, whether they might be losing some of their patriotism, whether they were quite as interested in winning this war as those on the right side of this aisle. I hope anything I may have to say will not be branded as any desire on the part of myself or Members on the side of the House I represent as not being intensely interested in winning this war as speedily as possible.

Like many of the Members, I have only two sons and they are both in the service—one in the Army and one in the Navy. When I stepped into the House this morning I noticed a great array of stalwart debaters and leaders on the Democratic side. I noticed quite a heavy attendance over there and that struck me as being so different from what it has been for the last number of weeks that I rather raised a political eyebrow, thinking there was going to be some fireworks and some real debate here today. It gave me the thought that maybe there might be a little politics in this fight over the O. W. I. in which they were interested.

I came to Washington as a new Member, with the idea of leaving politics at home so long as it might affect in any way my best service to this House, to the district I represent, and to the Nation at large. I wish we could all do that. Maybe I have not, but I have tried, and will continue to try to do so, because the last Congress—the one preceding this—drafted and sent out to fight on the battlefields of the world some 10,000,000 men. They were taken away from their jobs, many of them lucrative, their ambitions in life were dashed to the ground, and certainly when that is done the Members of this House ought to try to exemplify something of the patriotism and the heroism of these young men who have been sent out by this Congress. If there ever was a time when the duty of the Members of this Congress should ring in their ears every day they enter this House—this the greatest legislative body in the world—it should be now, because we have passed on a tremendous responsibility to those young men who have gone out to maintain the freedom of this country. I doubt if many Members of Congress want to bring politics into the deliberations. Our responsibility on the home front is tremendous.

I am reminded that this bill called for something like \$1,200,000,000 when it was received by the Committee on Appropriations. The committee, making a fine record, cut it by something like a billion dollars—a world record. I am informed that when it came before the committee the item for O. W. I. called for \$5,000,000 for a further extension of the work of this organization, and I am informed that the \$5,000,000 came out unscathed and was reported to the House. I am wondering if there is anything in the fact that this \$5,000,000 could have some political nerve centers hooked to it and that some of the people downtown may be interested in preserving it because they have propagandized the people of the country locally and the boys in the service all over the battle fronts of the world with propaganda useless, much of it, for winning the war. I am wondering if that has anything to do with the fight that is being made today to keep this \$5,000,000 intact.

The question before the Congress today is: Will we vote an additional appropriation of \$4,000,000 to the Office of War Information? Will we waste \$4,000,000 of the people's money? Let me break this down so you can understand what it means.

I represent a district in southern Illinois consisting of 10 counties. My people are patriotic; they want to win the war; they have put up with regimentation, rationing, and all of the necessary and many unnecessary restrictions. The businessmen have given their time in leading the war-loan drives, in scrap drives, and in everything to support the war. They have given up and sent into the military service some 15,000 of their sons and daughters in my district. They have oversubscribed, in every county, every war loan.

Let me show you how this unneeded waste of \$4,000,000 would affect their contribution to the last war loan. This \$4,000,000 represents the sum total of all the bonds bought in the Third War Loan by the people of 6 counties out of the 10 I represent if it were to fall on them alone. Of course, it is spread over the Nation affecting other people who are just as interested in economy as are the people in my district. I am supporting the amendment offered by Mr. TABER, the Republican minority leader, to cut this appropriation from \$5,000,000 to \$1,000,000 because it is not needed, because it is a waste, and because I refuse to see as much money wasted as was taken from the people from 6 counties of the district of 10 counties which I represent.

We have just witnessed an election, the returns of which in New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia, and Kentucky show conclusively that the people are aroused at the waste and extravagance of this present administration. It is a mandate to the Members of this Congress who are their only direct representatives to stop this reckless waste of their money.

We have witnessed an election in which the radicals, the Reds, the Pinks, and the Communists seeking to keep regimentation and the New Deal fastened upon the American people have

openly supported the New Deal crowd in every State where the election was held Tuesday of this week. And now we witness the New Deal leadership fighting to increase to the appropriations for Elmer Davis at the head of the Office of War Information, who was a Socialist first, left of the left wingers secondly, who graduated into the New Deal and now heads the Office of Propaganda for America wherein hundreds of people who are on his pay roll are openly accused of either being communistic now or having graduated from a background of communistic connections.

It is amazing to me that many of the fine men on the right side of the aisle seemingly will not learn that the American people are through with such waste on such a gang which is wasting their substance and who are violating the purpose and intent of the Office of War Information to propagandize the people of America and the people in foreign lands with such sentiments and ideas that are contrary to the American way of life and our constitutional concepts of government.

I wish the people of America who listened in so intently to the radio on Tuesday night over all the Nation hoping and praying that those States which were holding an election would turn back toward constitutional government and defeat the waste and extravagance of the New Deal could be sitting in the gallery today and witness almost the solid ranks of the Republican side of this Congress fighting to save them \$4,000,000 while on the other side of the aisle, leaders who do not believe in the policy they support are fighting for this extra appropriation of \$4,000,000 to the Office of War Information.

There is but one conclusion that can be drawn and that is they want to continue this vast network of channels of the air, and of the press for political purposes to try to keep the New Deal in power.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I have no desire to exchange in personalities nor to debate ancient history with my good friend and colleague from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], who as Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations has authorized the greatest public expenditures and has thus created the largest public debt this Nation and its overburdened taxpayers have ever suffered. However, the gentleman has taken pains and has exhibited considerable excitement in an attempt to refute the cold evidence I have exhibited to the House to prove that the O. W. I. has been engaged in activities which cannot be justified by the greatest stretch of imagination.

The gentleman attempts to justify the distribution of thousands, indeed millions, of trinkets by the O. W. I. on the grounds that it worked to some extent in winning the friendship of the American Indian in the early days of this country and therefore should work in winning the friendship of the Indians who live in India and other kinds of people in all other nations of the world.

I would respectfully point out that this is 1943, not 1492. I would respectfully suggest to the gentleman from Missouri and the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] that the foreigners whose friendship we seek to win may not be so ignorant as the savages who inhabited this continent years ago. Indeed, it can hardly be argued with effectiveness by the gentlemen that the Italians are so ignorant that their friendship can be purchased with these trinkets. Yet, that is what the gentlemen are going before the taxpayers with as a justification for reaching down deeper in their pockets.

I have no objections to our Government making other peoples acquainted with what this country is. In fact, I think it is a good idea. But, as I stated in my speech in debating this appropriation bill yesterday, I want to see this country sold to other peoples in terms of our Constitution and Declaration of Independence and not in the terms of any one man, as the O. W. I. prefers to sell it, much to the disgust of informed people.

The gentlemen contend further that this sort of global boondoggling is justified because they say it saves lives. If this could be true I would be offering an amendment to increase this \$5,000,000 appropriation. But, I am disappointed that the gentlemen on the majority side of the isle are so naive as to believe that a campaign button with the President's picture on it can scare the enemy away and thus save the lives of American boys. Of course, the majority is still using the old worn-out stock argument that all the boondoggling they are for is necessary to the war effort and that to oppose it means opposing the war effort and sacrificing American lives. The absurdity of such an argument has been demonstrated better than I could demonstrate it by the contention of the gentleman from Missouri that these campaign buttons, which he and O. W. I. prefer to call lapel clips, have saved American lives. If this was true why does the gentleman not argue that we should at further expense to the taxpayers make more of these buttons and use them instead of drafting fathers?

The gentleman says that the Army wants these trinkets or knickknacks. He says that the generals are begging for them. Unfortunately, that does not appear in the hearings on the bill. When I pointed this out to the gentleman on the floor he said that he did not like to publish information of this kind. Ah, now I suppose he thinks we have revealed some kind of a military secret which the American people should not know about. It is not a military secret but I can well understand why the committee does not want the people to know about it. I can well understand that though the hearings on this deficiency appropriation bill are contained in a volume of 1,634 pages no reference was made to that. If there is any American general who is begging for lapel clips with the President's picture on them I would like to know who he is. These clips or buttons have been distributed to American troops as well as to the ignorant savages the gentlemen refer to in

India, Africa, and Italy. It is a good thing these ignorant savages can read or most of the O. W. I. literature would not be effective. They might not even know whose picture was on the buttons.

If in some of the jungle islands of the Pacific or elsewhere it is necessary for us to give a string of beads to gain acceptance of the theory of the "four freedoms," I have no objection to it. But let us put an end to this sham and pretense and secrecy about it. And let us put an end to the promotion of the political fortunes of any one man or political party in doing so. Let us advertise America as the land of the free and the home of the brave, and not as a novelty counter.

Let us preserve O. W. I. and the good work it has done, but not let this need obscure the proven fact that mistakes have been made which if eliminated would save our constituents money.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. FORD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from New York is, of course, in keeping with the philosophy of unintelligent economy that his party has consistently followed. I wish to paraphrase the old saw: "Penny-wise and pound-foolish" by saying that that amendment culling O. W. I.'s appropriation from five to one million is a classic example of the amended proverb, "Dollar-wise and human-life foolish." When I say "human life" I mean the lives of our gallant fighting forces on the world's battle fronts.

This sentiment has been characterized by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] as hysterical. If this is hysteria then I hope Congress as a body goes all out for hysteria.

To me it seems completely inconceivable that this House could, in spite of political partisanship, oppose this psychological effort, which, from evidence given by competent authorities has actually contributed to the war effort, by not only saving the lives of our fighting men, our fighting ships, but in addition thereto has actually enhanced our chances of victory by adding to our forces both military and naval, both ships and men.

I venture this assertion on the statement of five military officers who, I believe, are better able to appraise the work of the O. W. I. as they have observed its results on the battle front than the arm chair admirals and generals here at home. I myself would not in good conscience risk one life on the fighting front to save a few paltry dollars on the home front, particularly after voting millions and billions for guns and ships and planes and tanks.

When we consider, Mr. Chairman, that it was the O. W. I. broadcast that brought in the Italian fleet, and I think this cannot be refuted, this is important. If we had to go out and fight that fleet we would have lost ships and men, we would have destroyed that fleet, and instead of having an asset that we can

now use to release some of our ships for service in other war areas, we would have less ships and less men.

Prominent military authorities have said that the all-day-long broadcast of the O. W. I. succeeded in bringing those ships into Malta where they joined the United Nations forces.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment will be defeated because it represents to me a pinch-penny attempt to cripple one of the effective fighting forces that is now conducting our global war. If this does not smell to high heaven of rotten political chicanery, then I have never seen that type of activity.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I have heard all of the debate yesterday and most of the debate today. In all the debate to which I have been privileged to listen nobody has denied the tremendous value of psychological warfare. Everybody, in fact, has admitted that the value of psychological warfare is equal to the value of warfare by force of arms, and I think the experiences of this war already have proven that in some instances the value of psychological warfare is greater than the value of warfare by force.

Up to the present time this Congress has not refused the armed forces of this country any request that they have made for funds. The Congress has gone down the line with every request made by the War Department, the Navy Department, the Merchant Marine, War Production Board, Shipping Board and every other agency of the Government that has something to do with trying to bring victory to the United Nations. Any attempt at this time to deny funds to the psychological branch would be, in my opinion, just as foolish as it would be to deny a commander on the battle front the munitions that he needed if such ammunition were available. Were we to deny \$4,000,000 which the psychological branch of the O. W. I. wants, we would be subject to just criticism were something to go wrong in the various theaters of operation. It would be just as unwise to deny a ship to the Navy if the Navy Department asked for one.

Those who are attacking the O. W. I. and who want to deny them this money should look at the hearings and their reports. Every general in command over-seas has signified either by cable or in writing the tremendous value that the psychological warfare has had in gaining victory; Pantelleria, in Sicily, in Italy, in North Africa and in every theater in which our forces have been engaged. The attack that is being made by some on the O. W. I. is merely a flank attack. It is a camouflage attack on the ground that perhaps some of the personnel in this psychological warfare branch are not loyal to the United States. The question now before us should be decided solely on the basis of its military value.

We cannot afford to take a chance at a critical time like this when we admit how valuable this type of warfare is.

To cripple the O. W. I. would be taking a serious chance. I hope the members of this committee and the Congress will not approach this question from a political viewpoint because it appears to me that some are giving consideration first to the political aspect of getting victory for one side or the other. I trust that the Congress will consider this seriously. Give the commanders in chief what they want and also give the O. W. I. what they say is necessary and what the generals say is necessary.

Mr. PLOESER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. Does the gentleman remember that this House cut the appropriations on the domestic activities of O. W. I. this past summer?

Mr. EBERHARTER. That may be true. That is a domestic question.

Mr. PLOESER. Let me finish the question. Does the gentleman think this has done any injury to the war effort?

Mr. EBERHARTER. We have not had enough time to find out whether or not it has done any injury. No reports have been received, no investigation has been made, no committee has reported on it, and the country does not know, neither does this Congress. It may develop that very serious harm was done to the war effort by a denial of funds to the domestic branch of O. W. I.

Mr. PLOESER. Very serious harm was done to the political effort on the home front.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] for 5 minutes.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, during the debate last evening on this particular issue some remarks were made by the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee which should be corrected and clarified at this time. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] said:

In the Overseas Branch everything is under the direct control of the Army officers. The program must be submitted, and it is made up by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It is at all times under the control of the military zone.

I called attention to a United Press dispatch which appeared in a local paper on October 24, reporting on the activities of a gentleman who happens to be mayor of Portland. All of the Members probably recall his comments and his caustic criticism of five Members of the other body who had just returned from a global tour, during which they inspected the combat zones.

I should like to quote Mayor Riley in this dispatch as follows:

I've talked with generals and privates, I've talked with Johnnie, Jane, Mary, and Joe, people at the beaches. Nowhere did I find the slightest justification for charges made by the Senators. I'm not one of those people who sit around a hotel room and come up with all the answers.

This man Riley said that the British people know enough of America to understand that "Those men aren't talking for America. They can't tell the people

what they think. They don't run the country. They are just Senators with a strange yen."

When I called the attention of the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to this newspaper dispatch, I asked him if he would have us infer that our military leaders in Europe approved of such political activity on the part of representatives of O. W. I.

Mr. CANNON's reply was:

In response to the gentleman from Idaho, I may say that that man is not a representative of O. W. I. at all, and has no connection whatever with it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. Briefly.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Does the gentleman contend that this man is an employee of O. W. I.?

Mr. DWORSHAK. If the gentleman will just withhold his comment 1 second, I think I will answer the question.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. He has never been an employee of O. W. I.

Mr. DWORSHAK. At this time I should like to read from a letter I have received from Elmer Davis, Director of the O. W. I., dated October 30, 1943, in answer to an inquiry from me:

I am glad to reply to your letter of October 26, in which you ask whether this Office has been paying the expenses of Mayor Earl Riley, of Portland, Oreg., in England.

Mayor Riley is one of a small group of representative Americans who are in England for us to inform the British people at first hand about the American war effort. As in the cases of the other speakers, we pay Mayor Riley no compensation while he is on this mission, but we do pay his transportation expenses and a per diem of \$10 a day while he is in England.

Mayor Riley was invited jointly by the O. W. I. and the British Ministry of Information when Mayor Lausche, of Cleveland, who had been previously invited, was unable to make the trip.

That is a letter from the Director of the O. W. I.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. DWORSHAK. Briefly.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman stated yesterday that Mayor Riley is a representative of the O. W. I.

Mr. DWORSHAK. What would the gentleman call it?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. He is not a representative of the O. W. I., he is merely one of a group who are guests of the O. W. I. on a trip. Nobody can say a guest is a representative of the organization which is paying his expenses on a good-will trip. He is not an employee, he is not on the pay roll, and he has never received any salary from the O. W. I.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I decline to yield further, Mr. Chairman.

Certainly, the letter of Mr. Davis indicates that this particular individual represented the O. W. I., that his expenses were paid by O. W. I., and when he made those remarks in London the British people had a right to assume that he was reflecting the views of the American people.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. DWORSHAK. No; I do not have the time.

I realize that my distinguished chairman wishes to repudiate activities like this.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is no more authorized to make a statement for me than Mayor Riley is authorized to represent O. W. I.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Idaho yield to the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. DWORSHAK. No; I do not have the time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Idaho declines to yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Of course the gentleman wants to repudiate this man, who has done incalculable harm to the cause of winning this war by promoting disunity and dissension. When Mr. Davis points out that men of this kind are sent to England to inform the British people at first hand about the American war effort, certainly that is an insult and an affront to the hundreds of thousands of gallant young men and women wearing the uniform of our country who are serving in England and in other theaters of war. We have been unstinting in pouring out our treasure in behalf of the United Nations' war effort; yet we have the O. W. I. sending men like Mayor Riley to insult not only the men and women in the American uniform but all Americans. This surely cannot be considered smart psychological warfare.

Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, because the O. W. I. already has ample funds with which to sponsor legitimate activities.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURPHY].

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I take it that the gentleman who preceded me feels, judging by the heat of his words, that the way to cure a toothache is to kill the patient.

One of the gentlemen of the opposition said on the floor here that the O. W. I. was not requested by any general but was created as a result of a Presidential directive. May I remind that gentleman and those who may go astray on this particular vote that the President who issued the directive is the Commander in Chief of all the Army.

To me, the intent of the opposition is obvious in this particular amendment. Earlier in the year I made a protest against the abolition of the domestic activities of the O. W. I. For the past several weeks on the floor of the House I have heard Congressman after Congressman say that the people ought to be better informed on the war effort, that the people ought to know more about the war. It was this very Congress that by abolishing the Domestic Branch of the O. W. I. prevented the O. W. I. from telling the people more of the facts.

In my judgment, the attack on the domestic policies of the O. W. I. was nothing more or less than plain, ordinary, unadulterated politics. In my judgment, the attack which was made a few weeks ago on General Marshall's being pro-

moted to the greatest position in the world as commander in chief of all the armies was nothing but politics. In my judgment, this particular amendment is nothing more nor less than politics.

During the last war one of the greatest strokes we made toward victory was President Wilson's Fourteen Points. At the present time one of the greatest strokes we are making is the spreading throughout the world the report of the Moscow Conference. When that particular report has to be spread throughout the world, the most effective agency we have for spreading it is the O. W. I. It seems to me a travesty to hear the able gentlemen of the opposition refer as his sources of authority to two comedians; one, Jack Benny, of the radio, and the other, John O'Donnell of the Washington Times-Herald.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURPHY. I decline to yield; but I wish to refer to the gentleman's question put to the gentleman from Pennsylvania as to whether or not cutting down the domestic appropriation of O. W. I. hurt the war effort. I say, unquestionably and unqualifiedly, it did, for this reason: A lot of people of America have the assurance that this war is going to end by Christmas. If the people of America had the facts, we would have greater production, a greater war effort, and less of this smug complacency which is generated by such remarks as those made by the gentleman of the opposition.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. MURPHY. I now yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. For the gentleman's information, that he may be accurate, we did not abolish the Domestic Branch of the O. W. I. this summer. We did reduce it to an appropriation of approximately \$2,700,000.

Mr. MURPHY. I agree with the gentleman. We have Mr. Hoyt, who is doing a splendid job; but we cut down the appropriation so that we practically abolished its effectiveness by not giving it enough money to work with.

In my judgment, the real basis of this amendment is politics for 1944, at the cost of the war effort. The amendment should be defeated.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, we should not get very much excited about this amendment, but I do believe that every man on the floor should think very conscientiously as to what he wants to do about it. There are a great many veterans on this floor, there are a great many men here who went through the last war in Europe. They saw there the effect, both by our own troops, and by the enemy, of psychological warfare. There is no question that it is one of the most potent weapons used in any war, and it has been used in this war most effectively by the Germans, the Japanese and by the Italians. It is recognized by military men and cannot be neglected. Yet you gentlemen must realize that the only agency, the only one that the American Army and the American Navy has today, for psycho-

logical warfare is the one provided for in this appropriation, and the amount that you are being asked to reduce, is the only money in any appropriation bill for the purpose of psychological warfare. By this amendment you are being asked here to say to the Army—and this is an Army activity—we do not want more than 20 percent of the psychological warfare that we have had heretofore. There is coming shortly after this request for a \$5,000,000 appropriation, another five million request, because as we secure additional captured territory, we enlarge our activities, and more money is needed. Where this money is to be used: One area, the European, is to get \$3,000,000; another one, \$1,000,000; another one, \$900,000; and another \$262,000, as set out in the hearings. That is all of the money that our people have to do this job in these theaters.

I wonder how many men here have read the testimony with respect to this. I think gentlemen ought to take the trouble to read it, they will find that this is the only money for psychological warfare and that it is badly needed. This is highly important work. It has the approval of General Eisenhower, General Patton, General McClure, and the other men there. It is a serious thing to reduce it. If you are mad at the O. W. I., if it has done something that you do not like, there is another way to get at them, but do not deny to General Marshall all of the money that he wants for the purpose of psychological warfare. If you read the testimony in the hearings you will see the effects of psychological warfare on the Italian and German prisoners. They have said as they came in that the leaflets and the broadcasts that came from the American Army through this agency were having a tremendous effect on the morale of the German soldiers, and that they realized that the end was coming closer. General Cunningham said that the activity of this agency had much to do with the surrender of the Italian ships to the American forces. You may create prejudice, you may make any sort of argument, but the fact remains, which I defy anyone to disprove, that the only money that the American Army has for psychological warfare is the money in this bill, and that a cut from \$5,000,000 is denying General Marshall and the Army the amount of money they need to conduct this important piece of work. Do not, because of prejudice, or lack of having read the hearings, or lack of information, or listening to false information, vote to cut this down. This is an important work for the Army, and that cannot be denied.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, for the benefit of some who have entered into this debate, I call attention to a few facts. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURPHY] awhile ago stated that we abolished the Domestic Branch of the O. W. I. In a brief interrogation I called his attention to the fact that it had not been abolished, but had been curtailed. For his information I call to his attention the fact that Mr. Palmer

Hoyt, who is the head of the Domestic Branch of the O. W. I., said shortly after he had taken over that branch, that he had reduced the help by over 800 and thereby greatly improved the efficiency and the operations. All of this weak argument is in my opinion an effort to reestablish a political propaganda fund. Such argument is wholly false, because the Director of the Domestic Branch admits that by the forced reduction he has improved the service. The question now is on this additional \$5,000,000, which has been requested. It happens that the O. W. I. for the first 3 months of their fiscal year have expended less than their budget allowance and if they continue at the same rate for the remainder of the fiscal year they will have in their foreign funds a surplus of \$5,200,000. They can within any additional authorization increase their foreign staffs. If they wasted the money to the tune of \$15,000 per man, and they could increase it by 340 more people on annual basis or 461 more people on a basis of three-quarters of the fiscal year, or 9 months.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUD] awhile ago gave all the credit for whatever work had been done in China since Pearl Harbor to the O. W. I. It so happens that the O. W. I. was established in June 1942, 7 months after Pearl Harbor. I am inclined to believe he is greatly confused with the Office of Strategic Services, and that is not the subject under debate on this amendment.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLOESER. I yield.

Mr. LUDLOW. The Overseas Branch was in existence long before O. W. I. was established and it was under General Donovan.

Mr. PLOESER. Well, that is the Office of Strategic Services. I said the O. W. I. was not established until June 1942, and that is the fact.

Mr. LUDLOW. The service was being rendered before that time, is the point I am making.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. By Mr. Robert Sherwood, under General Donovan, who is now conducting it under Elmer Davis.

Mr. PLOESER. The fact remains that, twist it as you will, O. W. I. was not rendering such service because there was not such a thing as O. W. I.

Mr. LUDLOW. The fact remains that the service was being rendered.

Mr. PLOESER. No one criticizes the service. No one is criticizing the Office of Strategic Service. No one is criticizing the departments of the Army or the Navy who can render very similar service. Indeed, if I were proposing this amendment I would have cut out the entire \$5,000,000, because I think the purpose is to carry on the same service described on this floor yesterday by my very able colleague the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BENNETT] which is pure political rot and waste, and designed more to influence our boys on foreign battlefields on how they might vote than in fighting a war to preserve their lives.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER] has expired.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, there has been a great deal of heat engendered in the course of this debate. Much of the discussion seems to me entirely removed from the point at issue at this time.

The question before the House has nothing to do, as I see it, with the value of psychological warfare on the fighting fronts of this Nation. If you will read the letters that have been read again, and again, from various generals, you will find almost without exception, that every one of those letters is devoted to the fine work which this agency has done on the fighting fronts. Of course, that work is invaluable. Of course, we are all for it. One reason it has been so effective is that at the fighting fronts it has been under the direction of our commanding generals.

I do not know a single member of the committee: I doubt if there is a single Member of this House who would deny to General MacArthur or General Eisenhower or Admiral Halsey or any of our commanding officers overseas \$1 of funds essential to prosecute psychological warfare on the fighting fronts. From my point of view all the discussion along this line has been entirely beside the point.

As I see this question, it is a cold-blooded, dispassionate question, as to whether or not \$29,000,000, which we have already made available for the overseas branch of O. W. I. is adequate to take care of the needs overseas, including those at the fighting front. In my judgment, the \$29,000,000 at the present time is more than adequate.

I hold in my hand a letter from Elmer Davis dated October 25, 1943, in which he breaks down the expenditure to date of the Overseas Branch of O. W. I. into three classifications: In enemy countries, in neutral countries, and in Allied countries.

What does the statement show? It shows two things. First, that the overall expenditure for all three classes of countries for the first quarter of this year amounted to \$6,200,000 or thereabouts. Second, that the amount expended in neutral and Allied countries, entirely apart from the fighting fronts, amounted in the same period to \$3,300,000.

What does that mean? First. It means that on the basis of spending in the first quarter we are going to expend \$24,800,000 in all classes of countries, leaving a balance of almost \$5,000,000 to take care of the present request.

Second. It means that there is anticipated an expenditure of \$13,200,000 in the Allied and neutral countries, wholly apart from the fighting fronts.

In other words, O. W. I. now has a probable surplus of \$5,000,000, and in addition, some \$13,200,000, any part of which can be allocated to the fighting fronts tomorrow or the next day or whenever it is called for by our commanding generals.

There is a further item that should be mentioned. We are giving authority in

this bill to O. W. I. to take advantage of reciprocal lend-lease aid. I am advised that aid of this character, which is already in sight, amounts to something over a million dollars a year. Very likely there will be more aid of this character which will come into play in the near future.

This is the entire picture, as I see it. We have provided enough money under present circumstances on the basis of the agency's own figures for all purposes.

In my judgment, the adoption of the pending amendment will not handicap the forces at the fighting fronts in any way whatsoever. If I thought that it would do so, I should be the last to support it.

I hope the amendment which has been offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] has expired.

The gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, it seemed to me as just one Member of Congress who sits here in this room trying constantly to acquire information, and trying to work out in his own mind what the right thing is to do about this appropriation, that we have reached a rather confused point, and I should like to record on the record one or two facts as I get them in my mind from the discussion.

I do not know anybody in this room who wishes completely to remove—and especially to remove suddenly—all of those services which are actual propaganda as a part of warfare. It is a peculiar thing, however, that those of us who have for any reason at all had to talk confidentially, and many times very much off the record, with people who have come back from the countries in which our propaganda agencies have worked, that these men are completely of the same opinion. They are unanimous on the fact that our policies are not successful—that is, completely successful—so far as the Foreign Division of O. W. I. is concerned, and I call the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER], who spoke a few moments ago, to the fact that his statement that the O. W. I. is equally as effective as our armed forces cannot be so. I am sure that impression was not intended. Were we to carry it to a logical conclusion, we would simply double the O. W. I. and reduce the size of the Army. There comes a time when propaganda warfare becomes ineffective and we must do some fighting. So the issue before us is not whether we shall have it or shall not have it in its entirety, but how much is necessary for what we should do. While, therefore, I may run the risk of putting on the record some things that have already been said, it seems to me that we should emphasize over and over again the fact that the appropriation not only gives the O. W. I. all that it needs—that is, with the adoption of the amendment—but actually gives the O. W. I. very much more than their own figures indicate that agency really needs. They have asked,

as has been said, for 80 more people. We gave them an appropriation for some \$29,000,000, which they are only spending at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month, or about \$6,000,000 a quarter. They will not consume, at that rate, the whole of the original appropriation. No additional appropriation whatever is necessary, and I, for one, would be willing to vote for an amendment to cut this item out entirely. Congress is not going out of business. Congress is going to be here; Congress can at any time vote to give the O. W. I. a deficiency appropriation if it is necessary. There remains some \$24,800,000 in the former appropriation for this agency. They have sufficient on hand now to allow them to employ 461 more people, yet they have asked for only 80. It seems illogical to come here and ask for many times more than an agency needs when we are asking the people of the United States, who must carry this war, who must finance this war, to carry the heaviest debt that has ever been imposed upon the people of any country. It would in no way harm the O. W. I., according to any figures that have been presented to this Congress, to adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. Certainly the Congress is not going out of business that rapidly, and I, for one, intend to vote for the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, we have heard much today to arouse the emotions and the passions. I want to get down to cold figures for, after all, this is a mathematical matter. No one on the minority side, no one on the majority side, who opposes the present request for \$5,000,000 is unmindful of the value of psychological warfare; we are not taking any exception to that; what we are taking exception to is the encouragement which will be given to an agency that has already established a record of profligacy to further moves along the same line. O. W. I. had \$29,000,000 for this operation under the regular appropriation. They have been spending for the first quarter at the rate of \$6,200,000, which means for the year \$24,800,000. This leaves \$4,200,000 as a balance at the end of the year. We give them a million dollars additional by this amendment, which means \$5,200,000. They say they need an expanded staff. I am going to estimate that each one of this expanded group will consume \$15,000 in salary and expense. This would mean that the \$5,200,000 would permit O. W. I. to expand its staff by 346 new employees, or on a 9-month basis it would mean 461 additional employees. No matter what the demands may be for the expansion suggested by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER], no one can conceive that 461 will not be sufficient to carry on the work. So it is a matter of permitting O. W. I. to establish its own spending program or keeping it in line with what the Congress wants done. The issue resolves itself into the simple question, Shall the Congress surrender

its right to determine the amount necessary for a Government activity?

Of course, you will give O. W. I. the \$5,000,000 if you believe that an agency should write its own ticket. If you believe that the taxpayer wants the Federal agencies to write their own tickets as to appropriations and you sit here and blindly acquiesce, then, of course, you will support it. On the other hand, if you feel that your duty is to keep within bounds the expenditure of an agency in line with its needs, then the appropriation that we are suggesting by the amendment will be supported.

Much has been said about the value of this agency and about its foreign work. We have had a parade of generals before us. I hold in my hand an Associated Press special advance. It is dated November 4. It is headlined "America losing prestige among Algiers French."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, may I have 2 additional minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. The time has been fixed.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I have 5 minutes which I will be glad to yield to the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair may say in that connection that the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] was recognized when the gentleman failed to respond.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted to the gentleman from Indiana be allotted to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the agreement arrived at, there appears to be some 5 minutes unused. If the gentleman will modify his request, the Chair will put it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask that 2½ minutes of that be allotted to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the time will be divided between the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DITTER. The concession that is presently being made, and I want to acknowledge it gratefully, will in no way take any of the time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], will it?

The CHAIRMAN. Not at all. His time is allotted. The agreement is that two and a half minutes shall go to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] and two and a half minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I express my appreciation to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

This headline is "America losing prestige among Algiers French." There is

a subhead headline, "Poor propaganda gets blame for decline."

I will read a line or two:

A year ago the name "American" was a magic one to the French in north Africa. Today, a year after the Allied landings, it is more often a term of reproach than praise. The blunt truth is that the prestige of the United States among a considerable proportion of the French people has taken a nose-dive.

I further quote:

The British are a long way ahead of the United States in the presentation of her role in the war in north Africa. This is particularly noticeable in the newspapers. Reuters, the British news agency, supplies the bulk of the foreign news in the north African newspapers and London date lines dominate the front pages, often appearing on items originating in this war theater.

The British Broadcasting Corporation also is a highly effective British agency for developing good will among the north Africans and a substantial share of the programs broadcast by the American Expeditionary Force radio station for Allied troops in this theater is received through B. B. C.

Why do I give you that? It comes from Algiers. The date line is "Algiers, November 3, A. P." I give you this to refute the repeated statement that has been made here of the efficiency and the value of O. W. I. It confirms the position which we have taken on the minority side that O. W. I. needs a house cleaning. The best way to force that house cleaning is to hold on to the purse strings here in the House rather than permit the agency itself to write its own ticket.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] is recognized for 7½ minutes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I am very sorry that my Republican friends have seen fit to make an issue of this particular appropriation, particularly when we have in mind the letter of Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers of August 21, 1943, in which he said:

The work you are doing is of enormous importance both in connection with America's relationship with our allies and in connection with military operations.

Also having in mind the letter of November 22, 1942, signed by General Marshall, in which he said:

The efficiency with which the personnel of the Office of War Information cooperated with the War Department in connection with the operation in north Africa contributed directly toward its success and is deeply appreciated.

Also in view of the evidence found on page 1265 of the hearings where it was stated:

The demands from the other theater for more personnel continue constantly. We now have an order for 83 additional people and we know that at least 100 more will be required.

Then I call attention to this testimony:

It must be remembered that every individual we send is sent at the request of General Eisenhower and General McClure. Every one of them has the approval of the State Department and the War Department.

In other words, no representative or employee of O. W. I. in any foreign theater

of war can go into that theater unless the commander of that theater approves the sending of him in there and recommends it.

The amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and there is no one for whom I have a finer regard personally or legislatively, ignores the importance of propaganda in a modern global war. It is not so many months ago since we were on the receiving end, when our people were getting the jittery effects of the propaganda of Nazi Germany and vicious Japan. As a result of the heroism of our men of the air, sea, and land, and the war propaganda now being engaged in, our enemies now are on the receiving end. If the amendment of my friend from New York prevails, it will seriously interfere with the work that is being done along such lines. Let us not take a chance to adversely affect this activity which is part of modern warfare by failing to make this appropriation for the work. Just because some may not like some individual here and there is no justification for voting against an activity which General Devers has said is "of enormous importance."

Let us remember that this \$5,000,000 is simply appropriating the balance of a \$10,000,000 appropriation recommended last year for the 1944 fiscal year. When the appropriation was made for the 1944 fiscal year in this activity the recommendation was \$10,000,000. The Committee on Appropriations cut it to \$5,000,000 because it was impossible to determine then how expanded the war activities would be in the future. It was suggested that they come back if they needed a deficiency appropriation. We must bear in mind that last spring the rapid progress of our armies in the Mediterranean could not be foreseen, nor the preparation for extensive military operations in other theaters. Therefore, this is simply asking for the \$5,000,000 the Committee on Appropriations in its wisdom cut out last year of the \$10,000,000 that was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget.

Insofar as this work in support of military operations is concerned, whether we like some individual or some policy or not, we must realize that in all fields of war the O. W. I. operates under the orders of the theater commanders.

Some criticism has been directed against this agency because of the number of the press releases it has issued. We must be fair and bear in mind that the O. W. I. issues press releases for 22 other war agencies. The large part of the press releases issued by the O. W. I. are required by law to be issued through that agency. Under a statutory duty, the O. W. I. gives public notice of administrative decisions and orders of such agencies as the O. P. A., the W. P. B., the O. D. T., and others. In a week of releases made recently, 65 percent were reports of administrative actions by various agencies. During September, for example, a total of 1,140 releases were issued, of which only 19 percent, or 222, related to the work of the O. W. I. I have here a break-down which I shall put in the RECORD:

Break-down by agencies:	Number of releases
Office of Price Administration.....	322
Office of War Information.....	222
War Production Board.....	189
Department of Agriculture.....	54
War Manpower Commission.....	30
Office of Defense Transportation.....	29
Petroleum Administrator for War.....	20
Solid Fuels Administration for War.....	16
Maritime Commission.....	12
Department of the Interior.....	10
Office of Civilian Defense.....	8
War Shipping Administration.....	7
Coal Mines Administration.....	7
Department of Labor.....	7
Federal Security Agency.....	5
Fair Employment Practices Committee.....	5
Office of Economic Stabilization.....	3
Lend-Lease Administration.....	2
Office of Foreign Economic Cooperation.....	2
Smaller War Plants Corporation.....	2
War Relocation Authority.....	1
Federal Works Agency.....	1
Department of Justice.....	1
Total.....	1,140

In modern war, with the effective means of communication that exist, we cannot underestimate the value of work of this kind against the enemy. It is through these means that we help undermine the morale of the enemy and combat the propaganda efforts of the enemy in neutral countries, to do effective work among the people of every conquered country by informing them of what is happening, of the successes of our armed forces, and of our productive capacity, and to encourage them.

Constructive criticism is and should be always in order, and always is welcomed. I never have any opposition to and I never condemn constructive criticism. I respect the views of all with whom I disagree. However, whenever any activity such as this is a part of our strategy in the waging of a global war, I do not think it is a wise or a proper course to follow to prevent the operation of the whole activity because of dislike of some appointee or some policy. The course to take, it seems to me, is to make specific criticism of a constructive nature with a view to correction.

Having in mind the importance of this work as a war activity, and recognizing that some persons may not like some appointee or some policy, but looking at its basic importance with reference to global war, I hope that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I deem it scarcely necessary that one should have to appeal to the patriotism of the Members of this House. One hundred and sixty-eight Members of this House wore the uniform in the last war. One hundred and twenty-three Members of this House presently have sons and daughters in the military service. This speaks for itself, and there is no one here who would knowingly do anything to impair the efficacy of psychological warfare conducted through the O. W. I.

Speech after speech has been directed to that point and it is not in issue. Everybody is agreed that O. W. I. should carry on. The only question is here, How much money do they need to carry on? That is a grave responsibility for the Congress.

Yesterday morning the Budget Bureau told me that there are \$60,000,000,000 of unobligated war balances. Yesterday morning the Budget Bureau told me there were \$148,000,000,000 of war expenditures that had not yet been liquidated or expended. There is a rising tide of spending consciousness in the country. There is a responsibility on this Congress to measure every dollar to give the people of the country who are bearing their part of this burden a break. So the only issue here is, Do they have money enough?

Congress gave them over-all \$33,000,000 plus early this year, namely \$24,000,000 for overseas warfare plus \$5,000,000 in the contingent fund. With the approval of the President, Elmer Davis can use that contingent fund for psychological warfare. So he could have \$29,000,000 for overseas operations in enemy and enemy-occupied areas.

How much have they expended out of this fund in the first quarter? Six million two hundred thousand dollars. They still have a very substantial amount of money. On the basis of expenditures for the first quarter, they will wind up at the end of the year with more than \$4,000,000 in unobligated balances. That is one of the best recommendations I know of for the Taber amendment to reduce the pending request from five million to one million.

When they say that General Marshall, General McClure, and General Devers speak in behalf of this, read the testimony carefully. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] said, in effect, as indicated in the hearings, "General McClure, have you anything to say about O. W. I.?" He said, "They did a good job at the front." General Marshall said they did a good job at the front in Africa. But, let me remind you, they have \$13,200,000 for expenditure, not at the front but in Allied and in neutral countries. This is not my figure, if you please; you will find it all in the record, and it will not be controverted. All of that money is available for psychological warfare in conjunction with an actual or projected military operation.

So the question before us today is, Does O. W. I. have funds sufficient to do a good, efficacious job of psychological warfare? The answer is, very simply and plainly, on the basis of the figures they have submitted to the committee, that they have. There are ample funds. In addition, what they have in the contingent fund of \$5,000,000, which presently, I think, is down to about \$4,200,000, is still available for this same purpose with the approval of the President. Why not use these funds, instead of appearing before Congress for additional funds?

As I envision the problem before us, it looks as if they are trying to set up sufficient funds to have a very substantial unobligated balance at the end of

the year. What with \$60,000,000,000 of unobligated money now, it is high time that the Congress give this a most careful scrutiny. This amendment is quite in line. I cannot too strongly emphasize, in view of many of the emotional arguments made on this matter, that the issue is not whether O. W. I. shall continue its program of psychological warfare but whether they have sufficient funds available for that purpose at the present time.

It is rather singular that long ago Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote, "Of all debts, man is least willing to pay taxes. What a satire on government." And why? Because as a general thing people see waste, they see extravagance, they see indefensible expenditure, and then there comes a kind of quiet but determined rebellion in the hearts and the minds of the taxpayers.

The people can speak only through us as their elected representatives in securing the most careful scrutiny of all expenditures that taxes might be kept within bounds. It is, therefore for us to measure the O. W. I. request before us now, not for the purpose of crippling or destroying this agency or its operations in the field of psychological warfare but to provide the funds that are needed, but no more. That leaves the responsibility upon us that there shall be no reproach upon the efficiency of government. So the only issue here is not whether psychological warfare will continue, because it will. It is only a question of whether the O. W. I. has sufficient funds, and the only answer to that is the great, big, resounding, affirmative "Yes." I suggest that on the record presented by the deficiency committee the Taber amendment should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time assigned to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] be transferred to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, just before we vote on this very important amendment, I would like if I may, to get the record straight on the historical development of this item we are now considering. In the first place, let us please remember that the Domestic Branch of the O. W. I. is not in any way involved in this amendment. It was involved in the regular appropriation bill earlier this session, and the House of Representatives, in its wisdom, reduced the Budget estimate from \$8,500,000 to \$2,750,000. There are no funds whatsoever in this bill for the Domestic Branch of the O. W. I., but it might be recalled that the Domestic Branch of the O. W. I. has been streamlined by Congress, and it might be interesting to some gentlemen to know, perhaps, and comforting to some, that it is now under the management and control of a very distinguished journalist, Mr. Palmer Hoyt, former

editor of the Portland Oregonian, and, so far as I know, there has been no criticism, certainly from my friends on the left-hand side of the House, of the operation of the O. W. I. Domestic Branch under Mr. Palmer Hoyt.

Mr. Chairman, we get wrong some times, we all do, in our zeal. I have said before, and I repeat that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is more nearly always right than wrong, but he has the peculiar faculty, when he gets wrong, of getting wrong all the way. He gets wrong good and strong. He is by himself on this appropriation. He is in the position now of standing alone. Oh, yes, some gentlemen are going to support his amendment, but I have not heard a single gentleman get up on the floor today and say that the O. W. I. overseas service is a stench and that it ought to be wiped out.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. TABER. I said that it is a stench, but I did not say that it ought to be wiped out.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I understood the gentleman to say that he had to compromise with his conscience in order to give them a million dollars. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES] asked, if it is that bad, why give them a million dollars, and it was then that my friend said, if I recollect right, that that is too much, and that he had to compromise with his conscience to even give them that. But along comes my friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. He said, of course, we are for this thing, but they don't need any more money, they can get it somewhere else. Last year the Appropriations Committee said to them when they asked for \$10,000,000 for this contingency fund for use in conjunction with actual or projected military operations; for this highly specialized, some of it secret, work, under the Office of War Information, what did we say? Just what the gentleman said in the well of the House today, that we are going to be here, that we are going to be in session, and that we will give them \$5,000,000 now, and that they can come back. So we cut it half in two, and the Congress approved that action, and we gave them earlier this year only \$5,000,000 instead of the \$10,000,000 they said they needed.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. What the gentleman refers to, of course, is that the request was for a contingency.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes; the work that this \$5,000,000 in the bill is for. We only gave them half of what they asked for in the last bill, and now they come back and say they are going to have to get ten million more, and they ask for \$5,000,000 now, and indicate they may need to come back for \$5,000,000 more. Mr. Chairman, it is a strange thing to me, engaged as we are in a global war, approaching, as we are, the zero hour, spending, as we are, billions of dollars in this effort to win the war, that we will stop and haggle about such

a relatively small sum of money as this. Nobody can say that this Committee on Appropriations did not do a little cutting in this bill.

About eighty-some percent of the Budget estimates were eliminated. One gentleman has asked, "Is there any significance in the fact that you did not cut this item any?" No; there is not, because there are a great many items that we did not touch at all. We did not touch the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for necessary scientific research, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Weather Bureau, the Coast Survey, and other activities related to the war. But, this House of Representatives, this day, and many gentlemen whom I am addressing today, have established a very enviable record of giving support to the armed forces in what they said they need to fight this war. We may change that today. We may set a precedent today, but so far we have not said to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and to the accredited military leaders of this country, "You say you need so many airplanes, but we do not think so. You say you need so many tanks, but we do not think so. You say you need this activity, but we think you ought to get along with a certain amount."

Today we may establish the fact that we are going to say to them that, "notwithstanding the fact that you say you need the full force and effect of the O. W. I. on the battle front, we are going to cut it out", because if you vote for this amendment you would cut it out.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Where, if anywhere, did any military man say that we needed \$5,000,000 appropriated at this time?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. They did not say they needed \$5,000,000, but they said they needed the help of the overseas branch, and if you cut out this appropriation, they will not have that help.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Oh, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes, in just a minute. Now, I know about the \$29,000,000. We gave them this year \$24,000,000 for the Overseas Branch and an additional \$5,000,000 in this kind of a contingency item for use in connection with actual or projected military operations when the President released that money to them. They could not use it until he released it for the military reason. They have \$24,000,000 for their general work. The gentleman said in the first 3 months they had obligated \$6,000,000. Now, it has been 4 months and they have obligated \$8,380,000 of the \$24,000,000. The entire \$24,000,000 has been allocated as follows:

Work directed to and against enemy and enemy-occupied countries \$10,800,000;

Work in and to neutral countries \$4,900,000;

Work in and to Allied areas, \$8,300,000.

Every penny of the money that we gave them in this \$24,000,000 has been allocated and much of it is being used in

the foreign broadcasts from New York and San Francisco. If you take \$5,000,000 away from the \$16,000,000 that is now left, you cripple the activity in the foreign field; it would leave only \$11,000,000 for all other O. W. I. overseas operations for the rest of the year.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania read an Associated Press article a few moments ago in which America was criticized for not having enough propaganda; that the British were ahead of us. That may be true. What we have appropriated and made available for this service is infinitesimal as compared with what the enemy countries have used and what Great Britain has used. If we divert these funds we place our propaganda definitely where my friend alleges it is, in north Africa.

Reduce our facilities and service and we leave to our British, Russian, and Chinese allies the task of interpreting America, disseminating news and providing the information to insure the friendly reception of American troops wherever garrisoned. It is doubtful that the British, the Russians, or the Chinese can speak for America as well as Americans can speak for themselves. Our allies should not be solely responsible for providing the information that will interpret America abroad and the actual news of what American forces are contributing to the winning of the war on the land and the sea and in the air all over the world.

Mr. TABER. And the British have less in north Africa and Italy than we, and still they are doing well and we are not.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. We will not help them any by taking away what they already have. The \$5,000,000 asked for in this bill provides 2,024 personnel altogether, 1,716 of which are to be in the military program work overseas.

Now let us see about this. We do not have to go out and speculate as to what this means. We had a gentleman here in the House today, our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota, Dr. Judd, who gave us personal testimony as to what it means. I am sorry there was not a full membership of the House to hear that statement, because the several times this distinguished gentleman has addressed this body he has impressed us because of his knowledge, his sincerity, and his ability. He told you he lived in the Orient. He told you what propaganda means. Every man knows today that propaganda and strategic warfare is as much an integral part of an invading, marching army as shot and shell and airplanes. Yet we haggle today, seeking to cripple this activity when we are told that it is necessary and important.

I want to read something to you for just a minute. My dear friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] got up today and he made a little light of something that somebody said yesterday that this might save lives. Let us see about that.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Oh, I hope the gentleman will not put words into my mouth.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; but I think the gentleman made this statement, that somebody had exaggerated the fact by suggesting that this appropriation might actually save lives.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It was only a case of interpreting exactly the language of the military men.

Mr. FORD. He said we were hysterical.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Oh, I am afraid I addressed that to something besides that testimony.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Now, let us see just a minute. Are we going to take the testimony of the gentleman from New York, "Admiral" TABER, and the gentleman from Virginia, "General" WOODRUM, or are we going to take the testimony of somebody who actually knows? It just so happens that Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure was in Washington when this matter came before the committee. He was sent to the United States by General Eisenhower for a conference on censorship matters. Our committee heard he was in Washington and secured permission of the War Department to have him appear before our committee. He is a Regular Army man—a professional soldier. He was formerly military attaché in London. He is on the staff of General Eisenhower, commander of the Allied forces in the Mediterranean theater, in charge of psychological warfare, censorship, and public relations. In this capacity General McClure has under his immediate direction all of the psychological warfare and propaganda forces of the Allied armies. He directs forces which constitute an integrated unit, consisting of the United States organization of the Office of War Information, military personnel, and forces of the Office of Strategic Services, and of British forces, consisting of the British Political Warfare and the Ministry of Information, military and naval personnel.

The entire forces operate as a single unit under General McClure subject to the general direction of General Eisenhower. This procedure is typical of procedures in other theaters of the war in connection with military operations. I want to read what he says about O. W. I. operations overseas, and whether it is a stench, whether this Congress should today deny the armed forces the instrumentalities they say they need. This is what he says.

I read:

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say about the effectiveness of O. W. I. activities at the front, General McClure?

General McClure. I am convinced that they are particularly effective and have made an important contribution to our military effort.

The CHAIRMAN. What criticism have you to make, or what suggestions have you to make, regarding the operations of O. W. I. at the front at the present time?

General McClure. I have no criticism of them. I am particularly satisfied with their cooperation and the help they are furnishing us.

A little further in the colloquy the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] asked this question:

Mr. SNYDER. Do you think that O. W. I., as it has been operated in north Africa, Sicily, and Italy since its inception, has saved the lives of American boys to any extent? If you did not have O. W. I. would there have been more lives lost, without the steps we have taken thus far?

General McClure. I can only state my opinion, and I would say definitely "Yes." Illustrative of that is the fact that a number of Axis soldiers, Italians and Germans, have come in and surrendered, and used as their passes through the lines the leaflets we have dropped, calling for their surrender. Using that instance only as an answer to your question, I should say the propaganda we have used there has kept a number of soldiers from shooting at us, and thereby saved the lives of our own troops.

The chairman, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], also asked:

The CHAIRMAN. Did I understand you to say that you did not have sufficient service of this character in your area and that you could use additional personnel and additional O. W. I. service?

General McClure. That is correct, sir; and we have made requisition on Mr. Davis for that.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. In just a few moments.

Mr. Chairman, my good friend from New York, doing like we lawyers do sometimes when we get in court and pick up an opinion and start to read it to the judge, thinking it is going to support us, and then it turns out it does not help us any. I sympathize with him. He started to read from an article by William L. Shirer, holding him up as a great authority because he had been over there and had seen at first hand what had been done. He was held up as a man who knew what he was talking about. As my good friend read on we saw his embarrassment, for he found he was reading a very strong endorsement from William Shirer of O. W. I. I now read from a recent article by William Shirer. I wish I had time to read all of it, but I shall have time to read only the first paragraph or two:

At long last a little can now be told of how one branch of our propaganda in north Africa and Sicily was successfully carried out. In this war there are two principal weapons of propaganda, radio and leaflets. We have heard a great deal about the radio war. We know very little about "pamphlet warfare." Yet there is good reason to believe (unfortunately the complete story cannot yet be told, because of military security) that Anglo-American pamphlets spread among the German-Italian troops in Tunisia and Sicily by the millions, contributed not a little to the quick Allied victories in those two campaigns.

Such a statement may well strike many Americans as a silly exaggeration. How can a leaflet, a mere piece of paper, help win battles? The facts made a rather impressive answer. We have, for example, the unsolicited word of a captured Italian general who threw up his hands and said: "I could do nothing to maintain the morale of my men when they were plastered with hundreds of your leaflets every day." What made the leaflets so effective, he admitted, was that his men believed them. We shall see in this article what those pamphlets said.

What else? We find in the hearings evidence that General Eisenhower, Gen-

eral Marshall, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, General Patton, and General McClure have praised the O. W. I. service along this line, and yet here we are today, in considering this bill, taking the attitude that we will deny them sufficient funds to carry out this very important activity.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Is it not logically true that the more the combat of war spreads, the more countries that become involved, the more of this service we shall need?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is what I was trying in a feeble way to get over to the Committee: That we are right at a critical moment in this thing. Other battle fronts are going to be opened up. We have heard much recently of that. We know that when an enemy begins to be softened up, he is particularly susceptible to propaganda. If you pour it in relentlessly it is tremendously effective. If this \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000, or even a larger sum contributes to a shortening of the war by a single day it saves the lives of the men who would otherwise be killed that day. The effectiveness of propaganda and psychological warfare needs not be proven here. It has been demonstrated time and time again in this war. We want to win this war in the shortest possible time to save the lives of our boys and relieve the suffering and misery of the many distressed populations under the Axis yoke. Propaganda and psychological warfare will help do it and this \$5,000,000 is for that purpose, not in the United States but abroad in connection with actual or projected military operations. Let us do the sane and sensible thing here and not be diverted from the main issue.

I do hope this Committee under the guise of economy will not establish perhaps the first record for some of us in voting against something that directly affects the war.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired; all time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 129, noes 132.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. TABER and Mr. CANNON of Missouri.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 139, noes 145.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Migration of workers: To enable the War Manpower Commission to provide, in accordance with regulations described by the Chairman of said Commission, for the temporary migration of workers from foreign countries (pursuant to agreements between the United States and such foreign countries) and from Territories and possessions of the United States, for employment in the continental

United States with industries and services essential to the war effort, including the transportation of such workers from points outside the United States to ports of entry of the United States and return (including transportation from place of employment in the United States to port of entry of the United States in any case of default by an employer to provide such transportation to a worker, in which event the employer shall be liable to the United States for the cost thereof), reasonable subsistence and emergency medical care en route, and guaranties of employment while in the United States to the extent agreed upon with the foreign country from which the worker is imported, \$2,125,000, of which not to exceed \$125,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses necessary for the foregoing, including not to exceed \$12,250 for temporary employment of administrative personnel outside continental United States, not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and binding outside continental United States without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and not to exceed \$26,880 for travel expenses: *Provided*, That no transportation of workers shall be allowed hereunder unless the employer and the worker have entered into a contract for employment approved by said Chairman or his designee, and unless said Chairman certifies that reasonably adequate use is being made of the local labor supply: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall remain available after June 30, 1944, to the extent necessary to provide for the return of the workers to the country from which they migrated under the provisions hereof; *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the recruitment or transportation of workers for employment in agriculture.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Page 6, lines 18 and 19, strike out the word "described" and insert in lieu thereof the word "prescribed."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this is merely a perfecting amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I am going along with the recommendations of the committee because of the tremendous importance of the war manpower problem. I am going along, although I think the committee has been liberal in its recommendations.

I rise for the purpose of making three observations:

First. Right or wrong, the policies of the War Manpower Commission are leading to almost complete job control by the Federal Government. The Congress and the country should realize this fact. Wherever a controlled referral plan has been adopted, anyone out of a job will probably have to obtain a job through the United States Employment Service. Wherever a controlled referral plan has been adopted, anyone having a war job

or a nonwar job and desiring to change that job will probably be able to make the change only if approved by the United States Employment Service. Where no controlled referral plan has been adopted, the power to classify a given area in class 1, which means no further war contracts, is obviously a tremendous lever with which to induce adoption of the plan. It is estimated that the controlled referral plan will be in operation in all critical manpower-shortage areas and in 25 percent of all prospective areas of this character by December 1, 1943.

Second. Despite the fact that there are some 3,300,000 workers on the swollen Federal pay roll at this time, the record indicates that the War Manpower Commission has no figures as to those in non-essential positions who can be transferred to more essential war jobs, and that the Commission itself has made no study of Federal employees in this connection.

Third. My attention was called in August to an advertisement in a Buffalo paper reading, in part, as follows:

Strong, husky men, can you qualify? Earn \$1.15 per hour for unskilled work and a bonus excess. We teach unskilled laborers and in a short time they have qualified for an increase to \$1.50 per hour. Apply to U. S. E. S., 51 Erie Street, immediately.

The War Manpower Commission disclaims responsibility, stating that it acts merely as the mouthpiece for those advertising for workers. To my mind, it is both absurd and unwarranted for one Government agency to lend itself in this manner to the payment of wages at the rate of \$1.50 per hour to unskilled labor, while another branch of the Government, chanting "hold the line," insists on limiting wages to those who have become highly skilled by long years of effort to a very much lower level.

[Mr. MILLER of Connecticut addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. MILLER of Connecticut asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

The Clerk read as follows:

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

The amount that may be used for administrative expenses in the fiscal year 1944 under the head "War Shipping Administration, revolving fund," is hereby increased from \$9,650,000 to \$12,000,000.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that there is no legislation authorizing this appropriation, and further, it changes existing law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] desire to be heard?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the provision is subject to a substitute point of order, and we yield the point.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Employees' compensation fund: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for the payment of compensation provided by the act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 785), as amended, including the objects specified under this head in the Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, \$3,000,000, which, together with the amount heretofore appropriated under this head, shall be available also for reimbursement payments authorized by the act of December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C. 1701), rehabilitation expenses and fees or payments to other agencies of the United States and other public agencies or private persons, agencies, or institutions, for services or facilities rendered by them pursuant to agreement and approved by the Commission.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the paragraph just read be passed over for the present in view of the fact that the amount contained therein is dependent upon a subsequent item appearing on page 23. I merely wish to pass this paragraph over temporarily.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

War Housing: For an additional amount to carry out the purposes of title I of the act of October 14, 1940 (42 U. S. C. ch. 9), as amended, and subject to the applicable provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1115), \$50,000,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WILSON: Page 17, line 8, strike out "\$50,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$25,000,000."

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, having been a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds which authorized this appropriation some time ago, and having traveled with this committee in practically every State of the Union and seeing first hand the way the money is being used which we have appropriated, and from a study of the need for new appropriations, I have seen fit to offer this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations is to be congratulated on their successful efforts to eliminate non-essential spending of the taxpayers' money. However, it is only reasonable to assume that they have not been able to hear both sides of all the issues involved for which appropriations are requested. The item of Federal public housing now under discussion should be completely eliminated and by so doing the committee would have further reduced the amount of this bill from \$225,000,000 to \$150,000,000 and thereby have real cause for rejoicing over the success of their efforts.

My amendment merely calls for reducing the \$50,000,000 requested in the bill to \$25,000,000. I do not consider the economy of the Government any differ-

ent from my own personal economy and therefore I guard the funds of my taxpayers as I would guard my own personal funds. When we who believe in the American philosophy of economy need funds for personal use and are hard pressed, we usually conserve. We do not overstaff our businesses or overbuild our farms or overpay for land and property or for personnel to operate our various businesses. Therefore, I cannot subscribe to the argument presented in defense of this appropriation measure in view of the facts I am going to present to this committee.

Originally, our criterion for allocating houses was one house per five applications, assuming that at least 400 of 500 applicants would already be housed and upon shifting would leave their homes available for others, thereby leaving the 100 houses available for the shifting around of personnel plus any new and unhoused applicants. But those in the National Housing Agency desirous of holding their high-salaried jobs have had to find a greater need for housing or give up their jobs which has resulted in the building of five houses for each application in many cases, or a complete reversal of the original criterion. Also in the beginning the F. P. H. A. was organized only to supplement private building. In other words, take care of any needed housing where private capital was unable to take care of it. We now have a complete reversal of that rule for it is a well-known fact that private capital today is only being permitted to supplement the Federal public housing. This is very unfair for the taxpaying public businessmen to have to compete with their own money. As evidence, that the National Housing Agency has overbuilt, I only need to refer to a few projects in and near Washington and in my home State of Indiana.

First. Let me refer to the Kingsford Heights project in Indiana. Last July, when we gave this Administration \$2,000,000 for housing, I cited the Kingsford Heights project, where 286 houses were available for occupancy and only 242 occupied, and where the F. P. H. A. was continuing to build a total of 2,970. I charged that this was a waste of funds, critical materials, and manpower, and that the project should be discontinued for the sake of saving the taxpayers millions of dollars. The project was completed. A ghost city was built and yet, today, only 319 of those 2,970 houses are occupied, and the F. P. H. A. has seen fit to move them away at an expense of approximately \$1,500 per unit, plus the installation of utilities at some \$600 to \$1,000 per unit, making the relocation of the house cost approximately \$2,500, when the original cost was only around \$2,800, and would be much less today.

In fact, Mr. Chairman, I am sure we could build these houses in the new location from the ground up for less money than it is going to take to move them and also have better houses. But that is not all, Mr. Chairman; when I was in Indiana this summer I found that they had a staff of 53 people looking after this housing project on a pay roll amounting

to \$97,480. The manager of that housing project, where 319 houses were occupied, receives a salary of \$5,600 a year, with 10 managing assistants drawing up to \$3,200 each per year.

There is the Versailles project, which illustrates the waste of money in the purchase of land for these projects. The land on which the Versailles project is located consists of 19.3 acres in the country hills of southern Indiana—suburban to a town of less than 5,000. The assessed valuation was \$970, or \$50.50 per acre. The Government housing authorities paid not \$370 but \$17,500 for it, or \$907 per acre.

Gentlemen, may I ask you, Would you, if you were hard-pressed for funds, pay that price for that land, or can we assume that anyone spending like that is hard-pressed for funds? I am sure you would not, and I am sure you will not, support an appropriation for an agency that has money to spend in that way; also, gentlemen, in regard to the administration of that project, consisting of 100 nice brick homes, I wish to inform you that it is costing us 165 percent of the operating income to operate that project alone.

Let me refer briefly to the Crane Naval Ammunition Depot project, Crane, Ind. Six hundred homes were under construction for a year or more and have been completed for many months, a project which I also fought bitterly and informed Members of this body to stop appropriating money for such purposes because those houses would never be used. Today, gentlemen, after they have lowered the rent, moved electric refrigerators in, and done everything possible to entice people to move in, they have an occupancy of 150.

The Charlestown, Ind., project—750 houses—has been finished many months and only 204 of the houses are occupied. A storm came along one day last summer and flattened—and I mean flattened—some hundred of those houses and materially damaged 150 more.

The Seymour, Ind., project located adjacent to the Freeman Army Air Field, has 350 units with only 90 occupied by civilian personnel.

The Washington Post, on November 5, carried an item by the Associated Press stating that 950 dormitories for war workers were constructed in Radford-Pulaski. None is occupied.

The Baltimore paper, on October 26, special, stated that 260 bed dorms built for war workers never have been occupied. Only 90 of 500 new trailers have been occupied, only 62 of 299 houses have been occupied with 450 expected to be ready for occupancy soon; 297 homes in another project are vacant.

I ask you, gentleman, Can you support an appropriation to be used in this matter? But, gentlemen, I have not arrived at the most dangerous part of the whole program. I want to read to you from a recent publication of the National Real Estate News:

As we told you last week it would, the F. P. H. A. has authorized regional offices to accept applications for post-war public-housing projects. Pressure for that action

seems to have come principally from the local housing authorities.

Let me read a paragraph from the National Association of Home Builders of the United States, October 22:

As a preliminary step toward formulating its post-war housing program, the F. P. H. A. has announced that it will start receiving applications for federally aided projects and has sent instructions to this effect to its regional offices.

Gentlemen, if we are going to forestall this national socialistic trend, we had better get busy now. If we are going to permit this Government to own and operate the roofs over our people's heads, we had better call our boys home and give up the fight for there will be nothing left for us to fight for. I ask unanimous support of my amendment to forestall this national socialistic development while it is in the embryo stage.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON. Here is an article from a Baltimore paper of October 26. A large number of 2,100 publicly owned trailers are vacant and only 90 of 500 new trailers have been occupied. A large number of 2,100 already existing trailers are not occupied, yet they have seen fit to move in 500 new trailers, of which only 90 are occupied. Only 62 of 299 new houses in another project are occupied, with 450 additional houses of a 1,000-unit project expected to be ready for occupancy within a week.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In what cities are these projects located?

Mr. WILSON. In Baltimore, Md., and down at Radford-Pulaski, Va. Over in my State about 50 percent of all the projects I know of have many houses standing idle. This includes Crane, Ind., Freeman Airfield, Seymour, Ind., and Charlestown, Ind.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Have the houses to which the gentleman has referred been built under the Lanham Act, and have the trailers been acquired under the Lanham Act?

Mr. WILSON. That is correct.

Mr. LANHAM. May I say that no trailers whatever have been acquired under the Lanham Act.

Mr. WILSON. The Federal Public Housing Authority built the houses. The trailers are part of the National Housing Agency program.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Just the houses, then?

Mr. WILSON. The houses were built from Lanham Act funds.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. WILSON was granted leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I call attention to the situation that exists with reference to war housing insofar as war housing appertains to legislation which emanated from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. We held 5 weeks of hearings before that committee with reference to what amount of authorization might be necessary to construct essential temporary war housing, to be removed when the war is over. After 5 weeks of hearings, we reported legislation authorizing \$300,000,000 for that purpose, although \$400,000,000 had been requested in the message which came from the President.

That was our deliberate judgment after 5 weeks of public hearings. On the floor of the House of Representatives, and I think I may safely say in the committee itself, the gentleman from Indiana contended that \$200,000,000 would be sufficient. Only \$100,000,000 has thus far been appropriated, and consequently with the \$50,000,000 appropriated in this measure, we would still be \$50,000,000 short of what the gentleman from Indiana thought, after all these hearings, was the proper amount to be authorized and appropriated for this purpose.

This appropriation is distinctly and peculiarly for war housing. It is for temporary construction. It is for in-migrant workers at these various plants, and no in-migrant worker today can be taken to one of those plants unless there is a house awaiting him. This goes to our matter of production. These houses are built upon the recommendation of the Army and the Navy to meet their needs. Not one penny of this money is to be used or can be used under this legislation for any post-war housing. It is for the actual construction of temporary units which, under the terms of the legislation itself, are to be removed when this war is over.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. No. Reference has been made to post-war housing. This has nothing whatever to do with that.

Mr. WILSON. It goes to pay the salaries of these men who are out in the field.

Mr. LANHAM. I decline to yield. The gentleman has a habit of being in an objecting mood, and monopolizing the meetings of the committee, and I should like to have such time as I have available for me here.

The gentleman makes reference, for instance, to Radford, Va. It is easy to cite a case of that sort. What is the situation at Radford? It is construction out in the country at a powder plant, very temporary construction, and when a sufficient quantity of powder has been manufactured to meet present needs, of course those houses are no longer occupied until it shall be necessary for us to produce more powder there. With reference to vacancies, 94 percent of the family units built under this legislation are occupied. With reference to single workers the percentage naturally is not that high, because many of these have been called into the service and, consequently, there are fluctuations in oc-

cupancy. A number of these plants were for ordnance, and the housing was constructed upon the recommendation of the Army and the Navy Departments, and then when the ordnance had reached a certain level that the naval and the military authorities thought was sufficient for the present, they discontinued or reduced production at that particular plant, and naturally that has led to some temporary vacancies until it shall be necessary to produce again that kind of ordnance.

The administrative authorities of the National Housing Agency, insofar as this act is concerned, have been very helpful and very cooperative. They themselves suggested, in order to iron out any kinks and to discuss any complaints which might be made, that we have a monthly meeting of our committee with the administrative officers; and we have carried that out.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] has expired.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, there are gentlemen present who can testify that we have succeeded in getting many of their problems and many of their difficulties settled through those conferences we have had with the administrative officers at these meetings and at other meetings which have been especially called to look after their problems.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Do I understand that all of this housing will be removed after the war?

Mr. LANHAM. Every bit of it for which this bill provides.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I want to say to the gentleman that as far as the Hartford area is concerned, we would have been in a bad way if we had not been able to get this housing.

Mr. LANHAM. I appreciate what the gentleman has said, and the testimony that was brought before the Committee on Appropriations shows, in my judgment, as a matter of fact, proper basis for the appropriation of the entire authorization. That committee has cut it to the minimum. I hope that when the matter goes to the other body they will have a little more time to examine this particular phase of this measure, because I can realize, as you do, that a great deal of the consideration of the House committee has been with reference to the O. W. I. and some other phases of the pending measure.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. Is the gentleman prepared to clarify the charges about these housing conditions in Indiana, charged by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON]?

Mr. LANHAM. I certainly am. Some of them arose before the present admin-

istrative authorities took office. I have a great deal of data, of course, that I could place in the RECORD, and a great many statements that I could make to clarify this if time permitted.

This appropriation is for plants in many, many sections of the country to carry on the war effort, and the houses are to be removed to get out of the way of private industry when the war is over.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] has again expired.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELL. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I wonder if the majority on the committee would not attempt to get an agreement to close debate on this. We ought to be closing it up pretty soon. What does the gentleman say about 10 minutes?

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. WRIGHT. Reserving the right to object, I would like about 3 minutes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I modify the request and I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes following the present speaker.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, I am very much in sympathy with the efforts of our distinguished Appropriations Committee to cut to the bone every civilian expenditure of our Government, and I think my record in support of that sort of a program speaks for itself. I think that with high taxes it is the duty of this Congress to cut out every useless expenditure that we can. But we are in the midst of a war, and I think we would make a great mistake to eliminate an expenditure which is vitally necessary to the prosecution of this war. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which I am a member, heard testimony for many days on this issue, and we did all the cutting that we thought we could safely do without jeopardizing our war effort.

I think if the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON] should unfortunately be agreed to, we might pay for it in the lives of those splendid young men who are fighting the battles over there in Europe. This is a war of production. This is a war of mechanization. Just take the instance the gentleman complained of in his own district. I received a copy of the newspaper describing that terrible condition with all those houses vacant. Immediately I was concerned, as any of you would have been, and I made inquiry. I found that by reason of the fortunes of war, the production of that great plant was suddenly curtailed. They could not have gone ahead with the production if the houses had not been there. That same thing might happen again. I would

rather lose a hundred houses in some locality than to lose this war. We had better spend an extra \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 to provide roofs over men's heads rather than to lose this war. Let us not be penny wise and pound foolish. There is a place to cut and a place to spend. I am in favor of so many cuts that have been made in this bill that I want to give all honor to the members of this committee for cutting out unnecessary expenses. But, for God's sake, let us not cut where it is going to lose this war for us. Let us not go back home and have our constituents say, "How foolish you were in cutting out roofs over the men who were to furnish munitions of war where they are needed."

This is a war of constant changes. We are in the midst of a maelstrom, a hurricane, a whirlpool. We must be prepared to take whatever course it is necessary to take. In the days of old when men stood in front of each other with rapiers, fencing and fighting, they must be prepared for whatever thrust the enemy might take. With keen eye and quick step they had to look in all directions and be prepared for whatever happened.

That is our situation in this terrible conflict. If we shut our eyes and lie down and say: "Well, we are not going to provide the housing," we would not be in position when a plant started here or a plant expanded there to put roofs over the heads of the workers so they could move into the neighborhood and do the necessary work and we shall find ourselves open to the keen thrust of the rapier against which we cannot defend ourselves.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WRIGHT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, in view of the remarks of the gentleman from Indiana, I believe the RECORD should show some of the accomplishments of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds upon which I had the pleasure of serving for 2 years under its splendid chairman the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

One thing I noticed about this committee that I thought was very commendable was the spirit of cooperation that prevailed between Democrats and Republicans, and I think therefore credit for its accomplishments must also be given to such men as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HOLMES], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCGREGOR], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BISHOP], and others.

This committee is in closer communication with and supervision of the administrative agencies than almost any other committee in the House; it meets monthly with them. Some mistakes have been made in the housing program, particularly in the first year, but, like the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER], who commended the housing program in Connecticut, I know that in Pittsburgh the tremendous steel production would not have been possible without public housing. There was a desire on the part

of some at first to make this war housing a continuation of the low-cost housing program. The committee under the leadership of the gentleman from Texas wisely decided that this was war housing and should be kept distinct from low-cost housing and its essential purpose thus preserved.

This committee has in addition tried to cooperate with local municipalities in order that public housing might pay a just share of the tax burden of the community, and has changed the provisions of the act so that now public housing must pay taxes to the same extent as privately owned real estate. This committee has written into law a provision that public housing, wherever possible, must receive from its tenants an economic rent, so that it should not be in competition with other real estate in the community. I have not studied the need for this particular appropriation but I am convinced that if the gentleman from Texas and his fine associates on this committee have examined it and approved it then it is for the best interest of the Nation that it should be allowed. I feel confident that it will be allowed, that that is the sentiment of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to obtain some additional information. I should like to ask the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] if he can give me any direct information along this line: Out in Michigan through the machinery of the office of the Governor there has been created a post-war planning committee. This committee has two divisions; one having to do with post-war housing and another with the liquidation of post-war inventories. This week I am informed by the chairman of the post-war housing phase that the program in my home city in addition to a 250-unit dwelling project now being completed under the Lanham Act an additional one is being planned, and that over and above those two propositions a group of Austrian, German, and Russian refugees have had their representative in my home city of Saginaw soliciting loans from one of the building and loan associations to build a considerable number of houses for war and post-war occupancy. I understand from the chairman of this committee that these people have brought in an enormous amount of foreign exchange which has been converted into dollars, and that they are now proceeding throughout the United States, going to those cities where building priorities have not yet been allocated but which are on the barrel head subject to being allocated and picking up that opportunity and proceeding to finance housing against private ownership and public housing operations. I wonder if the gentleman from Texas can give me any information on that?

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. LANHAM. I may say to the gentleman from Michigan that nothing of the kind could be done under this act. This is all temporary housing for the duration. The law itself provides for its removal after the war is over and there is no post-war plan connected with this measure.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am sorry I did not make my question clear. I was not claiming that such operations by the Russian, Austrian, and German refugees could be carried on under the Lanham Act.

I am asking the gentleman as the head of this great operation, for which we have appropriated hundreds of millions of dollars, if he knows anything about this matter of which I speak, and this comes right straight from headquarters.

Mr. LANHAM. I certainly do not know anything about that operation, but I can assure the gentleman it is not being done under this act or with funds under this act unless the provisions of the act are being violated and no one has brought that to the attention of the committee.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am not claiming it is being done under the Lanham Act. I am trying to find out if you, as the head of this great committee, know anything about these operations I am referring to because they are of interest to my community and I know they are of interest to every city in the State of Michigan.

Mr. LANHAM. I do not know anything about that because they have not come within the provisions of this act.

Mr. WILSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. WILSON. When this bill was brought into existence first it was meant to supplement the private builders.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Exactly.

Mr. WILSON. But it has turned into a project whereby the private builders supplement the Federal public builders, and they are competitors, nothing else. When the public housers get through the private builders are permitted to come in.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In addition to what you just said, refugees from Austria, Germany, and Russia are now coming in there, obtaining special privileges, and they will finance these projects in a manner that they will get their money out of them as soon as the building is completed and the local community will have to take the rap.

Mr. LANHAM. They are not occupying any of these houses.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I understand that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WILSON. Will the gentleman yield for me to read about five lines?

Mr. NORRELL. Not in my time. I am sorry.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that 5 minutes is reserved for the committee?

The CHAIRMAN. No such reservation was made.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I was temporarily absent. I trust that the committee will have 3 minutes anyway.

Mr. NORRELL. This is not coming out of my time, I hope.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, they have the majority of speakers on that side and, unless you give me 5 minutes to answer these false charges which have been made against my speech, I shall object.

The CHAIRMAN. The request was that debate be limited to 15 minutes. Three gentlemen were standing—the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WRIGHT], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD], and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL].

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] for the last 5 minutes.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I expect to vote to sustain the recommendations of the committee, but I do want the record kept straight.

Mr. Chairman, the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget to be incorporated in the appropriation bill presently being considered is \$1,196,428,749.32. After several weeks of hearings, your committee has presented this bill for the total sum of \$215,368,444.32, a reduction of \$981,060,305, a reduction of approximately 82 percent.

There are further cuts which, in my judgment, can be made without impairing any of the activities provided for in this bill, and at this time I desire to discuss briefly the pending amendment reducing the sum of \$50,000,000 as provided by the bill supplementing the annual appropriation for the National Housing Agency.

On May 13, 1943, the President sent a message to Congress recommending \$400,000,000 additional authorization for the National Housing Agency, to provide additional housing units for war workers. Soon afterward, Congress passed a bill authorizing \$300,000,000 for such purposes. On July 12, 1943, about 4 months ago, we passed an appropriation bill for \$100,000,000 for the National Housing Agency, and they are now back before us trying to secure the full balance of the authorization. They have heretofore secured a total appropriation of \$1,300,000,000 for construction of publicly financed housing for war workers. If and when this additional \$200,000,000 is made available the total appropriation for publicly financed housing for war workers will amount to one and one-half billion dollars. This is a colossal sum of money, so large it is difficult to comprehend or analyze. It means that the United States is spending more money for housing than many of our heroic allies are spending in their total war effort—and I think they are exerting possibly their maximum financial ability to win the war. It is nearly as much as Australia has spent so far this year, according to available information, in her total war effort. It is about one-half of the total sum so far expended by Canada this year; about one-third of the total amount expended by France in the fateful year of 1940. It is approximately

32 times the amount expended by Greece in 1941; about 10 times the money expended by Poland in her great effort in 1939, and about one-eighth of the money expended by Russia in her war effort for the year 1941.

I am saying nothing detrimental of these nations, having already said that they are exerting their maximum financial effort. I am trying to say that, in my judgment, this Nation is spending too much for such housing facilities.

Since we started our public-housing program for war workers, there have been constructed by the Government of the United States, with public funds, 122,137 single-person units, and 45,787 are presently programed and are to be completed; 323,722 family units have been constructed, and 233,457 are presently programed and to be constructed; and there are 27,407 stopgap accommodations now available, and 12,509 are programed and are to be completed. This makes a total of 765,019 housing units for war workers constructed with public money.

In addition to this construction, I am advised that 2,768,702 housing units have been constructed with private funds, making a grand total of 3,533,721 housing units for the exclusive use of our war workers.

You will find, upon inquiry, vacant publicly financed houses in practically every defense area in the United States where there is a public-housing project. At one place there are 2,974 family units and 90 percent of the Houses are vacant; at another place there are 3,574 family houses constructed and 1,090 are vacant; 1,606 family units are presently under construction at this project, notwithstanding these enormous vacancies; also, at this place, they have 1,000 dormitory units, all vacant; at another place they have 700 family units and 600 dormitory units constructed, 682 of the family units are vacant out of the 700, and I am advised that all of the dormitory units are vacant. Still at another place there are 2,350 family units and 1,638 dormitory units, and 408 of the family units are vacant and 1,520 are not completed. The others are occupied. Of the dormitories, 1,373 of the units are vacant.

I wish to make it plain that I believe the units are needed at all of these places and that they have not overconstructed so far as the number of units are concerned. The estimates made by the War Department, Manpower Commission, and other bureaus are probably about correct, but the mistake which has been made has been in spending so much money in the construction of housing facilities. The Washington social planners and advocates of racial equality are desirous, apparently, of spending about as much money as is possible in the construction of these houses. They have cost from about \$3,000 to \$4,500 each. In the South, they have insisted on constructing houses for our Negro workers costing as much as the houses for our white workers. The Negroes are unwilling to pay the necessary rent for such quality houses and consequently most of them are vacant. Too much

money has been placed in those units. The local people knew this mistake was being made but these social reformers had to have their way and since they had the money they exercised their authority. The houses are vacant today not because they have overconstructed but because, in view of the investment in each unit, the rents have been more than the workers are willing to pay. I am told that there are war workers in Arkansas who travel in excess of 50 miles per day in going to and from their work because they are unwilling to pay the rent required by the Housing Agency. If these rents were reduced these workers would live at the projects. In many instances the rents are increased because they have improperly and unwisely installed the wrong kind of utilities. For instance, at Portland, Oreg., I am told they have one of the largest housing projects in the Nation, constructed under the shadows of Grand Coulee, Bonneville, and Boulder Dams, presently producing more power than any other area in the world and they found that in view of the shortage of power the houses had to be constructed to be heated by coal, and coal is also used for cooking. I think this is a reflection on that area to say that in the greatest power-producing area in the world, Grand Coulee itself being the largest power dam ever to be constructed, there is insufficient power to be used for fuel in these houses.

The time has come when Congress must refuse to appropriate the funds, if economy is maintained. If the money is appropriated, we know it will be spent. Let us practice rigid economy in every possible way without impairing the war effort and the legitimate activities of our Government in nonwar activities, so that additional tax legislation shall not have to be passed by the Congress. The people want this, they are demanding it, and in my judgment there are several very conspicuous signs we may observe in the recent current events which indicate this is the way they are thinking. I expect to stand by the committee, but I think this is my last vote for funds for this agency, unless a real need is shown.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, the Congress has authorized \$1,500,000,000 for public housing during the war emergency.

Out of this amount the sum of \$1,300,000,000 has been appropriated.

Prior to the recess, \$100,000,000 was appropriated for public housing, and the National Housing Authority has asked the Congress to approve the \$200,000,000 balance of the authorization heretofore enacted.

The Committee on Appropriations has studied this matter thoroughly and has recommended that out of the \$200,000,000 requested that \$50,000,000 be made available by the Congress.

I am of the firm opinion that the National Housing Agency has overbuilt in

every section of the country. While I realize that it is difficult to determine the number of workers that will be needed in any particular area during extended periods, the programing on the part of the N. H. A. has squandered millions of the taxpayers' dollars.

In the Kingsford Heights, Ind., project there were constructed in public housing units, 2,970 family dwelling units, of which only 218 were occupied for many months. Even today this project shows a vacancy of 90 percent.

In Point Pleasant, W. Va., there is a vacancy of 682 housing units and only 18 in the project occupied.

In Ravenna, Ohio, there are 422 occupied public-housing units, and 403 vacant, while dormitory facilities, none are occupied and 1,373 are vacant.

In Chateau Pryor, Okla., there are 300 occupied units against 200 vacant ones.

At Radford, Va., there are 361 occupied units and 82 vacant, and none of the 939 dormitory facilities are occupied.

In the Philadelphia area the evidence given to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds showed a vacancy of 60 percent.

This condition exists also in the State of Arkansas, where at Jones Mills 383 family units were constructed and for many weeks only 60 were occupied.

I am told that at Bauxite, Ark., out of 2,762 family units which were constructed, 1,962 were vacant and only 800 occupied.

In the Washington area, I hold in my hand a photograph which shows a portion of the George Pickett Homes, Arlington, Va., which was taken November 1, 1943. While I do not have the exact number of housing units in the project, there exists a vacancy of from 85 to 90 percent, although the project has been completed for 2 months.

The record shows in the testimony before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds that in instance after instance private enterprise was ready and willing and able to build in many sections of the country, but was prevented because of the appropriations by this Congress of a stupendous sum of money to the National Housing Agency.

In the testimony of Robert Gerholz, chairman of the emergency committee of the National Association of Home Builders, it was revealed that in Pittsburg, Calif., 526 public war housing units were constructed since March 1, 1942, which could have been built by private interests;

At Millbrae, Calif., 800 public war-housing units were built since March 1, 1942, which private builders could have built;

At Hunters Point, Calif., 4,000 public housing units have been built since March 1, 1942, which private industry could have built;

In Richmond, Calif., 19,000 public war-housing units have been authorized since March 1942, and it is estimated that private builders could have built from 7,500 to 10,000 of them.

These projects are only in one State. Mr. Gerholz further stated that in Miami, Fla., 200 public war-housing units could have been built by private builders,

and in Wichita, Kans., 5,000 public war-housing units had been built which left no materials and labor for private builders whatever.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most serious threats to our efforts as a free people is for the Government, through its agencies, to compete with the taxpayers who are attempting to make a livelihood from their chosen fields of endeavor. I refer specifically to the fact that no private builder can obtain priorities to construct housing units during wartime without the approval of the National Housing Agency, which is in full and complete control of all the war public-housing program. It is time for this Congress to clamp down the lid on expenditures of public funds for the purpose of competing with private enterprise.

I am proud to have voted against the authorization of \$300,000,000 for public housing, which was recently passed by the Congress. I felt then, and I do now, that entirely too much money had been spent by the Government for housing of war workers, a goodly portion of which could have been provided by private capital.

The Appropriations Committee has done a commendable job in reducing the request by \$150,000,000. I hope that the conferees on the part of the House will insist that this figure of \$50,000,000, which is entirely adequate, and in my judgment excessive, not be increased by the Senate.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point two letters on the subject with an accompanying statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair reminds the gentleman that such permission will have to be received in the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, it is difficult to realize the extent of the huge shifts in population occasioned by the establishment of the war industries. Overnight vast plants were erected, often in remote locations, and accommodations for housing the workmen who were to operate the plants were hardly an afterthought. But, Mr. Chairman, obviously labor could not be brought in to produce munitions without providing shelter for them and their families. Private capital and private industry could not be depended on to provide this emergency housing. Unless the Government itself made provision for them, adequate labor could not be secured. Housing was as necessary as machinery and raw material.

It follows that appropriations for this purpose are as essential to the war program as the appropriations for the factories. The danger here is not that we have provided too much, but that we have provided too little. In the estimation of those most competent to judge, the entire \$200,000 requested by the budget estimate is insufficient. In confirmation of this view I submit a letter from Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board as follows:

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,

Washington, D. C., November 2, 1943.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CANNON: I should like to take this occasion to reiterate the interest of the War Production Board, previously ex-

pressed by me to Congressman LANHAM on May 17, 1943, in the program of the National Housing Agency.

I understand that there is now before your committee a request to appropriate \$200,000,000 which constitutes the balance of the authorization of \$300,000,000 for emergency housing made in the spring. I hope that the Congress will act favorably on it.

Every effort is being made for more efficient production methods and better utilization of manpower to attain our maximum production goals. It would be a real impediment to war production if plants were unable to recruit their full complement of workers for lack of adequate shelter.

The balance of their authorized appropriation is required by the National Housing Agency to supply emergency needs in critical war-production areas.

Yours sincerely,

DONALD M. NELSON.

I also have a letter from Henry J. Kaiser, the most efficient production manager in the world today. Mr. Kaiser's letter reads:

OAKLAND, CALIF., November 4, 1943.

DEAR SIR: I hope that Congress acts favorably on your pending request for \$200,000,000 for war housing.

As you know, war housing is a matter of deep concern to us because of our production facilities in many States. Failure to get scheduled war housing definitely would prevent us from reaching production peaks. I am sure that others on the war-production front are faced with the same situation.

We must continue to seek the maximum utilization of manpower; we may find places where prospective needs for housing can be reduced. However, it has been my experience that the National Housing Agency has kept closely in touch with changing conditions and programed conservatively, utilizing existing housing and private financing wherever possible.

Regardless of the reduction in housing needs which may be possible here and there, I am confident there will be a net additional need which will require the funds you are asking.

At this critical period we should not find ourselves short of any of the facilities which may be necessary to speed victory.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY J. KAISER.

Mr. Chairman, there are no two men in America today in better position to pass on this question than Donald Nelson and Henry Kaiser. They not only know whereof they speak but neither has any personal interest to serve in the matter. Both are emphatic in recommending an appropriation of \$200,000. Both would consider \$50,000 as wholly inadequate much less the mere \$25,000 proposed by the amendment. The amendment should be voted down. If any change is made it should be an increase.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WILSON), there were—ayes 12, noes 84.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations Board (national defense), to perform the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act (Public Law 89, 78th Cong.), including the objects specified under this head in the Na-

tional Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1944, \$75,000.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time simply to call the attention of the House to the testimony of the National Labor Relations Board commencing at page 1029 of the committee hearings, referring to the administration of section 8 of the War Labor Disputes Act commonly referred to as the cooling-off period.

The record indicates that at the time of the hearings 318 strike notices had been received. Of these 197 had been withdrawn and 49 had been voted upon. In the 49 votes taken all but one or two resulted in a majority vote in favor of a strike. Actual strikes resulted, however, only in a half dozen cases.

The Congress will be interested in the following colloquy between the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and Mr. Reilly, a member of the National Labor Relations Board. I quote:

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had sufficient experience by this time to indicate the efficacy of this 30-day delay? Has it, in your opinion, merely delayed the strike 30 days, or has it resulted in expediting settlement of disputes without a strike?

Mr. REILLY. I should say the second. The fact that so few of these cases have resulted in actual strikes, I think may fairly be taken as an indication that the 30-day waiting period does offer opportunities for settlement which may have existed before to be sure, but I think by putting the agencies of adjustment on notice, it tends to expedite the holding of conferences and the work of the Conciliation Service.

The CHAIRMAN. In your opinion, then, this cooling-off period really cools off?

Mr. REILLY. I do not see very much evidence to the contrary, sir.

The Clerk read as follows:

Compiling census reports: For an additional amount for compiling census reports, and so forth, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, and including sample surveys throughout the United States for the purpose of estimating the size and characteristics of the Nation's labor force, \$470,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri: On page 18, after line 22, insert a new paragraph:

"Customs statistics: For an additional amount for customs statistics, fiscal year 1944, including the same objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, \$10,680."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this is made necessary by an oversight in connection with a decision by the Comptroller General and action taken by the Civil Service Commission on reclassification of salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Enforcement of safety regulations: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for enforcement of safety regulations, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, \$64,000.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico: On page 20, after line 17, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"Development of landing areas: For the completion of landing area construction at public airports, including all necessary engineering and administrative expenses in the field in connection therewith, fiscal year 1944, \$8,756,918: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended at any public airport unless prior to the date of the enactment of this act construction has been undertaken at such airport with financial assistance from the Federal Government."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that it is expected that a number of amendments of this character will be offered, I wonder if we can reach an agreement at this time that the gentleman from New Mexico, representing the various Members who have amendments of this character in prospect, shall at this time present the case for them in 5 minutes, the other Members to be authorized to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD. If that is agreeable, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

Mr. STEFAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, is the agreement that we be allowed to extend our remarks at this point in the RECORD?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. That all those who appeared before the committee and those interested in this matter be allowed to extend their remarks at this point.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is right.

Mr. STEFAN. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, the understanding being that all Members desiring to speak on the subject may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD, and that the last 5 minutes are reserved for the committee?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, this is a matter which has been before this House before. It passed the Senate of the United States last June and came back to the House in the closing hours of the session and was not favorably considered. Since that time the Members of the various congressional delegations have gone back to their areas and ascertained carefully the exact circumstances with reference to each one of these airports.

I wish to remind you that all of these airports were started as parts of a Fed-

eral W. P. A. program for the construction of ports, and with the liquidation of the W. P. A. these communities found the ports not completed and were therefore in need of this money to do the job. Bear in mind that no airport could be started at that time unless its military necessity was certified to by the Federal Government. Bear in mind that there was an engineer from the War Department who had been formerly chief engineer of W. P. A. whose sole job it was to clear these projects and to certify to them.

Let me call your attention to just one of these airports, that at Pueblo, Colo., which is represented by my good friend the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH]. At that airport \$745,000 was spent by the W. P. A.; \$125,000 was spent by the sponsor. When W. P. A. folded up, only \$70,000 was needed to complete that and make it a fine airport.

The same situation exists at every one of these other airports, for instance, at the airport at Raton, N. Mex., in my home State, where a great deal of work was done and a little bit of work remains. I can testify to you that as a field agent of W. P. A. I went into the Raton community and went into the Pueblo community and as part of a Nation-wide program urged these people to put up their money, and told them the Government would go on and see the project through.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. Is it not true that the expenditure of approximately \$6,000,000 is necessary in order to conserve an investment already made in excess of \$10,000,000?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. The gentleman is entirely correct. The amount that has been spent by W. P. A. is \$7,165,092. The amount the communities have spent is \$3,051,025. It seems to me too bad to throw away \$10,000,000, on airports of all things, without properly taking care of that investment.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from Texas, who has been a vigorous sponsor through this endeavor, as has the gentlemen from Nebraska, Mr. CURTIS and Mr. STEFAN.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Is it not a fact that the authorities of the Civil Aeronautics Administration feel that the money would be exceedingly well spent at this time?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Yes, they think that.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I wish to add I am very much for the amendment of the gentleman from New Mexico. One of the 24 airports is in my district at Henderson, Rusk County, Texas. The people there have spent \$97,400. The Federal Government has spent \$64,000. This is not a case dissimilar to any of the others, but certainly it seems to me, with this Nation going all-out on a civil aviation program, it is the part of

wisdom to send \$6,000,000 after \$10,000,000. That is not sending good money after bad money; it is sending a relatively small amount of good money after a bigger amount of good money, all of which is for a mighty excellent purpose. With reference to the war effort, I do not see how any person here could have listened to what was told the Members of Congress by our military leaders recently with reference to aviation and say this is an item not needed. Twenty-four additional airports doubtless will serve a wonderfully good purpose in the future; if not for winning the war certainly so far as civil aviation is concerned.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Did not the expenditure of this W. P. A. fund for airports in the early days of our commercial aviation lay the foundation for the building of the greatest commercial air system the world has ever known?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I thank the gentleman for that very fine contribution, because it is exactly true.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Is it not also true that the gentleman's informal committee has very carefully gone over each and every one of these airport projects and is completely satisfied that no excessive funds are being asked for?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Yes. I will answer the gentleman by saying that after careful scrutiny we are convinced that no excessive funds are being asked for from any source.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Certainly.

Mr. DONDERO. What is the position of the War Department in regard to these airports at the present time?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. The matter was not submitted to them, but the War Department certified to their military necessity before they were started.

Mr. DONDERO. That was under the W. P. A.?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Yes.

Mr. HINSHAW. I have none of these airports in my district, but I think it is vitally necessary to build them all for post-war purposes.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Yes. Mr. STEFAN. The Civil Aeronautics Authority declared that these airports should be completed because they are wanted for national defense, and they recognize that in building them it is a matter of trying to save an investment of \$10,000,000.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. That is correct, and we have gone very carefully over these projects to make sure that each one is necessary. It should be

remembered that the individual communities in every case put up the sponsor's contribution at the instigation of the Government that was then and is now trying to develop a program of airports throughout the country. The program for W. P. A. airports under C. A. A. supervision has been tremendously useful. Hundreds of airports have been finished and are being used today for flying schools. In my home city of Albuquerque there is a bombing school on a W. P. A. airfield, and there is another school where men are being trained for the trans-Atlantic ferrying of ships. Twenty-four of these W. P. A. airports remain, and we are asking for this money which the Civil Aeronautics Authority says is absolutely necessary for their completion. We hope that you will grant it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate these enterprising communities, on these forward-looking efforts to secure adequate airports. After the war is over a city which does not have an adequate and convenient airport will be as much out of the picture as a city without railroads and highways, but the day when we can build them at Federal Government expense has gone by, unless they are needed for military or naval purposes. This is a matter the House has twice acted upon—once, when it eliminated the W. P. A. root and branch, and again, when the matter was up on the second deficiency appropriation bill before the summer recess, when the House defeated an amendment carrying this identical matter on a yeas-and-nays vote.

If this were in any way connected with the war effort, and the pending bill is devoted almost exclusively to items related to the war program, they would not have to come here for money. Funds for such purposes are already available. If these projects are related to the war program all that is necessary is for these communities to appear before the Navy Department or the War Department and convince them that these airports are essential to or useful in the war program, and automatically the money is available. It already has been provided, but evidently these projects have no such classification.

I must confess to some surprise to find some of my friends supporting this amendment. They were most emphatic in their opposition to W. P. A. and actively cooperated here on the floor in its elimination. They made perfect disestablishment and denial of funds for W. P. A. purposes, and here this afternoon they are, in effect, asking us to re-establish the W. P. A. and provide further appropriations.

If the construction of these few airports were all that is involved in this amendment, we might pass it over, but it involves more than the resuscitation of the W. P. A. It requires the scrapping of a policy carefully planned for the discontinuance of this character of public works, and if we continue W. P. A. work on these airports, there is in every congressional district in the United States numbers of similar projects, streets, roads, sewers, water systems, highways,

public buildings, housing, hospitals, and schools that will immediately apply for the same consideration. It is utterly inconceivable that we should again at this critical time resume the operation of the W. P. A. in every nook and corner of the United States, because that is what is involved in this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the House has repeatedly rejected the principle embodied in this amendment. We would like to see these communities get their airports, but we must all realize that in these war-burdened, tax-ridden times the Government has enough on its hands to win the war, and the local communities are for the time being dependent on their own resources.

Of course, when the war is over, and peacetime conditions warrant it, the Federal Government may be in position to cooperate again in post-war construction.

In the meantime, I trust the Members of the House will support the committee and vote down the amendment.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. Some of these airports are 90 percent completed, in which the Government has invested \$10,000,000. Government airplanes could land at those airports, some of which are in close proximity to Government forts, which would save many crashes. Does not the gentleman feel that for the sake of economy, those airports should be completed?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They should be completed, but for the present not at Federal expense.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands that permission has been granted to all Members.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, this item for completion of airports has been before this body several times. I have spoken a great deal for aviation and I feel deeply about the entire matter. No one in this House is more interested in eliminating useless expenditures than I am. But here is an item which will in reality save money. Here are airports which are 90 percent completed. Airports which are needed for national defense. Airports which the C. A. A. says should be completed. Airports in which the Federal Government and local taxpayers have \$10,000,000 invested. With the requested expenditure in this amendment we have a chance to save the original investment. Some of these airports are eroding. They are needed, in my opinion, for present war efforts and for future aviation. They are so important that recently the Senate passed an amendment to complete them. Nearly 20 members of commerce have gone into the matter fully with their home communities, with the C. A. A. officials, and with the Subcommittee on Appropriations. I feel this expenditure will not only save our original investment but would result in completing in a very

short time airports which are needed in our present emergency. To prove that I point to the fact that some of the airports in this original program have already been taken over by either the Army or the Navy. I sincerely hope that the membership will support us in the passage of this amendment.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of this amendment to appropriate funds for the completion of various airports throughout the United States. Measured by spending standards the amount of this appropriation item is very small, indeed. I am supporting the proposed amendment by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] because I believe that Congress already has an investment in these uncompleted airports, and it is only a matter of good business to protect that investment.

In July of this year, when the matter of an appropriation for uncompleted airports was before Congress, I supported the preferential motion. I will not here go into detail, but I simply want to say that I not only have not changed my mind but that I am more strongly than ever in favor of having Congress recognize the tremendous possibilities that will come from airport development in this country. The aviation industry is just in its infancy, and while we are spending billions of dollars for destructive war purposes now is the time to begin to plan to spend some money to build up our own country and to develop its possibilities. Nothing is more important than the planning to develop an aviation program. There should be a network of airports from east to west, and north to south. I discussed this at some length when the amendment was before Congress back in July.

All of this fits into the post-war planning program because there will be thousands and thousands of aviators returning from the present World War and jobs ought to be available for them in the aviation program. I hope that the short-sighted suggestion that a similar amendment was defeated in July constitutes an argument for a repetition of that mistake will be discarded by the Members of the House of Representatives. These funds ought to be provided and every argument made in favor of the appropriation in July is in point at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. STEFAN) there were yeas 59 and nays 62.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico and Mr. STEFAN demanded tellers.

Tellers were ordered and the Chair appointed Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico and Mr. CANNON of Missouri to act as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were yeas 79 and nays 78.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for the Solid Fuels Administration

for War, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$950,000; and the limitation upon the number of technical employees who may be employed without regard to civil service and classification laws is hereby increased from 18 to 25.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I take this occasion to call attention to the testimony of the Solid Fuels Administration for War commencing at page 410 of the committee hearings.

The agency paints a very grave national and for that matter world picture in respect to coal both anthracite and bituminous. The record indicates that reserves are down some 20,000,000 tons. It estimates also a deficit for the year as the result of decreased production of 39,000,000 tons. It reflects a loss of skilled manpower during the past year to the extent of 75,000 workers and more recently at the rate of 4,000 skilled workers a month. The War Manpower Commission has apparently been helpless in relieving substantially the manpower problem. The record also reflects an estimated loss of about 1,000,000 tons of coal a month due to "slow down" primarily because of the lack of wage contracts for the workers in the mine to work under. The War Labor Board until recently, at least, seems to have been helpless in finding a solution for this aspect of the situation.

The agency predicts a desperate condition in the absence of additional production before the first of the year. It is to be hoped that recent developments will be conducive to this end.

The record shows a loss in production attributable to the interruption last summer amounting to 28,000,000 tons of coal—3,000,000 tons of anthracite, 25,000,000 tons of bituminous.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. ENGEL of Michigan was granted permission to extend his own remarks at this point.)

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, when the War Department civil functions appropriation bill for the year 1944 was being considered by the subcommittee, a great deal of testimony was taken with regard to the advisability of constructing a barge canal across the State of Florida. According to the proponents of the bill, the canal would cost \$44,000,000. The Chief of Engineers of the United States Army testified the cost would be approximately \$60,000,000. After considerable controversy, the subcommittee recommended an appropriation for \$44,000,000 for that purpose to the full committee. On March 31, 1943, the full Appropriations Committee, on my motion struck the item from the bill. The War civil functions appropriations bill passed the House on April 1, 1943. After prolonged hearings, and due consideration in the Senate committee, the bill was passed by the Senate without the canal item, and on June 2, 1943, it was approved by the President and became a law. No one offered to amend the bill on the floor of the House to restore this item, nor was any effort made, as I recall the facts, to amend the bill by putting the item in the bill in the Senate.

On July 1, within 30 days after the bill was passed, and after the House of Representatives through its committee, they refused to appropriate funds for this canal, the President of the United States wrote a letter to the Honorable JOSEPH J. MANSFIELD, chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives, in which he used in part the following language:

As yet, it has not been feasible to undertake work on sections of the waterway not now in existence, primarily because of shortages of manpower, materials, and equipment. Detailed plans and specifications for the Florida barge canal will be prepared so that its construction can proceed without delay as soon as these shortages are overcome.

I am including a copy of this letter herein. The President said nothing about waiting for an appropriation being made by this Congress. On March 31, 1943, I issued the following statement giving a summary of the testimony before our subcommittee and the facts which induced me to oppose this appropriation:

PERTINENT FACTS ON FLORIDA BARGE CANAL

1. Cost: According to the proponents of the bill, the canal would cost \$44,000,000. The Chief Engineer of the United States Army says \$60,000,000.

2. Proponents say it would cost \$451,250,000 to build the canal, including equipment units, such as barges, tugs, etc., to transport 1,600,000 barrels daily (p. 145 of the hearings). R. K. Davis, Deputy Petroleum Administrator, itemizes the cost at \$1,522,625,000. (See p. 175 of hearings.)

3. Canal proponents' figures are based upon 65 percent of the tugs and barges being constructed of wood and 35 percent steel. The Petroleum Administrator's office says only heavy residual oil or about 10 percent of the total can be transported by wooden barges and 90 percent would require steel barges; that no wooden barges could be used because of the various hazards, including fire hazard (pp. 173-176 of the hearings; p. 159 of the hearings). Both parties base their figures upon the assumption that the total requirement of 1,600,000 barrels per day is to be transported by canal, which, of course, would not be true, as 535,000 barrels will be transported next year by pipe line. Assuming that 50 percent is to be transported, you would, of course, cut each figure down to 50 percent, or whatever percentage of the oil that is to be transported by canal.

COST OF TRANSPORTATION

By tanker before the war, 21 to 24 cents per barrel.

Present cost of transporting by tanker as fixed by Maritime Commission, 40 cents per barrel.

Cost of transporting by rail, \$1.65 per barrel.

Cost of transporting by canal, \$1 per barrel.

Cost of transporting by pipe line, 35 cents per barrel.

No subsidy will be paid on pipe-line transportation, and the 35 cents per barrel would be paid by consumer and would liquidate the entire investment within 5 years (p. 198 of the hearings).

SUBSIDIES

The subsidy is the difference between the tanker cost fixed by the Maritime Commission at 40 cents per barrel and the actual transportation cost. Under canal transportation, subsidy would still be paid of 60 cents per barrel, which is the difference between present tanker transportation cost and canal transportation cost (p. 169 of the hearings).

INVESTMENT

Government capital would have to be used. No private individuals or corporations will invest money in barges and tugs to transport

oil at \$1 per barrel when tankers can transport the oil at 21 to 24 cents per barrel in peacetime and pipe lines at 35 cents per barrel, including amortization of capital investment of pipe lines in 5 years. Capital invested in barges and tugs would be a loss after the war.

It would cost \$3 a barrel to transport oil in drums through the canal (p. 170 of the hearings).

NEW METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION AVAILABLE IN 1943

1. Pipe lines: One 24-inch pipe line to be completed July 4; capacity 300,000 barrels per day. This pipe line can be stepped up to 450,000 per day (pp. 149 and 158 of the hearings).

One 20-inch pipe line as far as Illinois by September and through to the East by December. This pipe line will transport 235,000 barrels daily without subsidy at 35 cents per barrel paid by the consumer and liquidate the total investment in 5 years (p. 198 of the hearings). This is additional capacity over what we had last year.

2. Supplying oil to the East: Mr. Wilson, of the Petroleum Administrator's office, stated that when these two pipe lines are completed "we will be able to meet the full east-coast petroleum requirements on the basis of continuing gasoline rationing substantially as it now is and supply normal requirements of fuel oil and other petroleum requirements for domestic and offshore use" (p. 199 of the hearings).

STEEL

Under date of March 24, 1943, Mr. Ralph K. Davis, Deputy Petroleum Administrator, wrote me as follows:

"At present, a program calling for ultimate construction of some 500 wooden barges and 100 tugs is in process of completion under the direction of the Office of Defense Transportation. This program was authorized in December 1942. At present, contracts for the construction of some 80 tugs and about 280 wooden barges have been let to various yards. The time necessary to construct a single barge ranges from 40 days to 3 months, and for a tug, from 4 to 6 months. It would be impossible to arrive at an accurate time estimate covering the construction of 9,600 barges and 3,995 tugs unless one could base one's estimate on the number of yards available in which the work could be done, and the number of vessels which each yard would undertake to build simultaneously.

"It is the opinion of this office, however, that with existing yard facilities and with the projects already under construction and authorized which now are utilizing the capacity of such shipyards, it is questionable whether or not sufficient equipment could be constructed within a period of 2 years which would be capable of moving an additional 200,000 B/D from Texas gulf ports to Trenton, N. J., let alone moving 1,500,000 B/D.

"It should be pointed out that the use of steel for large diameter pipe-line construction involves minimum interference with either the shipbuilding program of the Maritime Commission, the barge conversion program of the Office of Defense Transportation, or with the production of bombs. The barge and shipbuilding program is predicated upon the use of rolled plate, while the large diameter pipe-line program is predicated principally upon the use of drawn tubing, which is produced in separate mills not capable of producing rolled plate. It is interesting to note that in the construction of the 24-inch war emergency pipe line, the question arose as to the possible interference this construction might have upon the bomb program. Drawing of pipe for the "big inch" line was stopped for a sufficient period of time to permit the drawing of necessary bomb casings to meet the requirements of the armed forces. Drawing of pipe for the "big inch" line was then resumed. Similarly, it is be-

lieved that no interference would arise in a future possible expansion of the presently planned large pipe-line program."

Space will not permit me to quote other testimony. However, I had Mr. Buckman, representing the proponents, give me a statement covering the main items of cost. I then had Mr. Davis, Petroleum Administrator, and the Government authorities take that statement and give their side by way of comparison. You will find the comparison on pages 172 to 176 of the hearings. If you will read just these four pages, it will give you a complete story. I have no desire except to give you the facts.

The War Department civil functions appropriation bill for 1944 contained an item of \$3,000,000 appropriated for the purpose of having the Corps of Engineers make surveys to prepare plans and specifications for projects which might provide post-war work. This \$3,000,000 was supposed to cover work in the entire United States.

To my amazement and surprise, I was informed recently that the Chief of Engineers had used a part of these funds to prepare plans and specifications to build the Florida barge canal. I telephoned Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Robins, Acting Chief of Engineers, and asked for a complete statement, which I am including herein. He informed me that the Corps of Engineers had allocated \$1,000,000, or one-third of this \$3,000,000 which was intended to cover the entire United States, to prepare construction plans and specifications for the Florida barge canal. This statement was later verified in writing as per letter hereto attached. The Chief of Engineers testified before our committee, and he knew very well that the Appropriations Committee had refused to make this appropriation for the Florida barge canal. For him to allocate one-third of the entire amount intended to be used for plans and specifications throughout the United States, for a project which had been rejected by the committee, shows a contempt for the committee's position that cannot be justified. The Chief of Engineers must believe that the \$60,000,000 that he says it will require to build this canal will be forthcoming from some place. Certainly, the action of the Appropriations Committee did not encourage him in his belief; or did the President of the United States order the survey to be made?

The President's statement in his letter of July 1 that—

Detailed plans and specifications for the Florida barge canal will be prepared so its construction can proceed without delay as soon as these shortages—manpower, materials, and equipment—are overcome—

Leads me to believe that it was the President who ordered this survey made. It is interesting to note that the President did not say that the canal will be built when Congress appropriated the money. Can it be that he is intending to use funds that Congress appropriated for other purposes and entrusted him with to build this canal? I have not forgotten that after Congress refused to appropriate more than \$35,000,000 for the Pentagon Building he used funds appropriated for other purposes to build that building.

The following is a copy of the letter written me by the Acting Chief of Engineers:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, November 2, 1943.
HON. ALBERT J. ENGEL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. ENGEL: Referring to your recent telephone call, I am pleased to furnish the following information regarding the work presently underway in connection with the Florida barge canal.

The Department recently established a field office at Ocala, Fla., for the purpose of preparing construction plans and specifications for the authorized Florida barge canal. The activities include subsurface explorations, hydraulic investigations, design of structures and other field investigations and studies required for the preparation of detailed plans for this waterway. A considerable amount of advance investigation is necessary in view of the nature of the ground formations in the section of Florida through which the canal will be built. Funds in the amount of \$1,000,000 have been allotted with which to carry out the work now in progress. Initiation of actual construction operations is dependent upon the appropriation of necessary funds therefor.

Funds for such investigation and design studies for the Florida barge canal as are being undertaken at this time were made available under the provisions of the War Department Civil Appropriation Act approved June 2, 1943 (Public Law, 64, 78th Cong.), making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, for civil functions administered by the War Department, which provided that "\$3,000,000 of the unobligated balance on June 30, 1943, of the appropriation 'Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works' is hereby made available for the execution of detailed investigations and the preparation of plans and specifications for projects heretofore or hereafter authorized." As you know, the project for the construction of a high-level lock barge canal from the St. Johns River across Florida to the Gulf of Mexico was adopted by the act of Congress approved July 23, 1942 (Public Law, 675, 77th Cong.).

I trust that the information furnished herein will clarify the status of this project. Should additional information be desired, I shall be pleased to furnish it, if available, upon receipt of your further request.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS M. ROBINS,
Major General, Acting Chief of Engineers.

In reading this letter by Major General Robins, I noted the following language:

The activities include subsurface explorations, hydraulic investigations, design of structures, and other field investigations and studies required for the preparation of detailed plans for this waterway. A considerable amount of advance investigation is necessary in view of the nature of the ground formations in the section of Florida through which the canal will be built.

I telephoned General Robins and asked him to explain this paragraph. He informed me—

That this survey could be used for a ship canal. The same kind of a survey is used for the barge canal and the ship canal.

I asked him, "All you have to do then to get a ship canal is to throw out the locks and deepen the canal?" and his answer was "Yes."

In view of the fact that this barge canal is built on practically the same site

as the old ship canal site, can there be any doubt but what the next step will be "to throw out the locks and deepen the canal" to make it a ship canal?

It seems to me that in view of the testimony of the Chief of Engineers that it would take several years to build this canal and in view of the difficulty of the Ways and Means Committee is having in raising taxes and the requirement for manpower, I cannot bring myself to believe that the Chief of Engineers would order one-third of the entire amount appropriated for plans, surveys, and specifications by the Department for a project of this type unless the orders came from the Commander in Chief of the Army, the President of the United States.

The following is a copy of the letter from the President to Judge Mansfield hereinbefore referred to:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 1, 1943.

HON. JOSEPH J. MANSFIELD,
Chairman, Committee on
Rivers and Harbors,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR JUDGE MANSFIELD: I have received your letter of May 25, 1943, regarding the need for improvement of the Atlantic-Gulf intra-coastal waterway, and, in particular, the need for construction of the Florida barge canal.

I have always realized the importance of an adequate and continuous inland waterway for barge traffic along our Atlantic seaboard and Gulf coast. Upon authorization of such a waterway by Congress, steps were taken promptly to initiate the improvement and work has been carried on as fast as possible without interfering with the war effort. This work has consisted of large-scale dredging operations along the existing sections of the waterway, which, without improvement, could not be used to full capacity. It is my intention to continue these dredging improvements during the next fiscal year.

As yet, it has not been feasible to undertake work on sections of the waterway not now in existence, primarily because of shortages of manpower, materials, and equipment. Detailed plans and specifications for the Florida barge canal will be prepared so that its construction can proceed without delay as soon as these shortages are overcome. While I cannot foretell how soon that will be, it is possible that the situation with respect to these shortages will change sufficiently to permit an early dredging of the sea-level sections of the canal, and I am, accordingly, asking the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Chief of Engineers to keep me advised of any changes of conditions which would justify the inauguration of this work.

I appreciate the further expression in your letter of May 25 of your continued concern with the improvement of our waterway system, to the development of which you have contributed so much.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Patrick Henry National Monument: For completion of the acquisition of the estate of Patrick Henry in Charlotte County, Va., known as Red Hill, including expenses incidental to such acquisition, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of August 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 652), and January 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 18), fiscal year 1944, \$25,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma: On page 25, strike out lines 18 to 24, inclusive.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, before the final vote was taken in the Deficiency Subcommittee on Appropriations having jurisdiction over the pending measure I made one reservation and one only. I reserved the right to offer the amendment that I have just submitted to eliminate a \$25,000 item for the completion of the acquisition of the estate of Patrick Henry in Charlotte County, Va., known as Red Hill.

On yesterday I gave notice to Members of the House that I would offer such an amendment. The reasons are obvious and I shall not take the full time allotted me in support of this amendment. Suffice it to say that this is an Interior Department item, considered at length by that subcommittee in connection with the regular annual appropriation bill, and was unanimously rejected.

If Members will turn to page 328 and the several pages following giving a history of this transaction, I am sure that abundant proof will be found that the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations, of which I have the honor of being chairman, acted wisely in unanimously rejecting it. Certainly, it has no connection with the war effort, and the purchase of an estate of 960 acres of land, much of which is cut-over acreage, which it was testified would hardly grow bumblebee cotton or black-eyed peas, will neither add to the prestige of the Congress at this critical period in the Nation's history, nor further endear the name of the immortal Patrick Henry to the hearts and minds of patriotic liberty-loving citizens of America.

As stated yesterday, the Director of the National Park Service assured the committee that it did not initiate this project and did not need 960 acres for a memorial to Patrick Henry. The hearings give abundant proof that all members of the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations were correct in their unanimous opposition to unloading another white elephant on the taxpayers of the country and that they are justified in being wholly dissatisfied with the transaction. I am also advised that the owners of the estate have now become dissatisfied. Considering the evidence presented, I am very definitely and strongly of the opinion that the taxpayers of the country would be dissatisfied should this appropriation stand. Furthermore, I see no Member of Congress here who is sufficiently interested to defend the item under the existing circumstances.

Therefore, without any further comment, I ask for a vote on my amendment.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the able and distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. We ought to get along without memorials in wartime. Wait until we get through with the war before we begin to spread out on that.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am glad to be able to agree with the gentle-

man on this item, even though we did not see eye to eye on another provision of the bill. I agree that it is a bad policy to be erecting memorials in wartime. In this connection let me say that the Interior Department Subcommittee on Appropriations having jurisdiction over memorials of this kind refused to appropriate a single dollar for the purpose of investigating future memorials. That is the firm policy of our committee. I think I can safely say that Interior Department appropriation bills in the future will contain no funds for investigating or erecting memorials, at least for the duration.

And now that no one appears sufficiently interested to—

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I beg to differ with the gentleman. We are interested. The fact is I also have an amendment on the Clerk's desk similar to the gentleman's amendment. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I was going to say that now no one is sufficiently interested to defend this item, and since it is our firm and determined policy not to erect memorials at this time in our Nation's history that it is unnecessary to prolong the debate.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I want to say that I am in full accord with what the gentleman has said and I trust that this amendment will be adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman and am confident that it will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation," approved March 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1184), as fully set forth in House Document No. 223, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$253.58.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. If the membership of the Committee of the Whole will indulge me for just a moment, I would like to make an observation on a matter that is not especially germane to this paragraph.

I hope there will be no objection on the part of the members of the committee. I do so at this point, however, because for some time I have been interested in the restoration of the power of review to the Federal courts of the country in connection with the Office of Price Administration. Now it has come to my

attention only today that a model ordinance has been prepared by or for or at the suggestion of the O. P. A. to be sent to the city councils of all cities and villages of the country. It is an ordinance so drafted that it would make unlawful under local ordinances any violation whatsoever of any price ceiling or of any rent ceiling or the exchange of goods without necessary coupons, and would virtually incorporate in local law every order, regulation, and price schedule that has been issued by the Office of Price Administration.

The interesting thing about it also is that it contains a punitive provision. It makes any violation in such an ordinance an offense which would be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$200 or 90 days in prison, or both. If this is true it presents a rather amazing situation. It seems to me that it necessarily ought to have some attention and investigation because the model ordinances have been pretty well scattered over the country. It will be a rather interesting thing when Federal law and local law are so mixed, jurisdiction so mixed, enforcement so mixed that the local magistrate then becomes the enforcement official for all the regulations issued from Washington irrespective of whether he has an up-to-date file of all orders and regulations or not.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman knows that the O. P. A. is constantly amending its regulations. Is the local body to pass the act as it exists now or is the local body merely to pass an ordinance that they will enforce all future regulations of O. P. A.?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The local body would enforce everything by way of regulations whether they had been adopted up to that time or were subsequently adopted, for otherwise such an ordinance could not have full creditable effect. It would be a very interesting development in our law. I am going to extend a copy of this ordinance in the RECORD that all men may see.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Does not the gentleman think that according to the election returns last Tuesday a good many of these localities from the gentleman's standpoint will take care of themselves and not be apt to be overcome by the O. P. A.?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me say to my genial and gracious friend that I am not very much interested in this from the standpoint of election returns. I am interested in this from the standpoint of the man who may be put out of business by O. P. A. regulations. He cannot today go into Federal court because this Congress by solemn decree has divested the Federal courts of jurisdiction to hear any cases involving regulations, orders, or price schedules; but on the other hand they propose in a series of ordi-

nances throughout the country to make violation of an O. P. A. regulation a criminal offense under a local ordinance and haul everybody before the local magistrate or perhaps into Federal court; so the law is all one-sided and it is against the citizen, and this may be just another move in a further direction.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. I think the gentleman need not fear that communities inhabited by men like him will be overcome by this terrible octopus.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I thank my friend for that gracious compliment.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. Has the gentleman any information that any city or village in the United States has adopted such ordinance?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No; but I am informed that these model ordinances are already in the hands of some village officials and are at least receiving attention.

Mr. DONDERO. One other question: Does that mean that a citizen can be brought into court under an ordinance before he finds out what some order is here in Washington?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; although he may never have heard of the order or regulation, if this kind of ordinance were adopted.

Mr. DONDERO. It is an absurdity.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. HINSHAW. Would the ordinance provide any way of testing the constitutionality of any rule or regulation?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No; there is no such provision in the sample ordinance that is before me at the present time and which I intend to insert in the RECORD where all may see.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Does the gentleman believe that the O. P. A. will furnish the order to the local prosecutor after an ordinance such as this is adopted?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I was going to say that the reason I brought this in under the Department of Justice item in this bill was because it presents some very strange and mixed enforcement problems.

This new move might be interpreted as a confession of failure to regulate the affairs of people from Washington and that it might be better to rely on home rule. But the essential point is that every O. P. A. regulation would by such an ordinance have the effect of law for a violation of which, a person might be punished. But think of the huge volume of regulations to be considered by a local magistrate. It presents a very interesting situation.

There follows a copy of the proposed ordinance:

Ordinance 1078 (a)

An ordinance to prevent and suppress violations of any orders, regulations, or schedules, in effect on the effective date of this ordinance, or which shall hereinafter be in effect, pertaining to rationed commodities, maximum prices, or maximum rents, issued by the United States of America, by the Office of Price Administration, under the authority of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or as may hereinafter be amended, or by any other agency thereof, under the acts of the Congress of the United States of America

Whereas it is necessary for the health, safety, and general welfare of the inhabitants of the _____ of _____ that during the present emergency commodity prices and the cost-of-living accommodations shall be stabilized and commodities shall be equitably distributed; and

Whereas the United States of America, through the Office of Price Administration and other agencies, has issued orders, regulations, and price schedules which are designed to effect such equitable distribution and stabilization of prices: Now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Revised Statutes 40:48-2 of New Jersey

The _____ of the _____ of _____ do ordain:

1. That no person shall sell, offer for sale, or deliver at wholesale or retail any commodity of service for which a maximum price has been or hereafter may be prescribed by any regulation, order, or price schedule or any amendment thereof issued by the Office of Price Administration under the authority of the acts of the Congress of the United States of America known as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as now amended, at prices in excess of the applicable maximum price prescribed by the applicable regulation, order, or price schedule of the Office of Price Administration.

2. That no person shall sell, offer for sale, transfer, or deliver a commodity rationed by an order or any amendment thereof, heretofore or hereafter issued by the United States of America by the Office of Price Administration, under the authority of acts of Congress of the United States of America, without taking the coupons, stamps, certificates, ration books, or other ration evidences prescribed by the applicable regulation or order in force and effect at the time of the transaction.

(b) That no person shall possess, acquire, transfer, or otherwise dispose of any ration coupons, stamps, certificates, ration books, or other ration evidences pertaining to any commodity rationed by any such order, or any amendment thereof, except in the manner prescribed by the applicable regulations or order in force and effect at the time of the transaction.

3. That no owner shall rent any housing accommodation for which a maximum rent has been prescribed by any regulation or order issued by the Office of Price Administration under the authority of the acts of the Congress of the United States of America known as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, at a rent in excess of the applicable maximum rent prescribed by the applicable regulation or order of the Office of Price Administration.

(4. All complaints to be made to local O. P. A. price board. If they decide the violation is serious, they may prosecute in local courts as below.)

4. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding the sum of \$200, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 90 days, or both, for each such violation, in the discretion of the magistrate.

5. That if any provision of this ordinance, or the application of any provision of this ordinance to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the ordinance and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

6. That the provisions of this ordinance with regard to violations of price regulations, price schedules, and orders shall remain in force and effect so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or as hereafter amended, is in force and effect. The provisions of this ordinance with regard to violators of rationing orders shall remain in force and effect so long as the Second War Powers Act of 1942, or as the same be hereafter amended, shall remain in force and effect.

7. That the term "person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Naval stock fund: For the purpose of increasing the capital of the "Naval Stock Fund," the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to transfer the sum of \$750,000,000 from the appropriation "Ordinance and Ordnance Stores, Navy, 1944," to the "Naval Stock Fund": *Provided*, That after June 30, 1944, the value of stock in the "Naval Stock Account" plus the outstanding obligations under the "Naval Stock Fund" shall not exceed \$2,250,000,000 at any time.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MAGNUSON:

On page 28, after line 15, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS"

"The appropriation 'Public Works Bureau of Yards and Docks,' shall be available for the payment of compensation of those employees of contractors who are known to have been taken by an enemy as a prisoner, hostage, or otherwise, while employed on Wake Island, at such rates as the Secretary of the Navy may determine to be equitable and just (not to exceed the rates of wages being paid for comparable positions to employees of the Navy Department in areas nearest to the places of employment of such contractors' employees at the time of their having been taken by an enemy), until such time as such employees may be returned to such places as may be provided for in their contracts of employment: *Provided*, That no compensation shall be payable after the death of such an employee has been established or can be legally presumed to have occurred: *Provided further*, That compensation paid in pursuance hereof, to be effected by or through the contractor, shall be in lieu of any payments authorized by Public, No. 784, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved December 2, 1942."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, I presented this matter last night in the RECORD so that the Members who were not here could read it, because it involves not only the technicality but it also deals with legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is this the same language exactly that the gentleman submitted last night?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. I may say to the gentleman from New York that it is the same language and the same amendment.

Mr. TABER. It is simply designed to correct an injustice that has resulted in connection with the civilian employees out on Wake Island?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. TABER. Do I understand that this comes with the unanimous consent of the gentleman's committee? That is, everyone you have here is in favor of it?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. The chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs is here, and I yield to him.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. If the gentleman from Washington will permit me to make this statement, I think it is important to say that some time ago the gentleman from Washington introduced a bill dealing with this subject matter. The Committee on Naval Affairs is engaged in several investigations, and it has been impossible to get the committee together, but the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and myself have consulted the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] and other members of the committee who are in town, and, recognizing the urgency of this legislation to do justice to these people, I suggested to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] that he offer his amendment to this appropriation bill. We recognize the fact that it is subject to a point of order, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, but it would be next March before we could get an appropriation bill before us, even though we passed the authorization act doing what this amendment proposes to do at this time. I am gratified to know, after conference with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER], and the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, that there is no objection, so far as the Committee on Appropriations is concerned, to accepting this amendment, and I hope the House will agree to it and permit justice to be done to the families of these people who were taken prisoners while engaged in Navy work at Guam and at Wake.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I may say that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs and the gentleman from Washington also took this matter up with the Speaker and myself. I understand also the matter has been cleared with the Republican members of the subcommittee and, I assume, the Republican leadership; is that right?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is right.

Mr. McCORMACK. This is an amendment to correct an oversight. While it is a little unusual, the emergency requires it, and I hope that the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. May I say to the committee it is estimated that

there are some 1,146 civilian employees of contractors who are prisoners of Japan. The whole purpose of this amendment is to compensate them under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Navy determines to be just and fair, or to compensate their families while they are prisoners of war. Under the law now, whenever a soldier or sailor is taken prisoner the Government continues to pay that enlisted man or officer his compensation right along as if he were in line of duty.

Mr. MAGNUSON. May I say here the contractors are willing to pay these men. They were working there on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis, but their contract of employment provided for employment and that they would be paid from the time they left continental United States until the time they came back. The Navy is willing to pay them; they feel their moral obligation, but they also feel they cannot pay them legally because they are not being employed. They are prisoners of war. Many of them may be dead.

The Congress in March of this year passed a bill providing that prisoners of war, military and civil-service employees, shall be paid the amount of their salary while they are prisoners. These people were left out. We have been trying to pay them under the Workmen's Compensation Act. We have called them longshoremen in order to pay a dribbling amount to their dependents. Some of the situations are getting desperate. I may say that the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD] called this to our attention some weeks ago. It is a condition that should be rectified immediately.

Mr. HINSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman knows I also had a bill with his committee to provide for the same thing. We have 372 of these families from California alone; that is, families of men taken on Wake. I trust the House will approve this amendment, and I am delighted to hear the statement of the chairman of the gentleman's committee.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In discussing this with other members of the Committee on Naval Affairs, we feel highly complimented that the Members have agreed to take this thing up and straighten it out immediately. I hope the House will adopt the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I want to compliment the gentleman from Washington because the justice of his amendment is not only meritorious but necessary to care for the families of the 1,180 civilians taken at Guam and Wake Island, approximately one-third of whom came from my state of Montana. These men are now prisoners of war in Japanese camps suffering untold hardships. I know that when the Japanese invaded Wake and Guam they dropped their shovels, left their bulldozers and trucks, and armed themselves with rifles to defend American soil. They fought courageously and gloriously in our behalf and this act on the part of this Congress is in recognition of their valiant and courageous worth. We of Montana are proud of them.

While it may appear that I speak selfishly because so many of them came from my State, I do not, because I think this is a just debt we owe to all these people, no matter where they come from.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GILCHRIST. I was not here when the gentleman's amendment was read, being temporarily out of the room. What does it do for the widow or child of the boy who happened to be killed over there?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Secretary pays them a wage comparable to that which would be paid a man working in a navy yard in the same capacity, until the time we get some word that they are dead or are presumed to be legally dead. We have no knowledge where these contract employees, now civilian prisoners, are, where they have been taken. We do not think they are still on Wake, because we have made some forays over Wake Island and we do not think they are there. Some of them may be dead, but the families do not know it. Many of these families are desperate and many of them are destitute. If and when we find out they are dead, then, of course, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the families will receive a stipulated amount. I do not know exactly what it is, but they are protected under death benefit provisions.

Mr. GILCHRIST. That is exactly the situation I want to know about. A neighbor in my little town lost her husband there. We cannot hear from him, and suppose he is dead.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We hope these men are not dead. We hope the Japanese are treating them as prisoners of war. Maybe that is wishful thinking. They were from all walks of life and were doing an installation job on Wake when the Japs came in. I think many of them will come back.

Mr. GILCHRIST. If he has been killed the widow should be entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Most of these contracts of employment contain some benefit provisions, insurance and otherwise. I do not recall the exact terms.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. I commend the gentleman for offering this amendment. A good many of these men are from my district and are in the position the gentleman has mentioned. I have had a great deal of correspondence in connection with them. Their families are unable to get compensation from any source and in a good many cases are unable to determine whether the men are still alive. I think the Government ought to make provision for them under the circumstances.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Committee on Appropriations for doing this very humane thing.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, as is well known, it is the policy of the Committee on Appropriations to refuse all amendments proposing legislation. This amendment proposes legislation, and therefore is subject to a point of order.

But in view of its sponsorship by the committee having jurisdiction of the subject, the great Committee on Naval Affairs, and its approval by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] we will accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask that we now return to page 9 and take up the paragraph under Employees' Compensation Commission, which was passed over on the reading of the bill awaiting action upon this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Under a previous order of the Committee, the Clerk will read that paragraph at this time.

The Clerk read as follows:

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Employees' compensation fund: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for the payment of compensation provided by the act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 785), as amended, including the objects specified under this head in the Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, \$3,000,000, which, together with the amount heretofore appropriated under this head, shall be available also for reimbursement payments authorized by the act of December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C. 1701), rehabilitation expenses and fees or payments to other agencies of the United States and other public agencies or private persons, agencies, or institutions, for services, or facilities rendered by them pursuant to agreement and approved by the Commission.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri: On page 9, line 19, strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$2,500,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is offered in conformity with the amendment just adopted by the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the act entitled "An act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899," approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act No. 505, 76th Cong.), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress under section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Department in House Document No. 317, \$2,800.82.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, since the guayule rubber project was authorized by the President on March 5, 1942, the Congress has appropriated approximately \$45,000,000 for the continuance of this project. I understand from a reading of the hearings that a request was made for an additional \$7,500,000 in this bill, and that has been refused by the committee. I have no quarrel with the Committee on Appropriations for the action taken, but if I may have the attention of the chairman of the committee, I do want to ask a few questions in connection with the attitude of the committee on this project.

A reading of the hearings discloses that both the Baruch committee and the Rubber Administrator, Mr. Jeffers, urged that this project be continued as an insurance policy. I wonder if the chairman of the committee would care to tell me just what the attitude of the Committee on Appropriations is toward this entire project at this time.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The committee provided in former bills \$45,000,000, in full of the estimates submitted by the Budget Bureau for this purpose. However, the question involved in this last estimate was whether or not rubber could be produced in merchantable quantities before the close of the war. In the course of the hearings they testified they could not produce rubber in appreciable quantities before 1946, and in view of the fact that the war is not expected to last that long and the cost of rubber produced by the guayule method would be too expensive to compete with imported rubber after the war, the committee doubted the advisability of enlarging the program at this time.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Do I correctly understand, Mr. Chairman, that the committee is not opposed to the continuance of the project as a post-war insurance measure? Guayule is the only source of raw rubber available within the continental limits of the United States. The committee's attitude is not opposed to the continuance of the project at a later date? Is that correct?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The last proposal differs slightly from the original plan. Under this estimate individual landowners in various sections of the country were to be encouraged to grow the plant as a new industry. The proposition involved such a material change in policy that the committee hesi-

tated to embark upon such an experiment at this time.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. O'NEAL. They also proposed a good deal of work in other States where they had not even started any work, and they were planning to stop some work where they are now doing it, moving it to new States with the idea of carrying it on as a new development in those States and as an agricultural job following the close of the war.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, may I say to the gentleman that I have today introduced a resolution authorizing the Committee on Agriculture to thoroughly investigate this entire guayule program, and report back its recommendations, and such changes in the legislation as may be necessary. I trust I may have the concurrence of the Committee on Appropriations in such an endeavor, because I think that is the only way we can find out where we are going in the production of guayule, and I think it is well worth following it up as a post-war project.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I think I may say that the committee will agree, insofar as the proposition relates to the prosecution of the war and the production of war material in time for practical use. Of course, so far as legislation is concerned, the proposition falls within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time be extended 1 minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, I think all of us appreciate the splendid work the gentleman has done in the promotion of the cultivation of the guayule plant. In that connection I want to say that in my congressional district there is a lot of guayule that grows wild.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I am aware of that.

Mr. THOMASON. In fact some years ago there was a rubber plant at Marathon, Tex.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. That is correct.

Mr. THOMASON. And later there was so much raw rubber imported, that they were not able to make a success of the plant.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. All of the guayule that was in the gentleman's district was exploited, and the rubber plant had to be closed down for lack of supplies.

Mr. THOMASON. Yes. I may say to the gentleman that I express the hope that there is some encouragement for the preservation of the guayule plants in his State, and in west Texas, and perhaps some part of California, also in New Mexico, because those plants ought not to be destroyed.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. That is correct. I hope the Committee on Agriculture will act on my resolution and

make a thorough investigation and report back to the House.

Mr. THOMASON. I join with the gentleman in expressing that hope, and also offer him my hearty cooperation.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I rise to support the suggestion of my colleague from California [Mr. ANDERSON] on the subject of guayule. It is my very sincere hope that his resolution, which proposes a committee to investigate this very much misunderstood subject, will be approved by the House and that such an investigation may be made.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I rise to disabuse the gentleman's mind of the thought that this is a special committee. It simply authorizes the Committee on Agriculture to extend the scope of its present investigating committee to this subject.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the gentleman for his correction. I know that the Committee on Agriculture will be interested in guayule. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations spoke of the fact that enough rubber is being manufactured from other sources, and I think the gentleman ought to state that in the manufacture of certain rubber commodities live rubber is necessary, and that unless you have live rubber from trees or from this plant, you do not have the correct kind of rubber.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes.

Mr. STEFAN. The real facts of the synthetic rubber program are that we are producing 30,000 tons of synthetic rubber now under the Jeffers program, and in the first quarter of 1944 we will be producing 800,000 tons under the Jeffers program, or about sufficient for our normal use. Our normal use is 1,200,000 tons of rubber.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the gentleman for that information. The point I make is that there are three factors in the proper growing of guayule. The first is rubber, which the gentleman has spoken about, and the second is the development of a new agricultural commodity in certain areas, and, third, the fact that the labor used in the guayule fields can be taken at a time which is the low period in our use of labor. Therefore, that use of labor is a fill-in between the other commodities that we grow, and therefore of great value to the agriculture program.

It was, as one gentleman said, the original intention to grow guayule by contract and not to have it placed in the hands of a Government department. It is my opinion that any criticism of the program has developed, not from anything intended in the original resolution of the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON] but from features of the handling of the project by individuals or by the agency to which it was given.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. The gentleman does not mean to criticize the Forestry Service for its handling of the matter.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman wishes definitely to criticize the Forest Service, and I will give chapter and verse for everything they have done, from expenditures of money to broken promises to the farmers of California. The forestry department knew nothing about guayule and does not seem to me to care as much as it should about knowing about guayule. Many farmers in California would have been able to tell the forestry department how to grow this better than they are growing it now.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. The gentleman understands, of course, this was a war program.

Mr. PHILLIPS. This is a war program; therefore, why should it not have been put into the hands of somebody who would have been more interested in making the program successful?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Did any Government agency know anything about it?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I suggest there were people who could have done a better job than the people who have handled the program as it has been handled in some parts of California.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. But, is not the Forestry Service a part of the Department of Agriculture and evidently could have had its advice?

Mr. PHILLIPS. If so, I regret it did not take it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] has expired.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. I do not come to criticize any individual in connection with the guayule program, but I think it has been unfortunate that there was a misunderstanding somewhere down the line as to the nature of guayule and the need for guayule. I think much of it originated in the office of the Rubber Administration, which probably could not have been expected to be familiar with the methods of production of a crop of this kind.

Guayule is the only form of natural rubber that is produced in any quantity in the United States. It is a natural rubber. That is something that so many of us do not have in our minds. It is not synthetic rubber. It is not a substitute. Guayule is rubber. In fact that is the name—"Hay ule" means "There is rubber." That is where we got the name—from the Spaniards. It is rubber. There is rubber in the plant, just the same rubber that is grown in the trees of the South Pacific and in South America. We need that rubber to blend with synthetic rubber.

In my home town, Waco, there is a large synthetic rubber plant being constructed to build tires. I mean to fabricate tires. They cannot fabricate those tires for large trucks and busses unless they have natural rubber to mix with the synthetic product. They must have this natural rubber. As a matter of being sure that we have the facilities to make use of the great investment that

we have in synthetic rubber plants, we must proceed to protect the one source of natural rubber that we have in continental United States. This is the guayule development.

I recognize that the committee is on solid ground when they say they were told last spring by the Rubber Administrator that we probably did not want to go so far. The Rubber Administration decided they did not need as many natural rubber tires as they thought they needed. Now they say they are not going to get to the bottom of the bucket until next year. They had said that we would experience the greatest shortage this fall. All we can do is to change our minds along with them. I do not blame the committee for not giving them money when they said they did not need it. But now it seems we need the money which was not spent on this program last spring. Now we know that we must make extensive plantings of guayule. We have the shrubs on hand—these little slips to set out, like onion sets. Those are available to plant something like 30,000 acres in guayule rubber this fall and winter if we can get the money to put them out. If we do not put them in the field they are useless.

Mr. MAHON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. Is not the weakness of this thing the fact that you can produce so little rubber with guayule; it takes 3 or 4 years to get started?

Mr. POAGE. No. That is not a weakness, because you can produce a thousand pounds per acre. It is one of the most productive forms of rubber production. In addition it does not take 4 or 5 years. Within 2 years you can produce a very worth-while crop although you can, of course, produce more per acre if you let it grow longer. The gentleman has not kept up with the guayule development. The gentleman is quoting what we thought about the guayule back during the times we were dependent upon gathering it wild from the hills of Mexico, and when we had made no experiments with it. But even the small experiment and study we have conducted shows that guayule is not simply a shrub of old Mexico, but is a valuable commercial plant.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Is it not a fact that the time up to now has been used to produce seed and that the program is just getting started?

Mr. POAGE. And the plants are in the nurseries now. Unless they are put into the field they will not be worth any more than so many weeds, but if they are put out into the fields we will have a year's growth on those plants.

Mr. PHILLIPS. More than that.

Mr. POAGE. And another year's growth and we can start producing some rubber; but if we leave them in the nursery, we will produce nothing. If we set them out they will be producing rubber in 2 years, not 4.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. I read the hearings held by the committee and saw where

producers of guayule have to harvest the whole plant and replant the shrub.

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. MAHON. That in 2 years they do get some small production of rubber.

Mr. POAGE. They get around 300 pounds an acre.

Mr. MAHON. It would seem hardly worth while.

Mr. POAGE. It is tremendously worth while to make up that 10 percent that is needed to mix with synthetic rubber to make it useful. Without that 10 percent of natural rubber you have nothing but a useless heap that might as well be clay or sawdust.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, much has been said about guayule rubber, and in the course of the debate some criticism was made of the Forestry Service. I rise at this time to say a word in behalf of a fellow Nebraskan who is in California planting guayule. I refer to Mr. Paul Roberts, the administrator of that planting program in California. If Paul Roberts makes as great a success out of the planting of guayule as he did out of the planting of trees in the Plains States, or the shelter-belt program, the guayule-planting program will be successful. I do not know what Paul Roberts has done in the way of contracts with the farmers, but I will assure you that whatever he does will be honestly done, because he is one of the most efficient, one of the most loyal and honest men I have seen. You can contact any farmer, ask any farmer in the State of Nebraska with whom Paul Roberts made a contract for trees in the shelter belt. They were successful. They will tell you that their relations with him were most satisfactory.

I want to say another word, make another statement in behalf of another Nebraskan, and in passing I want to assure you that you are getting synthetic rubber because of the ingenuity, the progressiveness, and the efficiency of a Nebraskan. I refer to the Honorable William Jeffers, of Nebraska, who was the Rubber Director. We are making rubber out of four products today: The byproducts of petroleum, petroleum, molasses, and alcohol. The cheapest rubber we are producing today comes from the byproducts of petroleum, the next cheapest from petroleum, the next from molasses, and the last from alcohol. The highest-priced rubber comes from South America, the next highest priced from guayule, according to information I received from the Rubber Director's office.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. In a moment, if the gentleman will permit me to proceed.

Mr. Chairman, we are producing 30,000 pounds of synthetic rubber a day at the present time from our synthetic-rubber plants in which we have approximately \$750,000,000 invested. In the first quarter of 1944 we will be producing 800,000 tons of rubber, which is equal to the normal consumption of rubber in peacetimes in the United States. We need during the war approximately 1,200,000 tons of rubber. We are getting

a lot of raw rubber. I say a lot because comparatively speaking it is a lot. I cannot tell you where we are getting it from, but we are getting some. During next year each essential passenger car and each essential truck will have one and one-quarter tires provided from your synthetic-rubber plants, but the majority of your synthetic rubber will go to war. The rubber picture has been made bright because of the ingenuity, as I said before, of Hon. William Jeffers. He has performed for the United States in rubber production in 1 year's time what experts tell me usually takes 10 years. There is, however, a movement on foot, Mr. Chairman, to junk the \$750,000,000 we have invested in the synthetic-rubber plants we have constructed in our country.

Unless we take heed and warning and be on guard, we are going to surrender again to the British and Dutch rubber monopolies the synthetic-rubber program which we now have in operation and which will make us independent and self-sufficient so far as rubber is concerned in peacetimes. I predict that when the war is over you will find the greatest price war in history on rubber, but the United States is now about to be self-sufficient so far as rubber is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 302. The provision of law prescribing the use of vessels of United States registry by employees of the Government traveling overseas (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to such travel during the fiscal year 1944.

THE REORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, for 10 years legislative power throughout the world has been in retreat. Unless the trend is checked, it will seriously menace the continuance of representative government.

Congress has been under withering fire. Much of it has been constructive and designed to bring about improved legislative technique. Some of it has been destructive. Undue and distorted emphasis on x-cards, pensions, and bundles for Congress seemed designed to bring Congress into public disfavor and disrepute.

But when editorial writers observe that "the spectacle of Congress is anything but encouraging," or when a publicist writes that "the provincialism and ignorance of Congress makes it incapable of meeting the needs of modern government," there is time and occasion for introspection.

Why this unhappy estimate of the law-making branch of the Government? It goes back to 1933.

Distress was upon the land and the Nation clamored for remedial action. The pressures of distress can easily induce a departure from constitutional and balanced processes of government, for in the shadow there is always the profound hope that when normal conditions are restored, balanced government can be recaptured.

The pattern whereby legislative powers were usurped by the executive branch

with the acquiescence of Congress needs but brief description.

First came broad grants of power. But power is an empty thing unless fortified with funds. Blank checks quickly followed. Such funds were used to create and staff the agencies to spell out those powers. Thus were the beginnings of bureaucracy laid. Grants of power to the Executive carried with them the authority to issue rules and regulations through subordinates. There began the bold expansion of administrative law carrying with it the power to punish. In some cases, courts were completely divested of jurisdiction to pass upon rules, regulations; and orders.

For a decade we functioned under that pattern. The executive branch came to regard Congress as little more than a convenient appendage of government. The virtues of a strong Executive and a weak Congress were strongly advanced. Pressure groups demeaned those Members of Congress who resisted the rising tide of Executive domination. Unbalanced party representation in Congress served to accelerate legislative decline. Frustration and a sense of futility assailed those Members who fought this trend, for they had not the tools with which to work. Radical elements who filtered into places of high executive authority labored diligently to plant the seed of distrust and suspicion. The radical press lost no opportunity to stir antagonism and ridicule.

It was a time of legislative drift and Executive mastery. And how shall the devastation to balanced government be undone?

The granted powers remain unretrieved. Volumes of regulations continue to issue forth and Congress is powerless to review them. Appropriations are expended and there is no effective method for determining how wisely and efficaciously they are expended. There is still no court review of administrative decisions. Post-war problems are at hand and Congress is not now equipped to deal effectively with them.

If the Congress is to resume its proper place in a government of checks and balances, it must be staffed, weaponed and equipped to better discharge its constitutional functions.

The problem admits of two approaches. The one is piecemeal. The other is comprehensive.

The piecemeal approach is to introduce measures to deal with each of these matters. The other is to create a Committee on Congressional Reorganization to deal with the whole matter of improving the procedures and the structure of Congress and providing it with legislative, investigatory, and supervisory tools for the better performance of its functions.

It is a monumental and imperative task. But it must be done. Such a committee could pursue this problem with diligence, avail itself of the suggestions of students and observers in this field, present a comprehensive report and perform one of the most important legislative services ever rendered since the adoption of the Constitution.

I, therefore, suggest to the membership and particularly the Rules Committee the necessity for immediate action on House Resolution 19 which I introduced in January or on some similar resolution which provides for the creation of a seven-man committee to survey, study, and investigate this whole problem of congressional reorganization, and report an over-all and inclusive program for the consideration of this body. It will be a truly progressive and forward step which will recapture representative government and bring about the efficient administration of the people's affairs.

In conjunction with these observations, I am including a copy of House Resolution 19 which I introduced on January 6, 1943:

Whereas the Congress by an act approved April 3, 1939, authorized and directed the reorganization of the executive branch of the Government and the agencies thereof to secure greater efficiency, economy, and improved service in the administration of the Federal Government; and

Whereas the expansion of Federal functions and the magnitude of the operations of the Federal Government which prompted that act make it desirable and necessary that there should also be a survey and study of the structure, function, and procedures of the legislative branch of the Federal Government for the purposes of determining, in the light of present and future problems and responsibilities, how the structure, functions, and procedures of the Congress may be modified, revised, augmented, or strengthened in the public interest and for the purpose of better enabling the Congress to discharge its constitutional responsibilities and carry out its functions; and

Whereas the scope and extent of such a survey and study make it desirable that it be undertaken by a select or special committee: Therefore be it

Resolved, That a special committee shall be appointed by the Speaker, to consist of seven Members of the House of Representatives, and to be designated the Select Committee on Congressional Reorganization. Said committee is hereby authorized and directed—

(a) To investigate and study the structure, functions, and procedures of the legislative branch for the purpose of determining how they may be modified, revised, and augmented so as to promote better balance between the legislative and executive branches, strengthen representative government, enable Congress the better to discharge its constitutional functions, and more effectively to supervise the performance of delegated powers, provide for a more effective use of the investigatory powers of Congress, and better equip the legislative branch with facilities and information requisite for the initiation of legislative policies.

(b) To investigate, study, and make recommendations with respect to—

(1) The creation of a joint committee of the House and Senate, or other adequate legislative instrumentality, for the more effective cooperation of the legislative branch of the Government in the conduct and prosecution of the war effort;

(2) The creation of a joint committee of House and Senate, or other adequate legislative instrumentality, to study and make recommendations for more effectively dealing with the problems of post-war planning and reconstruction, demobilization, unemployment, the utilization of our national resources and related problems;

(3) The creation of a joint committee of House and Senate, or other adequate legislative instrumentality, to study and make

recommendations for more effectively dealing with the problems of peace, peace-planning, and related matters;

(4) The creation or strengthening of such legislative services or agencies as may be necessary to implement the Congress and assist it or any committee thereof to discharge more effectively its functions and responsibilities; in particular, the expansion and implementation of the Legislative Reference Service in the Library of Congress and the other research and informational facilities of Congress with a view to their maximum usefulness;

(5) The expansion of the functions, authority, and facilities of the General Accounting Office for the purpose of securing a more effective and continuous supervision of the activities and operations of the executive departments and agencies of government in the interest of efficiency, economy, and improved public service;

(6) The creation of a joint committee of House and Senate, or other adequate legislative instrumentality, to devise ways and means of bringing about a more effective liaison between the Congress and the Budget Bureau for purposes of better control and supervision of the Budget.

Sec. 2. The committee shall make final report to the House at the earliest practicable date, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable; it may submit partial or preliminary reports and recommendations upon any separate subject of its investigation.

For the purposes of this resolution, the committee or any authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions or recesses of Congress, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, documents, and records as it may deem advisable, to take testimony and to employ such clerical and stenographic help as may be necessary, all expenses, which shall not exceed \$____, to be paid from the contingent fund of the House upon voucher of the chairman.

Sec. 3. In the event that the Senate of the United States should create a like committee for the same or similar purposes as set forth in this resolution, the committee herein created is authorized and empowered to confer and consult with such committee of the Senate, to participate in joint sessions, to join with or in any reports or recommendations submitted by such committee, and to cooperate with such committee in such manner and to such extent as will effectuate the purposes of this resolution.

(Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The \$6,500,000 requested as direct appropriation to supplement the present \$20,000,000 for administrative purposes will enable the Farm Security Administration to hold the line for the next 8 months and do the job Congress gave it to do for the War Food Administration. The money will prevent another drastic cut in operations, a cut which would render the organization powerless to function effectively.

This \$6,500,000 now asked for will go mostly to run the local field offices out in the rural areas. So long as F. S. A. is charged with responsibility for making rehabilitation loans to needy farmers and collecting their loan payments and assisting them to become efficient operators, the county offices must stay open;

men and women must be there to serve the borrowers, advise them, and help them raise the food we need.

This \$6,500,000, added to the \$20,000,000, still gives a total amount for the Administration far below last year's \$41,000,000 and the \$60,000,000 available in 1942. The \$26,500,000 will pay only for those F. S. A. operations found to be essential by the War Food Administrator. The number of employees has already been reduced from 17,000 in 1942 to 14,000 in 1943, to a little more than 10,000 now. By drastically curtailing the services formerly performed at higher administrative levels, the F. S. A. so far—through October 31—has been able to save most of its county offices. There are now about 2,000 county offices operating.

But beginning November 1—if the \$20,000,000 appropriation is not increased by at least \$6,500,000—the number of employees will be reduced to about 6,000. Most of this cut will have to be made in the local offices. About 1,000 Farm Security county offices will be closed. No supervisors will be available for great numbers of families who owe the Government and who need further assistance in good farm management before they can reasonably be expected to finish their payments. Those supervisors whose services are retained will have an average case load of 288 families, as compared with 178 now, and these families will be spread over large areas so that it will be difficult even to keep up with collections. Spread too thin, virtually no supervision will be possible. The heart and soul will be gone out of Farm Security.

From a dollars-and-cents viewpoint alone, a failure to maintain the direct appropriation for Farm Security would doubtless cost the Government far more than \$6,500,000. More than 600,000 families still have unmaturing amounts on past loans. On last June 30, \$401,388,811 was outstanding in rehabilitation loans. This, of course, does not mean that families are not paying back satisfactorily; their repayment record is the best in the history of F. S. A. Repayments are running better than 90 percent on all rural rehabilitation loans. But if the F. S. A. offices are closed, if F. S. A. offers little or no supervision or technical help to these families who owe the Government, how much of the \$400,000,000 will be or can be paid when the maturity dates arrive? The Government's investment and the taxpayers' investment in rehabilitation funds outstanding must be adequately protected.

To curtail further the administrative budget of the F. S. A. would be folly from an investment standpoint, as well as a threat to the War Food Administration's program to get greater production from the small farmers whom F. S. A. assists.

(Mr. COFFEE asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with great care this afternoon

and yesterday to the arguments presented in behalf of various appropriations. I listened very carefully to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] and, like him, I had hoped that selfish interests and politics might not be brought into these appropriations, but I am compelled to accept a good many of the arguments presented as not being in good faith.

In too many cases, appropriations have been asked for and assertions made that they would shorten the war and save many lives. Certainly, we are all hoping for this.

One of the reasons that I cannot seriously accept a great many of the arguments presented is because of a letter I received from a certain newspaper publisher who presented the same sort of an argument. It so happened that last spring when newsprint was being rationed to the newspapers I wrote to a group of publishers asking for their reaction and how the cut would affect their business. I stated in that letter that the Government was using a million or more tons of paper annually, apparently, much of it for propaganda purposes.

I had a certain newspaper publisher write me immediately, stating as follows:

I notice that you are again attempting to induce people to put their selfish interests above the best interests of their Nation.

There is no reason why newspapers should not do their part. As far as the dissemination of information by the Office of War Information throughout the world is concerned, it can be as effective as bullets, something that should by all means be done, in my opinion. You may be sure that I am not interested in protecting myself to the disadvantage of the war effort, and that we will abide by any reasonable regulations those in charge of our war effort deem necessary.

If you and some of the rest of our Congressmen do not stop trying to stir up the people's selfish interests you will have a great deal to answer for in the lives of boys who otherwise might not have had to make the supreme sacrifice.

Mr. Chairman, this is the kind of argument that I have listened to here on the floor from numerous Members from the other side of the aisle. Now, I have in my hand a statement from the War Production Board's Printing and Publishing Division giving a list of additional grants of newsprint authorized on appeal from certain newspaper publishers. These grants are over and above the fixed quotas. I find that this particular publisher in the second quarter of this year, asked for and received 20 additional tons. In the third quarter, this same publisher, asked for and received 41 additional tons. Without a doubt, he will request an additional grant for the fourth quarter.

This same newspaper publisher has a son of draft age who was classified I-A by his local draft board, and he is now enjoying his second deferment. I have never known anyone to admit that he has ever done a day's work.

After listening to the arguments and receiving a letter like this, to us who have sons and daughters in the armed forces, pleadings of this kind come with poor grace.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and, the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I am.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WILSON moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the following amendment: Line 8, page 5, strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, may I be permitted to explain the amendment?

The SPEAKER. No. The previous question has been ordered.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, then I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. Those in favor of taking the vote by the yeas and nays will rise. [After counting.] Thirteen Members have risen, not a sufficient number.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WILSON there were—ayes 34, noes 172.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the vote on the ground a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and thirty-four Members are present, a quorum.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the bill just passed may have 5 days in which to extend their own remarks in the Record on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. McGRANERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record in three instances, in one to include an address by J. Edgar Hoover, in another an address by Senator FERGUSON, and in the third an address by Randolph E. Paul.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial from the Shreveport Times of Shreveport, La., under date of November 3, 1943, entitled "Investigation of Lend-Lease."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a letter from Secretary Ickes to Judge Vinson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 247), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That CLAIR ENGLE of the State of California be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Public Lands.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY NEXT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I do this for the purpose of asking the majority leader if he can give us any definite information as to the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is no program for next week. From then on, however, there will be a very heavy program.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a resolution passed by the National Conference of Petroleum Regulatory Authorities in Washington recently.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole today and to include in several places therein certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

(Mr. GWYNNE and Mr. HOPE asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the Record.)

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 152 I am recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DILWEG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 1 hour.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a thought-provoking resolution passed by the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs on the question of subsidies.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a news article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WILLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 45 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted, as follows:

To Mr. HESS (at the request of Mr. COLE, of New York), for November 4 and 5, on account of official business.

To Mr. BLAND (at the request of Mr. BURCH of Virginia), indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. STARNES of Alabama (at the request of Mr. HOBBS), from November 4 to 15, on account of official business.

To Mr. WASIELEWSKI for the week beginning November 8, on account of official business.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 2359. An act to amend the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended.

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 400. An act relating to the organization and functions of the Public Health Service, and for other purposes.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3598

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 9, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
7 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1944, and for other purposes:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 For payment to the widow of Francis D. Culkin, late
5 a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000.

6 For payment to the widow of Edward W. Creal, late a
7 Representative from the State of Kentucky, \$10,000.

8 The two foregoing sums to be disbursed by the Sergeant
9 at Arms of the House of Representatives.

10 Contested-election expenses: For payment to Luther
11 Patrick, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested-
12 election case of Denson versus Patrick, as audited and recom-
13 mended by the Committee on Elections Numbered Three,
14 \$1,500, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Repre-
15 sentatives.

16 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for tele-
17 graph and telephone, fiscal year 1943, \$37,500.

18 Stationery: For stationery for Representatives, Dele-
19 gates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for
20 the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress, fiscal years
21 1943 and 1944, \$600.

22 CAPITOL POLICE

23 For an additional amount for salaries, Capitol Police,
24 fiscal year 1944, \$18,105, one-half to be disbursed by the

1 Secretary of the Senate and the other half to be disbursed
2 by the Clerk of the House.

3 JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

4 For an additional amount for salaries, Joint Committee
5 on Printing, fiscal year 1944, \$1,254, one-half to be dis-
6 bursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half to
7 be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

8 THE JUDICIARY

9 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

10 For an additional amount for fees of commissioners, fiscal
11 year 1943, including the objects specified under this head
12 in the Judiciary Establishment Appropriation Act, 1943,
13 \$67,600.

14 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

15 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

16 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses,
17 Bureau of the Budget, fiscal year 1944, including the objects
18 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Approp-
19 priation Act, 1944, and including \$20,000 additional for
20 the temporary employment of persons or organizations by
21 contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the
22 Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as
23 amended, \$175,000.

1 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

2 OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

3 The appropriation, salaries and expenses, Office of De-
4 fense Transportation, contained in the National War Agencies
5 Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available, in addition to
6 the objects specified for said appropriation in said Act, for
7 the payment, at rates not in excess of those fixed by law for
8 witnesses attending in United States courts (28 U. S. C.
9 600c), of fees, mileage, and subsistence of witnesses appear-
10 ing at hearings held by the Office of Defense Transportation
11 in connection with the performance of its functions: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That the payment of subsistence shall be subject to
13 certification by the Director of the Office of Defense Trans-
14 portation or his designee, as to the necessity therefor.

15 OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

16 The appropriation for the Office of Scientific Research
17 and Development contained in the National War Agencies
18 Appropriation Act, 1944, shall, in addition to the objects
19 specified under this head and the head "General Provisions"
20 in said Act, be available for payment, when specifically
21 authorized or approved by the Director of the Office of Scien-
22 tific Research and Development or such other official as he
23 may designate for the purpose, of travel expenses, including
24 transportation of personal effects, of personnel to their first
25 posts of duty outside the continental limits of the United

1 States, and return to the United States; and not to exceed
2 \$2,500 for entertainment of officials of other countries.

3 OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

4 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Office
5 of War Information, fiscal year 1944, including the objects
6 specified under this head and under "General provisions"
7 pertaining to the Office for Emergency Management in the
8 National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, \$5,000,-
9 000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available
10 for expenditure unless the Director of the Office of War In-
11 formation, with the approval of the President, shall determine
12 that such funds are necessary for carrying on activities in
13 conjunction with actual or projected military operations:
14 *Provided further*, That the last paragraph under the head
15 "Office of War Information" in the National War Agencies
16 Appropriation Act, 1944, shall not be construed to apply
17 to supplementation by reverse lend-lease: *Provided further*,
18 That the limitation on the appropriation for the Office of War
19 Information for the fiscal year 1944 for printing and binding
20 within the continental limits of the United States is hereby
21 increased from \$1,400,000 to \$1,500,000.

22 WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

23 General administration: For an additional amount for
24 general administration, War Manpower Commission, fiscal
25 year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in

1 the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944,
2 and including \$84,800 additional for printing and binding and
3 \$435,000 additional for travel expenses, \$2,849,000.

4 Employment office facilities and services: For an addi-
5 tional amount for employment office facilities and services,
6 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
7 head in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act,
8 1944, and including \$26,407 additional for printing and
9 binding and \$170,000 additional for travel expenses,
10 \$5,900,000.

11 Training-Within-Industry Service: For an additional
12 amount for Training-Within-Industry Service, War Man-
13 power Commission (national defense), fiscal year 1944, in-
14 cluding the objects specified under this head in the War
15 Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and includ-
16 ing \$186,800 additional for traveling expenses, \$461,500.

17 Migration of workers: To enable the War Manpower
18 Commission to provide, in accordance with regulations pre-
19 scribed by the Chairman of said Commission, for the tem-
20 porary migration of workers from foreign countries (pursuant
21 to agreements between the United States and such foreign
22 countries) and from territories and possessions of the United
23 States, for employment in the continental United States with
24 industries and services essential to the war effort, including
25 the transportation of such workers from points outside the

1 United States to ports of entry of the United States and
2 return (including transportation from place of employment
3 in the United States to port of entry of the United States in
4 any case of default by an employer to provide such trans-
5 portation to a worker, in which event the employer shall be
6 liable to the United States for the cost thereof), reasonable
7 subsistence and emergency medical care en route, and guar-
8 antees of employment while in the United States to the ex-
9 tent agreed upon with the foreign country from which the
10 worker is imported, \$2,125,000, of which not to exceed
11 \$125,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses
12 necessary for the foregoing, including not to exceed \$12,250
13 for temporary employment of administrative personnel out-
14 side continental United States, not to exceed \$1,000 for
15 printing and binding outside continental United States with-
16 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section
17 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and not
18 to exceed \$26,880 for travel expenses: *Provided*, That no
19 transportation of workers shall be allowed hereunder unless
20 the employer and the worker have entered into a contract
21 for employment approved by said Chairman or his designee,
22 and unless said Chairman certifies that reasonably adequate
23 use is being made of the local labor supply: *Provided further*,
24 That this appropriation shall remain available after June 30,
25 1944, to the extent necessary to provide for the return of

1 the workers to the country from which they migrated under
 2 the provisions hereof: *Provided further*, That no part of this
 3 appropriation shall be available for the recruitment or trans-
 4 portation of workers for employment in agriculture.

5

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

6 The appropriation for the War Production Board for the
 7 fiscal year 1944 shall be available for travel expenses to and
 8 from their homes or regular places of business in accordance
 9 with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, in-
 10 cluding travel in privately owned automobile (and including
 11 per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment) of
 12 persons employed intermittently away from their homes or
 13 regular places of business as consultants or compliance com-
 14 missioners and receiving compensation on a per diem when
 15 actually employed basis.

16

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

17

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

18 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 19 salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects
 20 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
 21 priation Act, 1944, \$688,000. .

22

23 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 24 printing and binding, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year
 1944, \$26,000.

25

Salaries and expenses (national defense) : For an addi-

1 tional amount for salaries and expenses, national defense,
 2 Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1944, including the
 3 objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices
 4 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$891,705.

5 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

6 Employees' compensation fund: For an additional
 7 amount, fiscal year 1944, for the payment of compensation
 8 provided by the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 785),
 9 as amended, including the objects specified under this head
 10 in the Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation
 11 Act, 1944, \$2,500,000, which, together with the amount
 12 heretofore appropriated under this head, shall be available
 13 also for reimbursement payments authorized by the Act of
 14 December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C. 1701), rehabilitation ex-
 15 penses and fees or payments to others agencies of the
 16 United States and other public agencies or private persons,
 17 agencies, or institutions, for services or facilities ren-
 18 dered by them pursuant to agreement and approved by
 19 the Commission.

20 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

21 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

22 Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for trav-
 23 eling expenses, Federal Security Agency, fiscal year 1944,
 24 including the objects specified under this head in the Fed-

1 eral Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$52,550,
2 which amount shall be transferred to the Public Health
3 Service in accordance with the provisions of such Act
4 authorizing such transfers.

5 National Youth Administration liquidation: For all ex-
6 penses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator
7 to provide for the settlement of obligations of the National
8 Youth Administration, and also to settle claims for property
9 damage accruing prior to January 1, 1944, under paragraph
10 20 of the National Youth Administration Appropriation Act,
11 1943 (which paragraph is hereby extended to such date),
12 as may be proper in closing the affairs and accounts of the
13 National Youth Administration, the unexpended balances of
14 the appropriations made to the National Youth Administra-
15 tion for the purposes of liquidation in the War Manpower
16 Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and the Second De-
17 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, are hereby continued
18 available until June 30, 1944, for payment of all such ob-
19 ligations incurred prior to January 1, 1944, including ac-
20 cumulated and accrued annual leave to employees who have
21 not liquidated such by January 1, 1944; and also for the
22 payment of salaries and other necessary administrative ex-
23 penses (including personal services in the District of
24 Columbia and travel expenses), not exceeding \$145,000.
25 incurred during the period January 1 to June 30, 1944,

1 both inclusive, including payment of accumulated and accrued
2 annual leave of the personnel employed under such amount:
3 *Provided*, That no person shall be employed under such sum of
4 \$145,000 at a rate exceeding \$5,600 a year and the amount
5 allocated for salaries thereunder shall not exceed \$75,000
6 and the amount for microfilming records shall not exceed
7 \$50,000: *Provided further*, That the Federal Security Ad-
8 ministrator is hereby authorized to retain such office materials,
9 supplies, and equipment of the National Youth Administra-
10 tion as may be necessary in carrying out the purposes of this
11 appropriation, and such office materials, supplies, and equip-
12 ment shall not be subject to the provisions of the Second
13 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, with respect to such
14 property, during the period of such use: *Provided further*,
15 That said Administrator is authorized to appoint such per-
16 sonnel as may be required for the purposes hereof without
17 regard to civil service and classification laws.

18 Claim for damages, operation of vessels: To pay a claim
19 for damages adjusted and determined by the Administrator
20 of the Federal Security Agency under the provisions of the
21 Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and
22 settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the
23 operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health
24 Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case",

1 approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in House Docu-
2 ment Numbered 318, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$60.

3 Vocational rehabilitation: For carrying out the provi-
4 sions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of
5 1943, fiscal year 1944, to be additional to the amounts appro-
6 priated in the first, second, and fourth paragraphs under the
7 heading "Vocational rehabilitation" in the Federal Security
8 Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and made available under
9 section 102 of the National War Agencies Appropriation Act,
10 1944, for carrying out such provisions, \$3,500,000.

11 For administrative expenses in carrying out the provi-
12 sions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of
13 1943, to be additional to the amount appropriated in the
14 fifth paragraph under the heading "Vocational rehabilitation"
15 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944,
16 and made available under section 102 of the National War
17 Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, for administrative ex-
18 penses, such amount and the portion of unexpended balance
19 of the amount appropriated in such fifth paragraph and not
20 allotted for administrative expenses for carrying out the pro-
21 visions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the operation
22 of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons", and so forth
23 (49 Stat. 1559-1560), to be available for all administrative
24 expenses in carrying out the purposes of the Vocational Re-
25 habilitation Act Amendments of 1943, including personal

1 services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses, in-
2 cluding expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations
3 concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and ex-
4 penses incident to courses of instruction as authorized by
5 section 7 of said Act; actual transportation expenses and not
6 to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other ex-
7 penses of persons serving while away from their homes,
8 without other compensation from the United States, in an
9 advisory capacity; tuition and books for Federal and State
10 personnel detailed for courses of instruction; printing and
11 binding; purchase of reprints of scientific and technical arti-
12 cles published in periodicals and journals; purchase and
13 exchange of books of reference and periodicals; fiscal year
14 1944, \$100,000.

15 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

16 For an additional amount for salaries, Office of Education,
17 fiscal year 1944, \$1,050.

18 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

19 For an additional amount for training for nurses (na-
20 tional defense), fiscal year 1944, including the objects speci-
21 fied under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appro-
22 priation Act, 1944, and including \$105,000 additional for
23 administrative expenses, \$7,500,000.

24 Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an
25 additional amount for pay of personnel and maintenance of

1 hospitals, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
2 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
3 tion Act, 1944, \$2,000,000.

4 Emergency health and sanitation: For an additional
5 amount for "Emergency health and sanitation activities (na-
6 tional defense)", fiscal year 1944, including the objects
7 specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency
8 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,350,000.

9 Division of Mental Hygiene: For an additional amount
10 for the Division of Mental Hygiene, fiscal year 1944, includ-
11 ing the objects specified under this head in the Federal
12 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and not to exceed
13 \$10,000 for the procurement of miscellaneous articles and
14 supplies for sale to patients of the hospitals provided for
15 under this head and for the employment of personnel,
16 purchase of equipment, and other expenses necessary for the
17 operation of commissaries, including the printing of commis-
18 sary coupon books, the proceeds of such sales to be deposited
19 in the Treasury in a special account which shall be available
20 for expenditure for the replenishment of stock and the con-
21 tinued operation of commissaries as aforesaid, \$25,000: *Pro-*
22 *vided*, That the limitation of \$100 on the purchase of news-
23 papers and periodicals under this head in said appropriation
24 Act is hereby increased to \$500.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

1
2 Public Buildings Administration: For an additional
3 amount for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
4 outside the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1944, including
5 the objects specified under this head in the Independent
6 Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,920,000.

7 The Reconstruction Finance Corporation Mortgage Com-
8 pany is authorized and directed to transfer to the Public
9 Buildings Administration for and on behalf of the United
10 States Government, without reimbursement, that parcel of
11 land located at 100 McAllister Street, San Francisco, Cali-
12 fornia, together with all improvements thereon and apper-
13 taining thereto.

FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

14
15 For an additional amount for foreign-service pay adjust-
16 ment, appreciation of foreign currencies, fiscal year 1944,
17 including the objects specified under this head in the Inde-
18 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$300,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

19
20 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for
21 miscellaneous expenses, General Accounting Office, fiscal
22 year 1944, including the objects specified under this head
23 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, and
24 including \$104,335 additional for travel expenses, \$208,000.

1 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
2 printing and binding, General Accounting Office, fiscal year
3 1944, \$23,000.

4 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

5 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
6 year 1944, for salaries and expenses of the National Advisory
7 Committee for Aeronautics, including the objects specified in
8 the appropriation for this purpose in the Independent Offices
9 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,298,415.

10 Langley Field, Virginia, construction: For an additional
11 amount for construction and equipment, Langley Field, Vir-
12 ginia, \$8,804,200, to be available until expended.

13 Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, California, construction:
14 For an additional amount for construction and equipment,
15 Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, California,
16 \$2,249,100, to be available until expended.

17 Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, construction: For
18 an additional amount for construction and equipment, Air-
19 craft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, \$3,936,-
20 000, to be available until expended.

21 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

22 War housing: For an additional amount to carry out
23 the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940 (42
24 U. S. C. ch. 9), as amended, and subject to the applicable

1 provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940
2 (54 Stat. 1115), \$50,000,000, to remain available during
3 the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared
4 by the President on May 27, 1941.

5 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

6 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
7 year 1944, for salaries and expenses, National Labor Rela-
8 tions Board (national defense), to perform the duties imposed
9 upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act (Public Law 89,
10 Seventy-eighth Congress), including the objects specified
11 under this head in the National Labor Relations Board
12 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$75,000.

13 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

14 Hospital facilities: For an additional amount for hospital
15 and domiciliary facilities, fiscal year 1944, including the
16 objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices
17 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$10,356,000, to remain available
18 until expended, 3 per centum of which amount shall be
19 available for the employment in the District of Columbia
20 and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants
21 to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for the
22 projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the
23 execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field office
24 equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for traveling expenses, Department of Commerce, fiscal year 1944, \$25,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for printing and binding, to be used for the printing of weather maps for the Weather Bureau, \$114,000.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Compiling census reports: For an additional amount for compiling census reports, and so forth, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, and including sample surveys throughout the United States for the purpose of estimating the size and characteristics of the Nation's labor force, \$470,000.

Customs Statistics: For an additional amount for customs statistics, fiscal year 1944, including the same objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, \$10,680.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Field expenses, coastal surveys: For an additional amount for field expenses, coastal surveys, to be used for the repair and purchase or exchange of aerial photographic equip-

1 ment and not to exceed \$750 for the purchase of motion
2 picture projection equipment, fiscal year 1944, \$29,000.

3 Pay of officers and men: For an additional amount for
4 pay of officers and men on vessels, Coast and Geodetic Survey,
5 fiscal year 1944, \$150,000.

6 Aeronautical charts: For an additional amount for aero-
7 nautical charts, fiscal year 1944, including the objects
8 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
9 Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$77,000 additional
10 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$679,000.

11 WEATHER BUREAU

12 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
13 year 1944, for salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, includ-
14 ing the objects specified under this head in the Department
15 of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$121,-
16 460 additional for departmental personal services in the
17 District of Columbia, \$1,950,000.

18 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

19 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an addi-
20 tional amount, fiscal year 1944, for establishment of air-navi-
21 gation facilities, including the objects specified under this
22 head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act,
23 1944, and including personal services in the District of
24 Columbia and elsewhere, \$697,000.

1 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:
 2 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for maintenance
 3 and operation of air-navigation facilities, including the objects
 4 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
 5 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,925,000: *Provided*, That dur-
 6 ing the fiscal year 1944 the Secretary of Commerce may dele-
 7 gate his authority to authorize payment of expenses of travel
 8 and transportation of household goods of employees on change
 9 of official station.

10 Technical development: For an additional amount, fiscal
 11 year 1944, for technical development, including the objects
 12 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
 13 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$70,000.

14 Enforcement of safety regulations: For an additional
 15 amount, fiscal year 1944, for enforcement of safety regula-
 16 tions, including the objects specified under this head in the
 17 Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, \$64,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

19 SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

20 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 21 the Solid Fuels Administration for War, fiscal year 1944,
 22 including the objects specified under this head in the Interior
 23 Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$950,000; and
 24 the limitation upon the number of technical employees who
 25 may be employed without regard to civil service and

1 classification laws is hereby increased from eighteen to
2 twenty-five.

3 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

4 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
5 the Southwestern Power Administration incurred during
6 the fiscal year 1944 in disposing of the electric power and
7 energy from the Norfork Dam and Denison Dam projects,
8 in accordance with Executive Orders Numbered 9353, 9366,
9 and 9373, including printing and binding, and the purchase,
10 operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying motor
11 vehicles, \$135,000. All receipts from the transmission and
12 sale of electric energy generated at these two projects, or
13 purchased in relation thereto, shall be covered into the
14 Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous
15 receipts, except that the Treasury shall set up and maintain
16 from such receipts a continuing fund of \$100,000 to the
17 credit of the Administrator and subject to check by him
18 to defray emergency expenses and to insure continuous
19 operation.

20 OFFICE OF FISHERY COORDINATION

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to en-
22 able the Office of Fishery Coordination to carry out its
23 functions and activities under Executive Order Numbered
24 9204, dated July 21, 1942, and such functions and activities
25 as have been delegated to it by the Secretary of the Interior

1 pursuant to the authority delegated to him under Food
2 Directive Numbered 2, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture
3 on February 8, 1943 (8 F. R. 1777), as amended March 16,
4 1943 (8 F. R. 3280), including personal services in the
5 District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic
6 reporting services; the acceptance and utilization of volun-
7 tary and uncompensated services; actual transportation and
8 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in
9 lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from
10 their homes without other compensation from the United
11 States in an advisory capacity to said Office; the purchase
12 (not to exceed \$4,500), maintenance, operation, repair, and
13 hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; print-
14 ing and binding; and the purchase in the District of Columbia
15 and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to
16 the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the
17 Interior", fiscal year 1944, \$150,000.

18 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

19 For an additional amount for purchase and transporta-
20 tion of Indian supplies, fiscal year 1942, \$85,000.

21 Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians: For compen-
22 sation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys employed by
23 the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians under a contract
24 or contracts approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

1 \$14,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, payable
2 from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of said tribe.
3 arising under section 7 of the Act approved January 14,
4 1889 (25 Stat. 645), as amended by the Act of June 15,
5 1938 (52 Stat. 697), and the amount herein appropriated
6 shall be available for compensation earned and expenses
7 incurred during the period covered by said contract or
8 contracts.

9 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

10 Gaging streams: For an additional amount for gaging
11 streams, fiscal year 1944, \$90,000; and the amount that
12 shall be available only for cooperation with States or munici-
13 palities is hereby increased to \$1,065,000.

14 BUREAU OF MINES

15 Testing fuel: For an additional amount for testing fuel,
16 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
17 head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
18 \$15,000.

19 Economics of mineral industries: The limitation upon the
20 amount that may be expended for personal services in the
21 District of Columbia in the fiscal year 1944 is hereby
22 increased from \$322,500 to \$333,780.

23 Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, aluminum
24 clays, and alunite (national defense): For an additional

1 amount for production of alumina from low-grade bauxite,
2 aluminum clays, and alunite (national defense), fiscal year
3 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
4 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$100,000.

5 Magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense) :
6 For an additional amount for magnesium pilot plants and
7 research (national defense), fiscal year 1944, including the
8 objects specified under this head in the Interior Department
9 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$150,000.

10 Development of processes for recovery of waste metals
11 (national defense) : For all expenses necessary, without re-
12 gard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, for investigations and
13 development of methods of recovering aluminum, magnesium,
14 and other metals and compounds thereof from waste products,
15 such as dross and dust; operation, maintenance, and repair of
16 passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to exceed \$3,500
17 for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year
18 1944, \$75,000.

19 Helium production and investigations: In addition to the
20 objects specified under the head "Helium production and
21 investigations" in the Interior Department Appropriation
22 Act, 1944, funds available for the production of helium and
23 the development of helium properties may be utilized for the
24 purchase of stationery, books of reference, and periodicals;

1 the purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of
2 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation
3 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior" in an
4 amount not exceeding \$5,000; to provide transportation
5 between helium plants and related facilities and communi-
6 ties that provide adequate living accommodations of persons
7 engaged in the operation and maintenance of helium
8 plants; and for transportation to and from school of
9 pupils who are dependents of such persons: *Provided*,
10 That said transportation shall be by methods which the
11 Office of Defense Transportation shall find to be most ad-
12 vantageous and efficient: *Provided further*, That pursuant to
13 agreements approved by the Secretary of the Interior and
14 the Office of Defense Transportation, the transportation equip-
15 ment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with
16 that of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for
17 use in transporting persons engaged in operation and main-
18 tenance of helium plants, pupils who are dependents of such
19 persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the
20 expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

21 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

22 Investigations respecting food fishes: For an additional
23 amount for investigations respecting food fishes, fiscal year
24 1944, \$19,000.

1 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

2 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

3 Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for insane of
4 Alaska, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under
5 this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act
6 1943, \$1,700.

7 Construction, repair, and maintenance of roads: For an
8 additional amount for the construction, repair, and main-
9 tenance of roads, tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails,
10 Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1944, \$300,000, to remain
11 available until expended.

12 Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction
13 of Richardson Highway, Alaska, fiscal year 1944, \$500,000,
14 to remain available until expended.

15 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

16 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

17 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damages
18 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
19 mined by the Attorney General of the United States under
20 the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the
21 adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of
22 the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation",
23 approved March 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1184), as fully set
24 forth in House Document Numbered 323, Seventy-eighth
25 Congress, \$253.58.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards (national defense) : For salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards (national defense), fiscal year 1944, necessary to provide for the extension of supervisory service to labor and management in national defense industries in connection with the promotion of health, safety, employment stabilization, proper working conditions, and amicable industrial relations, including items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, and including reimbursement to employees at not to exceed 3 cents per mile for expenses of official travel performed in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations, \$250,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved Decem-

ber 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 314, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$12,997.86.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Naval stock fund: For the purpose of increasing the capital of the "Naval Stock Fund", the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to transfer the sum of \$750,000,000 from the appropriation "Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Navy, 1944", to the "Naval Stock Fund": *Provided*, That after June 30, 1944, the value of stock in the "Naval Stock Account" plus the outstanding obligations under the "Naval Stock Fund" shall not exceed \$2,250,000,000 at any time.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

The appropriation "Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks", shall be available for the payment of compensation of those employees of contractors who are known to have been taken by an enemy as a prisoner, hostage, or otherwise, while employed on Wake Island, at such rates as the Secretary of the Navy may determine to be equitable and just (not to exceed the rates of wages being paid for comparable positions to employees of the Navy Department in areas nearest to the places of employment of such contractors' employees at the time of their having been taken by an enemy), until such time as such employees may be returned

1 to such places as may be provided for in their contracts of
 2 employment: *Provided*, That no compensation shall be pay-
 3 able after the death of such an employee has been estab-
 4 lished or can be legally presumed to have occurred: *Pro-*
 5 *vided further*, That compensation paid in pursuance hereof,
 6 to be effected by or through the contractor, shall be in lieu
 7 of any payments authorized by Public 784, Seventy-seventh
 8 Congress, approved December 2, 1942.

9 MARINE CORPS

10 General expenses: The appropriation "General expenses,
 11 Marine Corps, 1944", shall be available for civilian clothing,
 12 including an overcoat when necessary, the cost of all not to
 13 exceed \$25 per person to enlisted personnel given discharges
 14 for bad conduct, undesirability, unsuitability, or inaptitude.

15 COAST GUARD

16 Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard: To
 17 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Sec-
 18 retary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled
 19 "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of cer-
 20 tain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels
 21 of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums
 22 not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15,
 23 1936, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 324,
 24 Seventy-eighth Congress, \$3,061.09.

1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

2

Funds available for heat and light for public quarters occupied by personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1944, shall be available, effective July 1, 1943, in the case of the Marine Corps, and January 1, 1944, in the cases of the Navy and Coast Guard, for furnishing water and for operating mechanical refrigerators in such quarters.

9

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

10

OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES

11

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

12

DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES

13

For an additional amount for salaries, Office of First Assistant Postmaster General, fiscal year 1944, \$50,000.

15

For an additional amount for salaries, Office of Purchasing Agent, fiscal year 1944, \$6,000.

17

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

18

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for contingent and miscellaneous expenses for the Post Office Department, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$750 additional for travel expenses of the Purchasing Agent and attorneys, \$3,800.

23

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER

GENERAL

Domestic air-mail service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for domestic air-mail service, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$22,779.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1943, for indemnities, domestic mail, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$280,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER

GENERAL

Equipment shops: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$450,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances: For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$170,000.

1 Foreign Service quarters: For an additional amount for
2 Foreign Service quarters, fiscal year 1944, including the
3 objects specified under this head in the Department of State
4 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$450,000: *Provided*, That the
5 limitation contained in that appropriation act for allowances
6 for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, for an
7 ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, is increased from
8 \$3,000 to \$4,000.

9 Cost of living allowances: For an additional amount for
10 the appropriation "Cost of living allowances, Foreign Serv-
11 ice", fiscal year 1944, \$550,000.

12 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
13 amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year
14 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
15 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, and including
16 also the purchase of additional passenger-carrying automo-
17 biles, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation for 1944
18 shall be available also for relief, protection, and burial of
19 American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by Public
20 Law 17, approved March 24, 1943, in foreign countries,
21 and in territories and insular possessions of the United States.

22 Foreign Service auxiliary (national defense): For an
23 additional amount for Foreign Service, auxiliary (emer-
24 gency), fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified

1 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
2 Act, 1944, \$550,000.

3 INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

4 For an additional amount for the International Pacific
5 Salmon Fisheries Commission, fiscal year 1944, including the
6 objects specified under this head in the Department of State
7 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$10,000.

8 CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

9 For an additional amount for United States Contribu-
10 tions to International Commissions, Congresses, and Bureaus,
11 fiscal year 1944, to enable the United States to pay its pro-
12 portionate share in the annual expenses of the Inter-Ameri-
13 can Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, as
14 authorized in Public Law 79, approved June 19, 1943,
15 \$22,808.

16 EMERGENCY ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE

17 For the expenses of participation by the United States
18 in the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense,
19 fiscal year 1944, as authorized by and in accordance with
20 Public Law 80, approved June 19, 1943, \$85,000.

21 EIGHTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

22 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Eighth
23 Pan American Child Congress", continued available to June
24 30, 1943, by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,

1 1942, is continued available for the same purposes until
2 June 30, 1944.

3 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

5 Contingent expenses: The limitation under miscellaneous
6 and contingent expenses, Treasury Department, on the
7 amount which may be expended for travel expenses, fiscal
8 year 1944, is hereby increased from \$8,000 to \$18,000.

9 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

10 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for sal-
11 aries and expenses, Bureau of the Public Debt, fiscal year
12 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
13 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, and includ-
14 ing \$33,690 additional for stationery, \$1,300,000.

15 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
16 printing and binding, Bureau of the Public Debt, fiscal year
17 1944, \$45,000.

18 Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may
19 be obligated during the fiscal year 1944 under the indefinite
20 appropriation expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917,
21 as amended and extended, contained in the Treasury Depart-
22 ment Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased from
23 \$57,600,000 to \$105,700,000.

24 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

25 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:

1 For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously
2 received and covered, fiscal year 1944, \$75,000.

3 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

4 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Office of
5 the Treasurer of the United States, fiscal year 1944,
6 \$881,000.

7 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for con-
8 tingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States,
9 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
10 head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
11 \$284,000.

12 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
13 printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United
14 States, fiscal year, 1944, \$63,000.

15 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

16 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
17 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Customs, fiscal year 1944,
18 including the objects specified under this head in the Treas-
19 ury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$250,000.

20 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

21 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
22 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Internal Revenue, fiscal year
23 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
24 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, and includ-
25 ing \$363,150 additional for printing and binding, \$543,070

1 additional for stationery, and \$2,425,415 additional for per-
2 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$21,000,000.

3 The limitations under salaries and expenses, Bureau of
4 Internal Revenue, on the amounts which may be expended
5 for printing and binding and stationery, fiscal year 1943, are
6 hereby increased from \$1,839,850 to \$2,342,850, and from
7 \$616,290 to \$643,500, respectively.

8 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

9 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
10 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, fiscal year 1941,
11 including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury
12 Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,600.

13 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

14 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
15 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
16 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
17 head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
18 and including \$13,000 additional for travel expenses,
19 \$252,000.

20 BUREAU OF THE MINT

21 Transportation of bullion and coin: For an additional
22 amount for transportation of bullion and coin, fiscal year
23 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
24 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$7,800.

25 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for

1 salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices, fiscal year
2 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
3 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,650,000.

4 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

5 Federal property utilization: For an additional amount
6 for Federal property utilization, fiscal year 1944, including
7 the objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency
8 Appropriation Act, 1943, \$3,000,000.

9 Salaries and expenses: The fourth proviso under the
10 head "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division", is
11 hereby amended so as to read as follows: "The general
12 supply fund shall be available during the fiscal year 1944
13 for personal services, including not to exceed \$1,000,000 for
14 such services in the District of Columbia."

15 WAR DEPARTMENT

16 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

17 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

18 FLOOD CONTROL

19 Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For flood
20 control, Mississippi River and tributaries, fiscal year 1944,
21 including the objects and purposes and subject to the condi-
22 tions specified under this head in the War Department Civil
23 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$5,000,000, to be available until
24 expended.

25 Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of the

1 Mississippi River: For emergency fund for flood control on
2 tributaries of the Mississippi River, fiscal year 1944, includ-
3 ing the objects and purposes and subject to the conditions
4 specified under this head in the War Department Civil Ap-
5 propriation Act, 1944, \$3,000,000, to be available until
6 expended.

7 RIVERS AND HARBORS

8 Turning basin, Lorain, Ohio: For the enlargement of the
9 turning basin at Lorain, Ohio, in the interest of national
10 defense, including the objects and purposes under the head
11 "Rivers and Harbors" in the War Department Civil Appro-
12 priation Act, 1944, \$170,000, to be available until ex-
13 pended; this amount shall be merged with the appropriation
14 for rivers and harbors in such Act, and such combined
15 amount shall be available for such project, including payment
16 of obligations heretofore incurred therefor.

17 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

18 CLAIMS

19 PROPERTY-DAMAGE CLAIMS

20 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
21 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
22 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
23 pendent establishments, under the provisions of the Act
24 entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement
25 of claims arising against the Government of the United States

1 in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved
 2 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth
 3 in House Document Numbered 325, Seventy-eighth Con-
 4 gress, as follows:

5 Executive Office of the President:

6 Office for Emergency Management, \$371.56;

7 War Relocation Authority, \$30;

8 Independent establishments:

9 Railroad Retirement Board, \$17.70;

10 Federal Security Agency, \$462.63;

11 Federal Works Agency, \$1,060.12;

12 National Housing Agency, \$285.95;

13 Department of Agriculture, \$679.95;

14 Department of Commerce, \$292.33;

15 Civil Aeronautics Board, \$25.50;

16 Department of the Interior, \$2,234.92;

17 Department of Justice, \$25.90;

18 Post Office Department (out of the postal revenues)

19 \$350;

20 Treasury Department, \$30.50;

21 Navy Department, \$16,755.64;

22 In all, \$22,622.70.

23 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

24 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments

25 which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act

1 of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bring-
2 ing of suits against the Government of the United States",
3 as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28
4 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-
5 eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 319 under
6 the following agencies:

7 Veterans' Administration, \$2,546.70;

8 Interior Department, \$7,341.99;

9 War Department, \$816.50;

10 In all, \$10,705.19, together with such additional sum
11 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in
12 such judgments or as provided by law.

13 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
14 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
15 by United States district courts under the provisions of an
16 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
17 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage serv-
18 ices rendered to public vessels belonging to the United
19 States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925
20 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and which have been certified
21 to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Num-
22 bered 313 under the following agencies:

23 Navy Department, \$133.45;

24 War Department, \$3,045.38;

25 In all, \$3,178.83, together with such additional sum as

1 may be necessary to pay cost, and interest as and where
2 specified in such judgments, or as provided by law.

3 (c) None of the judgments contained under this caption
4 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
5 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
6 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

7 (d) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
8 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
9 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
10 Act.

11 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

12 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
13 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth
14 Congress in House Document Numbered 312, under the
15 following agencies, namely:

16 Independent establishments: Veterans' Administration,
17 \$2,496.56;

18 Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administra-
19 tion, \$23,732.66;

20 Navy Department, \$4,730.85;

21 Treasury Department, \$2,828.96;

22 War Department, \$51,202.80;

23 In all, \$84,991.83, together with such additional sum
24 as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where
25 specified in such judgments.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired, except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 322, Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, \$1,770.89.

The Judiciary: For fees of jurors, United States courts, \$11.70.

For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, \$25.

Independent Offices: For employees' compensation fund, \$108.53.

For Federal Power Commission, \$218.50.

- 1 For general expenses, Smithsonian Institution, \$40.
- 2 For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Com-
- 3 mission, \$3.33.
- 4 For Securities and Exchange Commission, 35 cents.
- 5 For salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
- 6 1 cent.
- 7 For miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
- 8 \$28.18.
- 9 For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
- 10 Board, \$1.88.
- 11 For salaries, General Accounting Office, \$72.
- 12 For youth work and student aid, National Youth Admin-
- 13 istration, \$1,049.81.
- 14 For general expenses, Office of Education, \$2.
- 15 For maintenance, National Institute of Health, \$10.
- 16 For salaries and expenses, National Youth Adminis-
- 17 tration, \$51.98.
- 18 For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the
- 19 District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$3.49.
- 20 For administrative expenses, Public Works Administra-
- 21 tion, \$12.90.
- 22 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
- 23 ings, Procurement Division, \$120.30.
- 24 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
- 25 Administration, \$4.14.

1 For administrative expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank
2 Board, \$2.05.

3 For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Admin-
4 istration, \$49.19.

5 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
6 Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$26.79.

7 For administrative expenses, Home Owners' Loan Cor-
8 poration, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, \$6.

9 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
10 \$1,338.78.

11 For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Administra-
12 tion, \$500.

13 **Department of Agriculture:** For salaries and expenses,
14 library, Department of Agriculture, \$95.78.

15 For salaries and expenses, Office of Experiment Stations,
16 \$3.10.

17 For National Industrial Recovery, Agriculture, Forest
18 Service, \$18.72.

19 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
20 \$67.36.

21 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-
22 ministration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture)
23 (certified claims), \$2,707.02.

24 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
25 \$423.55.

1 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$30.97.

2 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
3 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$138.15.

4 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
5 navigable streams, \$370.45.

6 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Chemistry and
7 Soils, \$925.

8 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Home Economics,
9 \$18.28.

10 For enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act,
11 \$19.59.

12 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural
13 commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$6,194.65.

14 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
15 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
16 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$759.92.

17 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
18 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
19 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,
20 1937), \$19.

21 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust cer-
22 tificates, Department of Agriculture, \$12.90.

23 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
24 of Agriculture, \$1,547.49.

- 1 For administration of Federal Crop Insurance Act,
2 Department of Agriculture, \$1,250.
- 3 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
4 Department of Agriculture, \$2,787.08.
- 5 For farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture, \$304.
- 6 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
7 Department of Agriculture, \$175.04.
- 8 For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm
9 Credit Administration, \$81.20.
- 10 For salaries and expenses, rural electrification, Depart-
11 ment of Agriculture, \$3.50.
- 12 For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Cor-
13 poration, Department of Agriculture, \$564.
- 14 **Department of Commerce:** For establishment of air-
15 navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$58.80.
- 16 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of
17 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$75.19.
- 18 For expenses of the Sixteenth Census, \$12.76.
- 19 For aviation, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards),
20 \$8.57.
- 21 For Federal, boundary, and State surveys, Coast and
22 Geodetic Survey, \$112.50.
- 23 For salaries and expenses, Air Safety Board, Civil
24 Aeronautics Authority, \$14.49.

1 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of
2 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$147.63.

3 **Department of the Interior:** For migratory bird con-
4 servation fund, Fish and Wildlife Service (receipt limita-
5 tion), \$2,563.30.

6 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
7 Department of the Interior, \$8.42.

8 For migratory bird conservation fund, Department of
9 the Interior (receipt limitation), \$5,000.

10 For Geological Survey, \$2.01.

11 For surveying the public lands, \$8.36.

12 For investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply,
13 Bureau of Mines, \$5.25.

14 For salaries and expenses, government of the Virgin
15 Islands, \$18.69.

16 For National Park Service, \$7.30.

17 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
18 \$45.99.

19 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
20 Indians), \$23.47.

21 For Indian school buildings, \$215.42.

22 For conservation of health among Indians, \$217.98.

23 For Indian school support, \$895.88.

24 For expenses, sale of timber (reimbursable), \$1.65.

- 1 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
- 2 property, \$635.78.
- 3 For Indian service supply fund, \$7.80.
- 4 For Indian boarding schools, \$5.50.
- 5 For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$16.03.
- 6 **Department of Justice:** For salaries and expenses of
- 7 district attorneys, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$23.30.
- 8 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,
- 9 Department of Justice, \$224.93.
- 10 For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
- 11 \$129.63.
- 12 For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$20.90.
- 13 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (trans-
- 14 fer to Justice), \$114.15.
- 15 For printing and binding, Department of Justice, \$16.82.
- 16 For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$6.38.
- 17 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
- 18 tion (national defense), \$4.15.
- 19 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
- 20 Service, 81 cents.
- 21 For support of United States prisoners, \$3.
- 22 For National Training School for Boys, Washington,
- 23 District of Columbia, maintenance, \$14.85.
- 24 **Department of Labor:** For salaries and expenses, Divi-
- 25 sion of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$14.35.

For contingent expenses, Department of Labor, \$34.

For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$63.32.

Navy Department: For miscellaneous expenses, Navy,

\$4.45.

For Naval Reserve, \$396.48.

For engineering, Navy, \$22,750.83.

For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$29,668.43.

For construction and repair, Navy, \$2.99.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$143,852.90.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,

\$6,231.28.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$15,-

573.71.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,

\$4,944.79.

For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$67.65.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$138.53.

For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast

Guard (Navy), \$280.85.

For contingent expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$3.56.

For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$390.76.

For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy),

\$358.16.

For aviation, Navy, \$89,866.73.

For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$27,810.96.

- 1 For pay, Marine Corps, \$459.54.
- 2 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$296.23.
- 3 For Medical Department, Navy, \$519.75.
- 4 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
- 5 **postal revenues):** For foreign mail transportation, \$1,700.
- 6 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$95.51.
- 7 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office De-
- 8 partment, \$12.50.
- 9 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
- 10 Department, \$14.44.
- 11 For postoffice inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous
- 12 expenses, \$15.
- 13 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$29.27.
- 14 **Department of State:** For convention for promotion
- 15 of inter-American cultural relations, \$463.66.
- 16 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$475.93.
- 17 For transportation, Foreign Service, \$51.90.
- 18 For International Exposition, Paris, France, \$500.
- 19 **Treasury Department:** For collecting of internal reve-
- 20 nue, \$60.39.
- 21 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and
- 22 Printing, \$112,444.94.
- 23 For expenses of loans, act of September 24, 1917, as
- 24 amended and extended, \$4,234.71.

- 1 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$1.75.
- 2 **War Department:** For increase of compensation, Military
- 3 Establishment, \$90.
- 4 For educational orders, production of munitions, War
- 5 Department, \$57.
- 6 For pay of the Army, \$926.42.
- 7 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$420.
- 8 For replacing clothing and equipage, \$132.74.
- 9 For Army transportation, \$5.39.
- 10 For replacing barracks and quarters, \$444.
- 11 For Air Corps, Army, \$8.90.
- 12 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$9,150.
- 13 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$11.99.
- 14 For seacoast defenses, \$5,184.
- 15 For working fund, War, ordnance, \$7.52.
- 16 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
- 17 \$1,558.33.
- 18 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 19 March 31, 1933), \$268.80.
- 20 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 21 June 19, 1934), \$170.08.
- 22 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
- 23 February 9, 1937), \$103.36.

1 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
2 June 22, 1936), \$11.57.

3 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
4 fer from emergency conservation work to War, Act June 19,
5 1934), \$42.83.

6 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$61.

7 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$517,126.42, to-
8 gether with such additional sum due to increases in rates
9 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
10 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
11 of the General Accounting Office.

12 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
13 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
14 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
15 service of the United States mustered into service for the
16 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philip-
17 pine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April
18 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered
19 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified
20 to the Seventy-eighth Congress under section 2 of the Act of
21 July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War
22 Department in House Document Numbered 317, \$2,880.82.

23 **TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS**

24 SEC. 301. Appropriations for the executive departments
25 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944

1 available for travel expenses shall be available for the pay-
2 ment of per diem allowanees in lieu of subsistence expenses
3 without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as
4 amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), to civilian officers and
5 employees of such departments and establishments while
6 traveling on official business outside the continental limits of
7 the United States and away from their designated posts of
8 duty: *Provided*, That the amount of such allowanees shall
9 be determined by the head of the department or independent
10 establishment concerned or by such official as he may desig-
11 nate for the purpose, but shall in no case, notwithstanding
12 any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established
13 by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in
14 which the travel is performed: *Provided further*, That the
15 availability of appropriations of the War and Navy Depart-
16 ments with respect to the foregoing shall not be restricted
17 thereby.

18 SEC. 302. The provision of law prescribing the use of
19 vessels of United States registry by employees of the Govern-
20 ment traveling overseas (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply
21 to such travel during the fiscal year 1944.

22 SEC. 303. Appropriations of the executive departments
23 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 shall
24 be available for reimbursement at not to exceed 5 cents per

1 mile to personnel serving without compensation from the
2 United States for expenses of travel performed by them in
3 privately owned automobiles away from their designated
4 posts of duty, and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for such
5 travel within the limits of their official stations.

6 SEC. 304. Appropriations of the executive departments
7 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944,
8 available for expenses of travel, are hereby made available
9 (1) for allowances for living and quarters in accordance with
10 Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President for
11 civilian officers and employees of the Government tem-
12 porarily stationed in foreign countries, and (2) for
13 living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act
14 of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regula-
15 tions prescribed thereunder, and cost of living allowances
16 in accordance with the Act of February 23, 1931, as
17 amended (22 U. S. C. 12), and regulations prescribed
18 thereunder, for all civilian officers and employees of the
19 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries:
20 *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations of the De-
21 partments of War, Navy, and State, except the appropriation
22 cooperation with the American republics, for any of the
23 above-mentioned objects shall not be affected hereby.

1 SEC. 305. This Act may be cited as the "First Supple-
2 mental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives November 5, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE.

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

NOVEMBER 9, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

matters with respect to natural gas. A similar resolution has been introduced in the House by the gentleman from Texas, Representative JOSEPH J. MANSFIELD. This resolution directs the Federal Power Commission to inquire into and report to the Congress with respect to (a) the extent, location, and availability of the known natural-gas reserves, and the effects of the present and anticipated depletion thereof; (b) the nature, amount, and location of the present and anticipated utilization of natural gas, the resultant economic waste and undesirable competition with and displacement of other fuels, and the feasibility of converting natural gas and its constituent hydrocarbons for chemical and other superior uses; and (c) such other matters as may be helpful to Congress in determining what additional legislation should be enacted to restrict unnecessary waste or depletion of our natural-gas reserves or the use thereof for inferior or otherwise undesirable purposes, especially in competition with other fuels.

The City Council of Kansas City, Mo., has recognized the necessity of such legislation; and on November 1 of this year it adopted a resolution in support of the bill to which I referred. The *Kansas City Times*, on November 2, printed an informative article dealing with this subject matter.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that at the conclusion of my remarks the resolution adopted by the City Council of Kansas City, Mo., and the article appearing in the *Kansas City Times* be inserted in the *RECORD* and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution and newspaper article were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

Whereas natural gas pipe-line companies operating in areas contiguous to Atlantic Coast States have made applications to the Federal Power Commission within the past year for permission to construct large pipe lines to withdraw natural gas from fields located in the States of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, and to transport such gas as far east as the State of New York; and

Whereas expert geologists have estimated that the reserves in such gas fields in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas will be depleted and exhausted upon the basis of the present rate of withdrawals within 25 or 30 years, but if larger withdrawals are made, such fields will be depleted within a correspondingly shorter period of time; and

Whereas coal deposits in the Appalachian Mountain area are estimated to be of sufficient size to supply the entire needs of industries in that area and on the Atlantic Coast, and of the entire United States for hundreds of years; and

Whereas coal deposits within the area west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains are of comparatively limited size; and

Whereas it is generally recognized that natural gas is a "luxury fuel" and in the post-war period should not be used extensively for industrial purposes but its use confined to domestic and limited commercial purposes; and

Whereas the Federal Power Commission has at times indicated its desire to restrict

the use of natural gas for the foregoing purposes but has been without legal authority under the Natural Gas Act to do so; and

Whereas it is reliably reported that a number of additional pipe lines to withdraw gas from the gas fields of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas are being planned for construction just as soon as the war is ended or the War Production Board will release the necessary critical materials; and

Whereas the City Council of Kansas City, Mo., deems it in the public interest that the gas reserves located in the States of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas be conserved for and restricted to use by consumers west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains, or those consumers immediately adjacent to such areas, and that the more rapid depletion of these reserves be opposed; and

Whereas there is now pending before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States Senate a bill known as S. 735, introduced by Senator OVERTON on February 18, 1943, seeking to amend the Natural Gas Act and to give the Federal Power Commission needed authority for the conservation of natural-gas resources, and it is proposed through a Senate resolution to order the Federal Power Commission to make investigation to determine with accuracy, among other things, the extent, location, and availability of known natural-gas reserves in the United States and the effects of present and anticipated depletion thereof: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Council of Kansas City:

1. That the City Council of Kansas City, Mo., hereby expresses its approval of Senate bill No. 735, introduced by Senator OVERTON on February 18, 1943, seeking to give to the Federal Power Commission additional authority under the Natural Gas Act, so as to make possible the conservation of natural-gas resources.

2. That a resolution be adopted by the United States Senate directing the Federal Power Commission to make full investigation, among other things, of the extent, location, and availability of the known natural-gas reserves in the United States and the effects of the present and anticipated depletion thereof, so as to provide adequate data in support of such Senate bill and its purposes.

3. That copies of this resolution be forwarded by the mayor to the Missouri Senators and Representatives in the Congress, and that their support of such Senate bill and proposed resolution be hereby urged.

4. That additional copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City and to any and all other persons, groups, and associations interested in the conservation of the natural-gas resources within the middle western area located west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains and the territory immediately adjacent thereto, and their cooperation in this program invited.

The foregoing resolution has been reviewed.

L. P. COOKINGHAM,
City Manager.

The form of the foregoing resolution is hereby approved.

JEROME M. JOFFEE,
Special Assistant City Counselor.

Authenticated as adopted this November 1, 1943.

J. C. RODAHAFFER,
Acting Mayor.
FLOURNOY QUEST,
City Clerk.

By CON R. BAULE,
Deputy City Clerk.

[From the *Kansas City Times* of November 2, 1943]

URGE LID ON GAS—CITY COUNCIL ASKS CONGRESS TO PASS OVERTON BILL GUARDING AREA RESERVES—DANGER TO SUPPLY SEEN—OIL AUTHORITY IS QUOTED AS COMPUTING RESOURCE MAY VANISH IN 20 YEARS

The city council last night unanimously adopted a resolution urging Congress to enact the Overton bill which would empower the Federal Power Commission to prevent exhaustion of the natural-gas resources of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas by companies seeking to construct large pipe lines to the East.

The action was taken after Councilman George J. Miller quoted excerpts from an address of Eugene A. Stephenson, professor of petroleum engineering of the University of Kansas, before the Interstate Oil Compact Commission at Santa Fe, N. Mex., September 25. Some of the excerpts were:

"By 1950—7 years from now—the 85,000,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas which were estimated as the proven reserve of the United States by Ralph E. Davis, who has given more serious study to this question than any other engineer and is an eminently qualified authority, will be nearly half gone. If the consumption rate should simply remain stable after that year, only 9 more years would be required to exhaust completely the known proven reserve.

"This calculation does not take into consideration the possibility that new reserves will be discovered, as they doubtless will be, but neither does it take into consideration the obvious trend toward increased use for gas. These two items may well cancel each other.

"We are thus face to face with the cold, disagreeable probability that the known gas reserve will be gone in about 20 years. The rate of consumption has been an accelerating one. Recent pipe-line construction, particularly loops designed to increase the capacity of existing lines has been rapid. Additional expansion of capacity is under way and more new lines are either under consideration or have already been authorized."

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on November 6, 1943, that committee presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 400) relating to the organization and functions of the Public Health Service, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 1517. A bill for the relief of Staff Sgt. Marlon Johnson, United States Marine Corps, and Sgt. George B. Kress, United States Marine Corps Reserve; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SCRUGHAM:

S. 1518. A bill to liberalize the service pension laws relating to veterans of the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition, and their dependents; to the Committee on Pensions.

(Mr. McCLELLAN introduced Senate bill 1519, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 1520. A bill to repeal section 4 of Public Law 144, Seventy-eighth Congress, relating to forfeiture of veterans' benefits for certain crimes upon determination of guilt by Ad-

ministrator of Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WHEELER:

S. 1521. A bill to provide for payments by the United States to the several States with respect to certain Indian lands; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CHANDLER:

S. J. Res. 96. Joint resolution to facilitate the execution of subsection (d) of section 13 of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

(Mr. TYDINGS introduced Senate Joint Resolution 97, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and appears under a separate heading.)

ARKANSAS AND WHITE RIVERS FLOOD-CONTROL AND NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I introduce a bill providing for the construction, maintenance, and operation of flood-control and navigation improvements, including dams, reservoirs, and allied structures, in the basins of the Arkansas and White Rivers, and for the disposition of surplus electric energy generated by the Federal flood-control and navigation improvements in the basins of such rivers. If the bill is enacted, it is proposed that it be cited as the Arkansas-White River Basin Act.

Mr. President, in view of the purpose of the bill, I respectfully request that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce. At a later hour during the day I hope to obtain recognition and to discuss the provisions of the bill.

The bill (S. 1519) to provide for the construction, maintenance, and operation of flood-control and navigation improvements, including dams, reservoirs, and allied structures, in the basins of the Arkansas and White Rivers, and for the disposition of surplus electric energy generated by the Federal flood-control and navigation improvements in the basins of such rivers, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BALANCED BUDGET IN PEACETIME—CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I introduce a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment having for its purpose in times of peace an automatically balanced Budget. Undoubtedly the joint resolution should eventually be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, but inasmuch as it deals with fiscal policies, I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations before it goes to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the joint resolution will be so referred.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 97) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to fiscal matters, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropri-

ations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The submission of concurrent and other resolutions is in order.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. MALONEY. I submit and ask consent to have printed in the RECORD a concurrent resolution which would create a committee of the Congress on the organization of Congress. This is a subject which has long been interesting many Americans, and has received considerable attention from the daily press and other publications of the country. I have drafted a concurrent resolution which I should like to emphasize is bipartisan. It would provide for six Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate, not more than three of whom shall be members of the majority party, and makes like provision for appointment in the House of Representatives.

I should like to call to the attention of the Senate again, if I may, the fact that we are making some advances, though not rapidly enough, in the matter of organization of the Congress and committees thereof. Recently, and I hope in part as a result of a suggestion I made long ago, the Appropriations Committee provided for the assignment to that committee of experts from the General Accounting Office. Most of us realize that there is much to be done if we are to simplify the work of the Congress and better enable us to carry out our constitutional responsibility.

A short time ago the able and distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] submitted a resolution which is intended to provide for some reorganization of the Congress. I am not very optimistic about the consideration of a resolution unless and until a committee of the entire Congress makes a careful study of the situation, and is prepared to make recommendations to the Congress.

It is with that thought in mind that I submit the concurrent resolution which I have asked be printed in the body of the RECORD and referred to an appropriate committee; and I have the hope that soon thereafter the committee may report back to the Senate.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Is it the Senator's thought that the concurrent resolution should go to the Committee on Rules?

Mr. MALONEY. I should like to have it go to the Committee on Rules.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the concurrent resolution will be referred as requested by the Senator from Connecticut.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 23), was referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there is hereby established a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress (hereinafter re-

ferred to as the committee) to be composed of six Members of the Senate (not more than three of whom shall be members of the majority party) to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and six Members of the House of Representatives (not more than three of whom shall be members of the majority party) to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Vacancies in the membership of the committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

SEC. 2. The committee shall make a full and complete study of the organization and operation of the Congress of the United States and shall recommend improvements in such organization and operation with a view toward strengthening the Congress, simplifying its operations, improving its relationships with other branches of the United States Government, and enabling it better to meet its responsibilities under the Constitution. This study shall include, but shall not be limited to, the organization and operation of each House of the Congress; the relationships between the two Houses; the relationships between the Congress and other branches of the Government; the employment and remuneration of personnel by the Members and the committees of the Congress; and the structure of, and the relationships between, the various standing, special, and select committees of the Congress.

SEC. 3. (a) The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-eighth Congress, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words.

(b) The committee is empowered to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, technicians, and clerical and stenographic assistants as it deems necessary and advisable, but the compensation so fixed shall not exceed the compensation prescribed under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for comparable duties. The committee may utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services as it deems necessary and is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and agencies of the Government.

(c) The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed _____, shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, upon vouchers signed by the chairman.

(d) The committee shall report to the Senate and the House of Representatives the results of its study, together with its recommendations, within 6 months after the passage of this resolution and every 6 months thereafter until the completion of its study. If the Senate, the House of Representatives, or both, are in recess or have adjourned, the report shall be made to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or both, as the case may be.

Mr. LODGE subsequently said: Mr. President, for some years there has been discussion in Congress and in the press of what is known as the streamlining of congressional procedure so as to enable Congress more effectively to cope with

treatment of the Polish children in Poland.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I have a special order to address the House today. Due to the lateness of the hour, I desire to relinquish that time, and ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, following any special orders heretofore entered, I be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

EXAMINING STAFF FOR THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday when I received unanimous consent to address the House for 30 minutes today, I did not realize so many other Members of the House had similar requests to submit. Because of the fact there are a number of Members who wish to speak following me today, I shall not take the full 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time today to talk about a matter that is most urgent, a matter about which I am very serious, so serious that I feel my colleagues should have the benefit of what I have to say, and also that I might have the benefit of any argument that might be advanced against the position that I take. As many Members know, on October 19 I introduced a resolution which provides for an examining staff for each subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, with the exception of the Judiciary and the Legislative Subcommittees. In the year 1921 the Budget Bureau and General Accounting Office were organized by law. The Budget Director is purely and simply an agent of the President. The Comptroller General, who has the General Accounting Office under him, is the agent of the Congress, but I think it is fair to say the Congress does not have the necessary contact, does not have the supervision over the expenditure of funds that we should have, because of the fact that we have no contact, no examining staff, no auditors, no supervision whatever over the funds which we appropriate once a year. The spending agencies go ahead and spend that money, with no supervision from the Congress, and when they run out of money, they come to the Congress again and ask for a deficiency appropriation and generally get what they want. However, I am happy to say, and I am sure the American taxpayer was pleased and now has more faith and confidence in their Congress since last week, when the Deficiency Subcommittee reduced the requests of the Budget Bureau on a bill by around 82 percent. Thereby the public must have learned something

about the Budget Bureau, they must have decided that the Budget Bureau had not been operating effectively, for certainly if the Budget Bureau had been operating effectively they would not have O. K.'d some of the items in that bill.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman is on the Appropriations Committee and has made a profound examination of the matter of expenditures. I wonder if he can inform the House whether I am correct in my conclusion, that the Budget Bureau, as it presently functions, is more an agency to report back to the Congress just which expenditures meet with the approval of the President, than it is to inform the Congress of those expenditures which the country can afford.

Mr. JENSEN. I think the history of the Budget Bureau speaks for itself. It seems that when the President asks for an appropriation it goes through the Budget Bureau with no questions asked.

Mr. MUNDT. My observation has been that what purports to be a Budget Bureau has become simply a propaganda agency for emphasizing on House committees that the President wants this or that expenditure, without any regard as to the Nation's capacity to pay.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman, and to offset that we established the General Accounting Office, which was supposed to pass on the legality of each appropriation, to determine whether it is according to law, not whether the price paid for something is too much or too little. Therefore, we have no agency whatever to determine whether we are paying too much or whether we are paying too little. As far as paying too little is concerned, I do not think that very apt to happen under the present system.

Mr. MUNDT. At the moment, about the only recourse we have in Congress is to support the strong right arm and good, clear conscience of Mr. Lindsay Warren, the Comptroller General, and if we can stop these New Deal spending artists from disqualifying him, there is some small chance that a modicum of economy may result.

Mr. JENSEN. That is exactly right, and I am sure that Mr. Lindsay Warren, the Comptroller General, would welcome an agent from each subcommittee to work with him, to go over these appropriations with him, and report back to the different subcommittees. We would then have something of a businesslike program, a businesslike method in the Congress, such as we find in all private business.

Mr. MUNDT. And the gentleman's bill does that very thing; does it not?

Mr. JENSEN. Absolutely.

Mr. MUNDT. The country owes the gentleman a debt of gratitude for making possible this reform, without which there looks to be small opportunity to preserve the solvency of this Republic.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Spencer, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. CURTIS. It might be pointed out that the very wording of the departmental reports when they come back to the subcommittees is that the proposed legislation, to use the language that the Budget Bureau uses does or does not fit into the President's program, and the Bureau of the Budget is the voice of the President as to whether or not he wants a certain appropriation. The gentleman is going into something that affects every pay envelope in America, and it is rather interesting to know that the Republican attendance today is about 10-to-1 of the majority party.

Mr. JENSEN. And I am sure that we will save money for every taxpayer if this resolution is adopted.

I am sure it will tend to reduce expenditures of the Government by millions, and possibly billions.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Of course, the gentleman's main purpose is to save money to the taxpayers?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right. Every dollar that is not needed for the waging of war. Of course, first of all we want to win the war, and we do not want to take away a dime needed for winning the war.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Of course, the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations covering military matters has recommended to this Congress the expenditure of many billions of dollars in the last year or so.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. EBERHARTER. So that if you wanted experts to examine into the sufficiency of the requests you would need quite a number of experts, would you not, to investigate the operations of the Army, and to really make intelligent recommendations to Congress, and you would add to the present set-up of the Federal Government, a great many experts, perhaps what are sometimes called "long-haired experts and economists," of whom we have heard too much, which would do the American people very little good? The same is true of the Navy Department Appropriation Committee. If you attempted to hire experts to investigate all of those activities, you would certainly add a great many employees to the Federal Government.

Mr. JENSEN. I will ask the gentleman if he does not think that this Congress should have a closer relationship and have a closer scrutiny over the spending of the billions of dollars that we have appropriated, sometimes almost blindly, than we have at this time? I am asking for a yes or no.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Well, it could not do any harm to have a closer scrutiny, but there are some reasons that can be advanced in opposition to the gentleman's proposal, and it is not quite as simple as it sounds. If you want to hire additional experts—in my opinion, one of the things the matter with the Federal Government now is that they have too many experts and too many economists.

Mr. JENSEN. Downtown, but not enough up here.

Mr. EBERHARTER. You just want to add more experts and more economists. I think we should consider that angle a little, too.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. Now, I want to say this: The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] is not a member of the Committee on Appropriations but if he were and had sat in subcommittee hearings for weeks upon weeks upon weeks, where hundreds of gentlemen from departments of Government, agencies, and bureaus came and asked for these huge sums of the taxpayers' money, and he could not ask intelligent questions about just how this money was being spent, what was going on down here, and who was spending what, and how much, I would like to know how the gentleman would feel if he were in the position that I and the other members on the Appropriations Committee are in.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Will the gentleman yield to permit an observation?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Of course, this Government is set up on the basis of the executive, judicial, and the legislative branches. When representatives of the executive departments come before committees of Congress, of course, we are assuming or supposed to assume that we have confidence in them, and that they have the best interests of the Government, and of the people at heart, just the same as the legislative branch has. But, if we have no confidence in them, then, of course, it will be necessary to set up another superagency in whom we can place confidence as Members of Congress. Now, you set up a vast bureau of experts of Congress.

Mr. JENSEN. It would not take a vast bureau.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Well, the gentleman said it takes weeks and weeks and there are hundreds of items coming before them. You would want the experts of the Congress to be familiar with each and every one of the items that came before you for consideration. So, from a practical standpoint I think we should consider whether or not it is not better to have in the bureaus and departments persons upon whom we can rely and in whom we have confidence.

Mr. JENSEN. I wish we had. I only wish we had.

Mr. EBERHARTER. It is only a question of whether we do have those people in the departments upon whom we should rely. But I rather hesitate to add additional experts and bureaus, pile one upon another, and keep on that process endlessly.

Mr. JENSEN. I do not think I have to stand here, or you or anybody else, and defend before the eyes of the American people, these many public officials in our Government who have a record of reckless spending. Anything you say or I say will not make those folks any more pure than they are. What I am doing is this: I am not proposing to set up here an auditing staff. I am proposing to set up an examining staff, and there is a world of difference. That staff, which will be, to start with as I would recommend it, only one expert examiner for each sub-

committee; and an expert examiner who is skilled in the art has a faculty of smelling bad things and following the scent and report to the subcommittee every 30 days or at such other time as the subcommittee shall direct, and by so doing, is it not natural to believe that any agency or any official of government will be in the same category as a man running a branch bank or a branch office for some big company, where they send out examiners each month to bring back a report to the head office, and by so doing, carry on a sensible businesslike management?

Mr. EBERHARTER. Will the gentleman yield for a short observation?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. The reason I am yielding to you so much is because I want to know if there is anything wrong with this program that I have outlined.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I will agree that perhaps the Federal Government is so vast that it is extremely difficult for the Congress to have its fingers on the expenses in every little detail or every little bureau or section.

Mr. JENSEN. It is a very big business, I will admit.

Mr. EBERHARTER. It might be well to have some additional help from the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. JENSEN. You will be endorsing my resolution if you keep on talking.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Well, I might endorse it right now, but I just wanted to say that you have to be careful that you do not add a vast number of experts and economists to the public pay roll. We have heard a great deal of complaint from the American people about the vastness of the civilian employees that we have.

Mr. JENSEN. I am only going to ask the Committee on Accounts for \$75,000 for the balance of this Congress.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. COCHRAN. I did not know the gentleman was going to discuss this subject. Why does not the gentleman tell the House that without any authority of law the Appropriations Committee brought in a paragraph on the deficiency bill to which nobody made a point of order. I was not here. If I had been here I would have made a point of order—appropriating \$100,000 for this very purpose, and I will tell you I handle that fund as far as the auditing is concerned, and you have more than \$75,000 in your appropriation right now. So, why have \$75,000 more?

Mr. JENSEN. Now the gentleman knows as well as every other Member of Congress that the \$100,000 which was appropriated last year for an examining staff or an investigating staff for the Appropriations Committee, was simply permissive in character.

My resolution is mandatory. The gentleman knows that nothing of any consequence has been done and that we are still groping in the dark.

Mr. COCHRAN. I do not know what the Appropriations Committee is doing, but the gentleman is a member of it; he ought to know.

Mr. JENSEN. Absolutely; and that is just why I am presenting this resolution. I do know, and it is worrying me, and it should be worrying the gentleman in whom I have so much confidence and faith because he was my chairman of the Committee on Accounts for 2 years and I have much confidence in him. I know that he always tries to save money. I cannot understand why he is opposed to this measure.

Mr. COCHRAN. I have not expressed myself on the measure yet. I told the gentleman the other day, and I told a member of the committee today that he spoke to—the gentleman has been polling or contacting members of the committee by letter.

Mr. JENSEN. Now, just a minute.

Mr. COCHRAN. Yes.

Mr. JENSEN. I have not polled the committee. Last night I sent each member of the committee a letter asking them to give me permission to come before the committee. I have not polled the committee. Is not that proper procedure?

Mr. COCHRAN. I will ask the gentleman this: Why should he go to the members of the committee and ask them for permission to come to the committee when I have given him my promise—and I have been around here for nearly 20 years and no man in this House can say I ever made a promise I did not keep—I told the gentleman that he would get a hearing when the members of the committee were here. They are not here now. I expect them to be here when the tax bill comes up next week. I told the gentleman personally that he would have a hearing before the committee next week if the members were here, and I also told him that at the same time the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] would have a hearing on a bill that he has been introducing for the last three or four Congresses.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right; and I will say to the gentleman that I wanted to make sure that the committee members did know about this resolution, had full knowledge of it. If there is anything wrong with that, I would like to know what it is. The gentleman is not the whole committee.

Mr. COCHRAN. I realize that; but when I give the gentleman a promise why ask them? I have the right to call the committee whenever I want to. I called it this morning, a few hours ago.

Mr. JENSEN. I cannot imagine why the gentleman is so wrought up about this thing.

Mr. COCHRAN. I am not wrought up. I have told the gentleman that he can get a hearing.

Mr. JENSEN. I appreciate that.

Mr. COCHRAN. I again assure the gentleman that he is to have his hearing.

Mr. JENSEN. And I let every member of the Accounts Committee know what they were entitled to know, because every one of them are members of the committee with equal authority. I realize, of course, that the chairman has more authority than the rest.

Mr. COCHRAN. Oh, no; he does not.

Mr. JENSEN. But he has always been fair to everybody when I was on the committee. Now, if the gentleman

wants to get into an argument, I could advance something else.

Mr. COCHRAN. Go ahead and advance it; I can stand it; I can always take care of myself.

Mr. JENSEN. I am not going to fight with the gentleman because I admire him too much.

Mr. COCHRAN. I promised the gentleman a hearing; he is going to get the hearing.

Mr. JENSEN. I could not get angry with the gentleman.

Mr. COCHRAN. One of the members called me up this morning.

Mr. JENSEN. One of the members of the committee called me this morning also and said he had called the gentleman from Missouri. I think he is a very able member.

Mr. COCHRAN. He is an able member.

Mr. JENSEN. All right; now, what is wrong?

Mr. COCHRAN. Nothing.

Mr. JENSEN. All right; that's fine.

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland. The gentleman a few moments ago made the statement that there were certain men in the Government whose philosophy was one of spending. I am wondering if the gentleman has read a book called *Economy in Our Democracy*, written by seven Harvard economists, one of whom is Dr. Gilbert, who is now Chief Economist in the O. P. A.? A footnote appeared on one of the pages of the book stating that a great deal of the material in this book was contributed by men in Government positions but that for obvious reasons their names could not be used. This book was written in 1938. I spent yesterday afternoon reading it, and it was quite a revelation to me. Their theory was that American prosperity was directly in proportion to the size of the national debt, along with lots of other philosophies which I do not care to take the time to go into, but that was one of the things that struck me very forcibly: Their philosophy, their theory of government, was that prosperity in America, in a democracy, was in proportion to the size of the national debt.

Mr. JENSEN. I take it, then, that the gentleman is for my resolution? Did I hear him say "Yes"? He nodded his head "Yes." I thank the gentleman.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA. I should like to ask the gentleman from Maryland if these seven Harvard economists are still on the Government pay roll or if there are still seven left at Harvard?

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland. I do not know. There is only one Dr. Gilbert, and he is on the pay roll as Chief Economist of the O. P. A. The thing in which I was particularly interested was the footnote which stated that a great deal of the material in this book was furnished by men in Government positions but that for obvious reasons their names could not

be used. This is a philosophy of government that it would be well for the Members of Congress to read.

Mr. JENSEN. Oh, yes; somebody said we should forget the dollar sign.

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland. We had to have a great national debt and the higher the debt the greater our prosperity.

Mr. CURTIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. A moment ago it was pointed out by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler] that they already had experts in the department and it was a question of confidence, that we could rely on their research and advice as to how much money we should appropriate. I think the gentleman is in error. It is not a question of confidence, it is not a question involving their honesty and integrity, it is like running a school and having the students grade their own examination papers. Those gentlemen who testified before your committee and who are acquainted with the minute details of the departments, share in the appropriation, do they not?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. CURTIS. They are interested in the growth of the department.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. CURTIS. And they are interested in the financial rewards of their fellow workers.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. CURTIS. Under the gentleman's proposal, the individual who would investigate and report back to you would not share in the appropriation, would not have any stake in the department, would not draw a salary from there or would not have any personal feeling about the growth or decline of that department?

Mr. JENSEN. That is correct. I may say at this point that I do not want to give the impression that all these gentlemen who come before our Appropriations Committee asking for these appropriations are trying to get too much money and are reckless spenders. A lot of these gentlemen are mighty fine, upstanding men and they run their departments in fine shape. I took a 30-day trip this summer going over considerable of the country looking after a lot of things that pertained to the Interior Department Subcommittee on Appropriations and 95 percent of the people in the field who are working for the Government are doing a good job in that Department at least. The inefficiency is right here in Washington in most instances.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. What proportion of the yearly appropriations for strictly governmental departments, not for war or war agencies, is not reported out of the Appropriations Committee practically unanimously?

Mr. JENSEN. Does the gentleman mean what percent of the requests that are made?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No. After the bills come on the floor, we who are members of other committees, rely on the fact that the Appropriations Committee meets every day. It is practically a perpetual committee.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I find on voting on appropriations and in defending myself or any other Member of Congress against the term "reckless spending" that I look at the Record and find the bulk of the appropriations for the regular governmental departments receive the unanimous approval of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman is exactly right because you have nothing at all on which to base any other contention.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I was going to say, among other things, that the motive behind the gentleman's resolution is, of course, correct. We may find something that the Appropriations Committee itself could not find and it would lead to streamlining of this very complex thing that grows up, may I say, under any party in wartime.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. COCHRAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. A moment ago it was said that the employees of the executive branch of the Government coming before your committee are enthusiastic about their work. However, at the same time they are restricted under the policy from asking for more money than is recommended by the Budget?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; that is true, but the Budget usually is very liberal.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman a moment ago said that he traveled around for 30 days going over these projects in the field that were subject to the Interior Department Appropriation Subcommittee, of which the gentleman is a member.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. COCHRAN. And the gentleman came right back and said that they are doing a grand job in the field.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. COCHRAN. Is it not a fact, and it is a fact from my observation, that the members of the subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee get as much enthused over the work involved in the appropriations they are handling as those who are spending the money after you give it to them, and especially is that true of the Subcommittee on the Interior Department. Anybody who stays around here knows that. We have had more roll calls on the Interior Department appropriation bill than any other appropriation bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Does the gentleman know that the last appropriation bill

brought in by our Subcommittee on the Interior—and I have only been a member of the Appropriations Committee during this term—there were no amendments introduced, and it went through as we recommended after we had cut it down considerably in committee. I refer to the last bill brought in by the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations. However, we cut that bill arbitrarily on most items, because we did not have the facts which my bill will give if adopted.

Mr. COCHRAN. Maybe that is the reason.

Mr. EBERHARTER. That is a poor way to legislate.

Mr. JENSEN. That is what I am trying to get away from.

Mr. EBERHARTER. You cut it without any rhyme or reason.

Mr. JENSEN. That is the way it is done much of the time.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I do not think that is quite proper.

Mr. WINTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. WINTER. Is it not a fact that the very thing the gentleman is trying to bring about in his own committee has already been adopted by the Ways and Means Committee? We have seen concrete evidence of its workings through the fact that committee has cut down a recent request from \$10,500,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000.

Mr. JENSEN. They have a staff of experts working for their committee, that is true.

Mr. COCHRAN. They have a committee on internal revenue taxation.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman is absolutely right.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. As a colleague of the gentleman from Iowa on the Appropriations Committee, I am back of him 100 percent in this effort. I think it is a wonderful proposition. He and I both know that we sit day after day as a subcommittee. We have appearing before us defense attorneys, so-called, for the appropriations requested, and you and I have to act both as a juror and as the prosecution.

Mr. JENSEN. That is exactly right.

Now, Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, we had better start saving some money wherever we can, or we will never be able to live up to and fulfill the promises we are making to our soldier boys and girls who return after winning this war. It is going to take a lot of money to fulfill all the promises we have made them. There is nothing too good for them, and we had better start saving some money in order to pay that bill, so we can prove to them that our word is as good as our promises.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein

a personality portrait of the gentleman from Michigan, Representative ENGEL, by Robert St. John of the National Broadcasting Co.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Oil City Derrick.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SPECIAL ORDERS

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made this afternoon and also ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I am about to make.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made this afternoon on the Philippine resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made this afternoon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the energy, effort, manpower, and expenditures that are being made in connection with the war food program prompt me at this time to call the attention of my colleagues and the people of this country to an important fact in connection with this food program. I am more convinced each day that honeyed words never fed and never will feed a people.

The fact that I wish to bring out in these few minutes is substantiated in Circular No. 670 of the United States Department of Agriculture, which discusses feed consumption by livestock. It states that—

The average person (including children) should have 2,600 calories of energy a day and should have about 67 grams or 0.15 pound of protein a day; therefore that number of feed units used by each class of livestock to produce 2,600 calories and 0.15 pound of protein was calculated.

The amount of feed used to produce the 2,600 calories of human food is as follows—page 44 of Circular 670:

Feed used to produce 2,600 calories of human food

	Hogs	Cows	Beef cattle
All feed, including pasture.....	7.66	9.31	71.65
All feed except pasture.....	7.17	5.62	31.04
Grain and concentrates only..	7.17	2.26	15.16

In other words, it takes 71.6 pounds of all feed including pasture, when fed to beef cattle to produce 2,600 calories of human food. The dairy cow only requires 9.3 pounds to produce the same amount of food energy while the hog uses only 7.66 pounds. When these animals are fed grain and concentrates the dairy cow requires considerably less of this feed to produce the 2,600 calories, thus demonstrating her value as an efficient food energy producer.

The amount of feed used to produce the fifteen one-hundredths pound of protein needed is shown in the following table:

Feed used to produce 0.15 pound of protein

	Hogs	Cows	Beef cattle
All feed including pasture.....	11.58	4.76	28.68
All feed except pasture.....	10.83	2.87	12.43
Grain and concentrates only..	10.83	1.1	6.07

This manifests the proficiency of the dairy cow in producing protein.

Page 44 from this same circular reveals:

Human food produced by 10 feed units of all feed, except pasture

Calories plus protein index:	
Milk cows.....	2.56
Hogs.....	1.16
Turkeys.....	1.14
Laying flocks.....	.99
Chickens raised.....	.92
Beef cattle.....	.56
Sheep and lambs.....	1.04

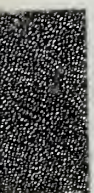
There are practical angles to consider in the production of these livestock products, such as labor, location, and so forth. A producer might be able to produce one of the products but find no way to sell it due to distance and transportation difficulties in reaching the market.

Though the hog is a high-ranking producer of calories, the cow is the outstanding animal when it comes to converting feeds into calories and protein foods for human consumption.

What is the significance of these scientific facts. First, it is no doubt the basis for the more-milk program of the War Food Administration. The handling of the dairy program may have lacked judgment at times, but nevertheless the objective to increase the supply of milk and its products was a scientific, practical, and desirable approach. Though we had half a million more cows on January 1, 1943, than the same time in 1942, we are evidently producing some billion pounds less milk in 1943.

Second, since the W. F. A. more or less have taken over the food supplies, it is their direct responsibility to see that this feed is used for the best advantage, that of producing the most human food. I

Nov. 12



H. R. 3598

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 12, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. LUCAS to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 38, under the caption "RIVERS AND HAR-
2 BORS", insert the following:

3 Reimbursement for damages on the Illinois River, Illi-
4 nois: For reimbursement on account of damages arising as
5 a result of projects on the Illinois River, Illinois, as author-
6 ized by Public Law 168, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved
7 October 23, 1943, \$303,500, to remain available until
8 expended.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3598

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Lucas to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

NOVEMBER 12, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

H. R. 3598

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 12, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz: Add, at the proper place in the bill, the following:

- 1 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officer,
- 2 Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the employment of tribal
- 3 attorney, \$2,625.

11-12-43—C

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

NOVEMBER 12, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed



H. R. 3598

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 18, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

- 1 Sac and Fox Indians, Oklahoma (tribal funds): The
- 2 Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay Frank
- 3 O. Jones \$36.32 from funds on deposit in the Treasury to the
- 4 credit of the Sac and Fox Indians of Oklahoma, for services
- 5 performed while a member of the Sac and Fox, Oklahoma,
- 6 tribal council.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

NOVEMBER 18, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

H. R. 3598

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 18, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

- 1 Chickasaw Nation of Indians, Oklahoma (tribal funds) :
- 2 The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay to
- 3 attorneys of record for said Chickasaw Nation of Indians,
- 4 employed under the authority of the Act approved June 7,
- 5 1924 (43 Stat., p. 537), for necessary expenses in connec-
- 6 tion with the investigation of records and preparation, insti-
- 7 tution, and prosecution of suits of the Chickasaw Nation of
- 8 Indians against the United States under the above-mentioned
- 9 Act of June 7, 1924, the sum of \$1,000.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3598

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the bill (H. R. 3508) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

NOVEMBER 18, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3598

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 18, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill insert the following new section:

1 SEC. . Nothing contained in this Act or in the Act
2 entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Military
3 Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944,
4 and for other purposes", approved July 1, 1943, shall be
5 construed to prevent or to interfere with the instruction,
6 education, training, transportation, or service of class IV-E
7 conscientious objectors within or outside of the United States,

1 its Territories and possessions, when such instruction, educa-
 2 tion, training, transportation, or service is conducted and
 3 paid for by a religious or philanthropic agency for the pur-
 4 pose of carrying out relief operations, or to prevent persons
 5 paid from appropriations made by the said Acts from inci-
 6 dentally facilitating the said instruction, education, training,
 7 transportation, and relief services.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3598

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

NOVEMBER 18, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed



78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3598

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 29 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 18), 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself and Mr. ROBERTSON) to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz: On page 23, line 8, insert the following:

- 1 That the section of the Interior Department Appropria-
- 2 tion Act, 1944, approved July 12, 1943 (Public Law 133,
- 3 Seventy-eighth Congress, page 22), which authorizes and
- 4 directs the Secretary of the Interior to purchase United States
- 5 Treasury War bonds for the membership of the Shoshone
- 6 Tribe of Indians is hereby amended to read as follows:

1 "That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and
2 directed, with the consent of the business committee of the
3 Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming,
4 to purchase one United States Treasury Series E War bond
5 of the denomination of \$500 for each member of said
6 Shoshone Tribe according to a roll of said tribe prepared
7 as of July 12, 1943, and approved by the Secretary of the
8 Interior, and to pay the total cost of the bonds so purchased
9 out of the principal of the judgment fund of said tribe in
10 the Treasury. Each bond shall be registered by the Treas-
11 ury Department in the name of the Commissioner of Indian
12 Affairs in trust for the enrolled member of the Shoshone
13 Tribe for whom purchased and shall be held by the United
14 States until the date of maturity, whereupon said bond shall
15 be redeemed and the proceeds thereof paid to the Indian
16 owner free of any trust or restriction. In the event of the
17 death of the Shoshone owner, the proceeds of said bond at
18 maturity shall be distributed to his devisees or heirs or next
19 of kin as provided by existing law. The Secretary of the
20 Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to grant per-
21 mission to the county chairman of the War bond purchase
22 program of Fremont County, Wyoming, in which county
23 the Shoshone Tribe resides, to include the total amount of
24 bonds purchased for the members of said tribe in his quota
25 of War bond sales."

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself and Mr. ROBERTSON) to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

NOVEMBER 29 (legislative day, November 18), 1943
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed



DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 4, 1943, for actions of Friday, December 3, 1943)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

1. SELECTIVE SERVICE; VOTING. Passed with amendments S. 1285, the soldier-vote bill. As passed this bill recommends that the States enact legislation to enable persons absent from their place of residence and serving in the armed forces to vote by absentee ballot and prohibits any Federal employee from distributing Government literature, films, or other material or making any broadcast to the U. S. armed forces containing political propaganda designed to have any effect on any election. (pp. 10373-95.)
2. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. Received a National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation letter opposing the repeal of oleomargarine taxes (p. 10368).
3. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee received permission to report H. R. 3698, first supplemental national defense appropriation bill, 1944, today, so that the bill can be considered next Tues. (p. 10369).
4. MONOPOLIES; RESEARCH; LATIN AMERICA. Sen. Bilbo, Miss., inserted Wendell Berge's statement criticizing the Argentine-Paraguay quebracho cartel and urged that chemurgic laboratories be established to develop tannic acid in this country in order to defeat this "international monopoly" (pp. 10371-73).
5. SUBSIDIES. Received from sundry Pa. citizens petitions both for and against food subsidies (p. 10368).
6. ADJOURNED until Tues., Dec. 7 (p. 10396).

HOUSE

7. PROTEIN FEEDS. Rep. Smith, Wis., discussed the feed shortage and the WFA feed-dealer conference; inserted (1) FPO 9, "which is designed to place limitations on the sale, shipment, and inventories of protein meal and on the use of soy-bean products," (2) his H. J. Res. 59, to express the policy of Congress as favoring apportionment of protein feeds on the basis of livestock population,

and (3) his correspondence with J. B. Hutson on this subject; and he stated that WPA and CCC "must avoid going into this business for a profit. The history of the...[CCC] is not too good in this connection." Several members discussed this with him, and Rep. Murray, Wis., inserted a Madison State Journal editorial on this question (pp. 10402-05).

8. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Rowe, Ohio, urged Congress "to direct a policy on the disposition of surplus goods" so as to control the amount released to the open market (p. 10400).
9. SUBSIDIES; FOOD ADMINISTRATION; FARM MACHINERY. Rep. Phillips, Calif., criticized subsidies, the "confusing division of food authority," and farm-machinery exports. Several members discussed this with him. (pp. 10405-08.)
10. SUBSIDIES. Rep. Kean, N. J., criticized consumer subsidies and Price Administrator's statement on the amount needed for this program (p. 10398).
11. FREIGHT RATES; TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Bryson, S. C., spoke favoring legislation to eliminate discriminatory freight rates and inserted a Greenville News editorial, "For Equal Freight Rates" (p. 10397).
12. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Elected Rep. Eberharter, Pa., to the Ways and Means Committee (p. 10400).
Elected Rep. Spence, Ky., as Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee (p. 10398).
13. SUBSIDIES; PAPER SHORTAGE. Rep. Hoffman, Mich., criticized attacks made on members who voted against subsidies, criticized OPA's "failure" to enforce price ceilings on paper, and inserted a constituent's telegram on this subject (pp. 10400-02).
14. INFLATION; TAXATION. Rep. Johnson, Ill., spoke favoring increased taxes to curb inflation and proposed that the increase be placed in a Treasury trust fund and credited to the payee, such amount to be returned after the war (p. 10412).
15. LEND-LEASE. Majority Leader McCormack refuted charges of excess lend-lease hosiery exports to Australia and inserted several news items on this subject (pp. 10412-13).
16. ADJOURNED until Mon. Dec. 6 (pp. 10397, 10414). Majority Leader McCormack announced the following program: Mon., Consent Calendar; Tues., Private Calendar; Wed., H. J. Res. 171, the Murray bill permitting duty-free imports of livestock feed; Mon., Dec. 1, H. R. 2887, the Disney bill transferring certain functions of the Price Administrator to the Petroleum Administrator for War; and following that the farm-labor appropriation bill.

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. RECLAMATION; POST-WAR PLANNING; VETERANS. By Sen. Murray, Mont., S. 1569, to amend the Reclamation Act, Aug. 4, 1939, to extend the authority of the Reclamation Bureau to develop a system of public land improvements that will provide employment for returning soldiers. To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 10368-69.)

there is no authority under which it can act.

When this measure extends the authority of the Bureau to explore these projects, there should be developed a system of public land improvements that will provide employment for returning soldiers in the construction of the facilities I have mentioned and also make available countless acres of valuable lands for them to settle upon and construct their permanent homes.

This is a very practical program to meet the demands for the fullest possible employment in the post-war period.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 183) to provide for the proper observance of the one hundred and fifty-second anniversary of the adoption of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PAY OF NONOPERATING RAILWAY EMPLOYEES—AMENDMENT

Mr. TRUMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 91) to aid in effectuating the purposes of the Railway Labor Act, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REVENUE BILL

Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. WILSON each submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them, respectively, to the bill (H. R. 3687) to provide revenue, and for other purposes, which were severally referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

REGULATION OF INSURANCE BUSINESS—AMENDMENT

Mr. O'MAHONEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1362) to affirm the intent of the Congress that the regulation of the business of insurance remain within the control of the several States and that the acts of July 2, 1890, and October 15, 1914, as amended, be not applicable to that business, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS—AUTHORITY FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE TO REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Committee on Appropriations is ready to report the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes. I desire to ask unanimous consent to submit the report thereon during the recess of the Senate, as I understand the Senate will adjourn, probably, until next Tuesday. At any rate, whether it adjourns to Monday or Tuesday, I ask unanimous consent to make the report on the first supplemental national defense appropriation bill, House bill 3598.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator has reference, I understand, to a report on the first supplemental deficiency appropriation bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. May I ask the Senator from Tennessee when it is expected that the full committee will meet and act?

Mr. McKELLAR. Tomorrow at 10:30 a. m., and we desire to make the report so as to have the bill ready to be considered on the following Tuesday.

Mr. WHITE. The permission requested by the Senator from Tennessee, if granted, would authorize the committee to file a report tomorrow, so that the bill would be in order for consideration the first of next week?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHITE. I have no objection, Mr. President.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, then, it is contemplated to bring the bill up on Tuesday?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; it is contemplated to have it considered on Tuesday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. I also ask unanimous consent to file motions in writing to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering certain amendments that will have to be submitted to a two-thirds vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL 3598

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, the following amendments, namely:

Insert a new section reading as follows:

"Sec. 305. No part of any funds appropriated for the War or Navy Department, when it is found by the head of such Department that any part of such funds is not necessary for the completion of the purpose for which appropriated, shall be used for any other purpose without the specific approval of law by the Congress; and notwithstanding any other provision of law providing for transfer of any part of such funds, when it is found by the head of such Department that such funds are not to be used for the purposes for which appropriated, such appropriations to that extent shall be rescinded and canceled and the secretary of such Department shall certify the amount so reduced, rescinded, and canceled to the Treasury Department, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate: *Provided*, That no appropriation or part of any appropriation heretofore, herein, or hereafter made available for any executive department or independent

establishment to construct any particular project shall be impounded, or held as a reserve, or used for any other purpose, except by direction of the Congress, and any part of such appropriation not needed to complete such project, or the part thereof for which appropriation has been made, shall be retained by the Treasury: *Provided further*, That Section 3 of the Military Appropriation Act, 1944, approved July 1, 1943, is hereby repealed."

Insert a new section reading as follows:

"Sec. 306. No funds heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the War Department shall be used directly or indirectly for or devoted to the purpose of the cancellation of existing certificates of authority with respect to the manufacture and distribution of Army insignia and no such funds shall be used directly or indirectly to either enforce or announce the provisions of order AR 600-90 as amended or any amended or similar or comparable order or regulation restricting the manufacture and distribution of Army insignia."

Mr. McKELLAR submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 3598, the first supplemental national defense appropriation bill, 1944, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of the amendments referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. RUSSELL submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: Under the heading "Public Health Service" and in the item "Emergency health and sanitation" strike out the figures "\$1,350,000" and insert the following: "\$1,695,000: *Provided*, That the Surgeon General is authorized, on application of a city, county, or other local subdivision of government duly approved by the State Health Department having jurisdiction over said city, county, or other local subdivision of government to enter into agreements with private practicing physicians and dentists under which, in consideration of the payment to them of a relocation allowance of not to exceed \$250 per month for 3 months and the actual cost of travel and transportation of the physician or dentist and his family and household effects to the new location, such physician or dentist will agree to move to and engage in the practice of his profession in such area for a period of not less than 1 year: *Provided, however*, That no such contract shall be made with any physician or dentist unless such physician or dentist shall be admitted to practice by the State authority having jurisdiction of such new location: *Provided further*, That each such applicant subdivision shall contribute \$100 to the total cost of such relocation allowance, travel, and transportation costs of each such physician or dentist and his family obtained by said applicant."

Mr. RUSSELL also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 3598, the first supplemental national defense appropriation bill, 1944, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. NYE submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: immediately under the heading "War Department", insert the following:

"MILITARY ACTIVITIES

"Nothing contained in this act or in the act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes', approved July 1, 1943, shall be construed to prevent or to interfere with the instruction, education, training, transportation, or service of class IV-E conscientious objectors within or outside of the United States, its Territories and possessions, when such instruction, education, training, transportation, or service is conducted and paid for by a religious or philanthropic agency for the purpose of carrying out relief operations, or to prevent persons paid from appropriations made by the said acts from incidentally facilitating the said instruction, education, training, transportation, and relief services."

Mr. NYE also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 3598, the first supplemental national defense appropriation bill, 1944, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. O'MAHONEY submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: At the proper place under the heading "Bureau of Indian Affairs," insert the following:

"That the section of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, approved July 12, 1943 (Public Law 133, 78th, Congress, p. 22), which authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to purchase United States Treasury War bonds for the membership of the Shoshone Tribe of Indians is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed, with the consent of the business committee of the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, to purchase one United States Treasury Series E War bond of the denomination of \$500 for each member of said Shoshone Tribe according to a roll of said tribe prepared as of July 12, 1943, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and to pay the total cost of the bonds so purchased out of the principal of the judgment fund of said tribe in the Treasury. Each bond shall be registered by the Treasury Department in the name of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in trust for the enrolled member of the Shoshone Tribe for whom purchased and shall be held by the United States until the date of maturity, whereupon said bond shall be redeemed and the proceeds thereof paid to the Indian owner free of any trust or

restriction. In the event of the death of the Shoshone owner, the proceeds of said bond at maturity shall be distributed to his devisees or heirs or next of kin as provided by existing law. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to grant permission to the county chairman of the War bond purchase program of Fremont County, Wyo., in which county the Shoshone Tribe resides, to include the total amount of bonds purchased for the members of said tribe in his quota of War bond sales."

**THE SUBSIDY PROGRAM—ADDRESS BY
SENATOR ELLENDER**

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subsidy program, delivered by Senator ELLENDER on December 1, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

**AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP—AD-
DRESS BY SENATOR PEPPER**

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an address delivered by him before the American-Soviet friendship meeting at Philadelphia, Pa., on November 4, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

**POLISH INDEPENDENCE—ADDRESS BY
SENATOR BREWSTER**

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on Polish independence delivered by Senator BREWSTER, at Manhattan Center, New York, November 21, 1943, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Polish independence, which appears in the Appendix.]

**INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS—ADDRESS
BY REV. JOSEPH B. CODE**

[Mr. RADCLIFFE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by Rev. Joseph B. Code, Director of the Inter-American Institute, at Habana, Cuba, on September 18, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

**THE MURRAY-WAGNER-DINGELL SOCIAL
SECURITY BILL—EDITORIAL FROM THE
RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH**

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "A Senator to the Doctors," from the Richmond Times-Dispatch of November 29, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

**SUBSIDIES—LETTER FROM CHESTER
BOWLES**

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter relating to the question of subsidies, written by Hon. Chester Bowles, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, which appears in the Appendix.]

ASSISTANCE TO EUROPEAN JEWS

[Mr. GILLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD three editorials from Washington newspapers and one from a New York newspaper relating to the extension of assistance to surviving European Jewish people, which appear in the Appendix.]

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN
RELATIONS OF AMERICAN LEGION**

[Mr. DANAHER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an extract from the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations adopted by the executive committee of the American Legion at Indianapolis, Ind., November 18, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

**JUVENILE DELINQUENCY—INTERVIEW OF
J. EDGAR HOOVER BY EARL GODWIN**

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio interview

of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F. B. I., by Earl Godwin, on the subject of juvenile delinquency, which appears in the Appendix.]

**ARMY CONSTRUCTION WORK IN HAWAII—
RADIO ADDRESS BY FULTON LEWIS, JR.**

[Mr. NYE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD three consecutive radio addresses dealing with Army construction work in Hawaii, delivered by Fulton Lewis, Jr., beginning on November 29, 1943, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

**LAUNCHING OF THE BATTLESHIP
"WISCONSIN"**

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, in a few days the mightiest battleship in our war fleet will be launched. It will be christened the U. S. S. *Wisconsin*.

I am deeply conscious of the significance of the name "Wisconsin" which will be given to the newest and greatest ship of the United States Navy. Wisconsin is the great State which I have the honor to serve in the United States Senate. As a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs of this body, I know the true distinction attached to having one of the most formidable of our warships, if not the most formidable, bear the name of one's home State.

In this instance it is my sincere belief that the distinction is deserved, since the contributions of Wisconsin to the progress of our Nation and especially to the advancement of the cause of world liberation in this war, have been many and valuable.

Wisconsin has been a State since 1848. It is characteristic of the forward-looking people of Wisconsin that among the first steps taken by the new State government was the establishment of a free public-school system. In the first war after Wisconsin became a State 91,379, out of a population of 775,881, fought in the United States armed forces—that is, in the forces of the North. This record of action favoring the freedom of speech, religion, assembly, and of the press, together with the wholehearted support of the United States in time of war, has been maintained throughout the 95 years of Wisconsin's existence as a State.

Americans of Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, Polish, Swiss, German, Welsh, English, Irish, French, Scotch, Luxemburg, Italian, Greek, Belgian, and Czechoslovakian ancestry made Wisconsin their home and made possible the great strides in the State's agricultural, industrial, lumbering, and mining development. For nearly a century these Wisconsin citizens have demonstrated the ability of peoples of varying national origins to live together in productive peace. Mr. President, if there is any one thing which is needed on earth today, it is for the peoples to learn the lesson of how to live together. Although their historic backgrounds have been divergent, the people of Wisconsin, by working in unison, have built a thriving community State from a wilderness in an incredibly short period of time.

This unity of action has never been more forcefully expressed than during the present war. Hundreds of thousands of Wisconsin citizens are in the armed forces of the United States, on every ocean and on every battle front through-

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3598

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 3 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 18), 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 3598), making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz: Insert a new section reading as follows:

1 SEC. 305. No part of any funds appropriated for the
2 War or Navy Department, when it is found by the head of
3 such Department that any part of such funds is not neces-
4 sary for the completion of the purpose for which appro-
5 priated, shall be used for any other purpose without the
6 specific approval of law by the Congress; and, notwithstand-
7 ing any other provision of law providing for transfer of any

1 part of such funds, when it is found by the head of such
2 Department that such funds are not to be used for the
3 purposes for which appropriated, such appropriations to
4 that extent shall be rescinded and canceled and the Secretary
5 of such Department shall certify the amount so reduced,
6 rescinded, and canceled to the Treasury Department, to the
7 Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President
8 of the Senate: *Provided*, That no appropriation or part of
9 any appropriation heretofore, herein, or hereafter made avail-
10 able for any executive department or independent establish-
11 ment to construct any particular project shall be impounded,
12 or held as a reserve, or used for any other purpose, except
13 by direction of the Congress, and any part of such appropria-
14 tion not needed to complete such project, or the part thereof
15 for which appropriation has been made, shall be retained by
16 the Treasury: *Provided further*, That section 3 of the
17 Military Appropriation Act, 1944, approved July 1, 1943, is
18 hereby repealed.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

DECEMBER 3 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 18), 1943

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H. R. 3598

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 3598), making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz: Insert a new section reading as follows:

1 SEC. 306. No funds heretofore or hereafter appropriated
2 for the War Department shall be used directly or indirectly
3 for or devoted to the purpose of the cancelation of existing
4 certificates of authority with respect to the manufacture and
5 distribution of Army insignia and no such funds shall be used
6 directly or indirectly either to enforce or announce the pro-
7 visions of order AR 600-90, as amended, or any amended
8 or similar or comparable order or regulation restricting the
9 manufacture and distribution of Army insignia.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

DECEMBER 3 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 18), 1943

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H. R. 3598

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 3 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 18), 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. NYE to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz: Immediately under the heading "War Department" insert the folloing:

- 1 MILITARY ACTIVITIES
- 2 Nothing contained in this Act or in the Act entitled
- 3 "An Act making appropriations for the Military Establish-
- 4 ment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other
- 5 purposes", approved July 1, 1943, shall be construed to
- 6 prevent or to interfere with the instruction, education, train-
- 7 ing, transportation, or service of class IV-E conscientious
- 8 objectors within or outside of the United States, its Terri-

1 tories and possessions, when such instruction, education,
 2 training, transportation, or service is conducted and paid
 3 for by a religious or philanthropic agency for the pur-
 4 pose of carrying out relief operations, or to prevent persons
 5 paid from appropriations made by the said Acts from inci-
 6 dentally facilitating the said instruction, education, training,
 7 transportation, and relief services.

78TH CONGRESS
 1ST SESSION

H. R. 3598

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Nye to the bill
 (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to sup-
 ply deficiencies in certain appropriations
 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944,
 and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
 mental appropriations for the fiscal year
 ending June 30, 1944, and for other pur-
 poses.

DECEMBER 3 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 18), 1943
 Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3598

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 3 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 18), 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. RUSSELL to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page , line , under the heading "Public Health
2 Service" and in the item "Emergency Health and Sanita-
3 tion" strike out the figures "\$1,350,000" and insert the
4 following: "\$1,695,000: *Provided*, That the Surgeon Gen-
5 eral is authorized, on application of a city, county, or other
6 local subdivision of government duly approved by the State
7 Health Department having jurisdiction over said city, county,

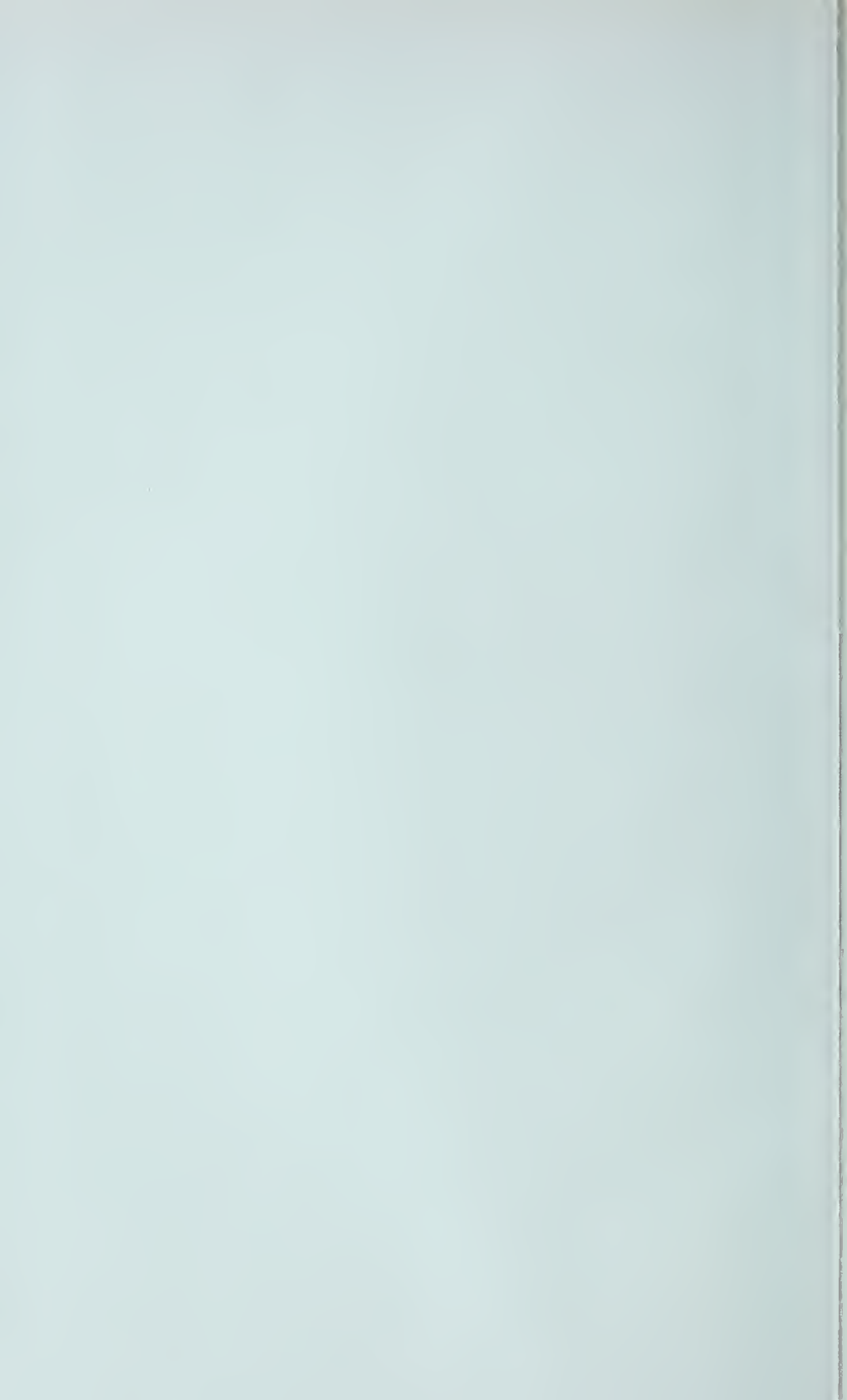
1 or other local subdivision of government to enter into
2 agreements with private practicing physicians and dentists
3 under which, in consideration of the payment to them of a
4 relocation allowance of not to exceed \$250 per month for
5 three months and the actual cost of travel and transportation
6 of the physician or dentist and his family and household
7 effects to the new location, such physician or dentist will
8 agree to move to and engage in the practice of his profession
9 in such area for a period of not less than one year: *Provided,*
10 *however,* That no such contract shall be made with any
11 physician or dentist unless such physician or dentist shall be
12 admitted to practice by the State authority having juris-
13 diction of such new location: *Provided further,* That each
14 such applicant subdivision shall contribute \$100 to the total
15 cost of such relocation allowance, travel, and transportation
16 costs of each such physician or dentist and his family obtained
17 by said applicant”.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Russell to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

DECEMBER 3 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 18), 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed



FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

DECEMBER 4, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3598]

The Committee on Appropriations to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments, and submit herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed the House-----	\$166, 754, 124. 32
Amount added by Senate (net)-----	141, 240, 894. 91
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate----	307, 995, 019. 23

The Budget estimates on which the House bill was based amounted to \$1,108,828,774.32. In addition to the estimates presented to the House, the Senate considered estimates submitted in Senate Documents Nos. 111 to 127 inclusive, amounting to \$65,187,503.76, or a total of \$1,174,016,277.08.

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Legislative:

Senate:

It is recommended by the committee that the following provision be added to the bill:

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for "Salaries of officers and employees of the Senate," fiscal year 1944, the necessary amount to increase from \$3,600 per annum to \$4,200 per annum, beginning October 1, 1943, the salary of the chief bookkeeper so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, hereby is amended accordingly.

Assistant clerk, Senate Committee on Appropriations-----

\$1, 517. 00

It is recommended by the committee that the following provisions relating to clerical assistance to Senators be added to the bill:

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for "Salaries of officers and employees of the Senate", fiscal year 1944, so much as may be necessary to provide two additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each, one for each Senator from an additional State having a population of more than three million inhabitants.

The Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 hereby is amended to enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for Salaries of Officers and Employees of the Senate so much as may be necessary to provide two additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each, one for each Senator from an additional State having a population of more than ten million inhabitants.

House of Representatives:

Mileage-----

1, 500. 00

Contested election expenses-----

1, 654. 15

Total, Legislative-----

4, 671. 15

War Manpower Commission:

Employment Office facilities and services-----

333, 000. 00

(This amount is necessary to permit the granting of increases to employment office personnel to accord with the increases granted by the States of Colorado and Michigan to State employees.)

War Shipping Administration:

It is recommended by the committee that the following provision be added to the bill:

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

The amount that may be used for administrative expenses in the fiscal year 1944 under the head "War Shipping Administration, revolving fund", is hereby increased from \$9,650,000 to \$12,000,000.

The original estimate submitted by the Budget requested an increase from \$9,650,000 to \$14,600,000 an increase of \$4,950,000 and would have provided for a force of 5,000 examiners to check materials and labor costs while the ships were under repair. Such a force contemplated 2 men for each ship during the period of repair, based on some 550 ships constantly under repair, allowing for extra shifts, leaves of absence, etc.

The \$2,350,000 proposed by the committee, and concurred in by the War Shipping Administration, will provide the salaries and expenses of a force of 1,500 examiners at a cost of \$2,350,000 for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

The annual repair bill of tonnage under the War Shipping Administration is approximately \$500,000,000, with some 550 vessels in a repair status each week, and it is believed that worth-while savings in that repair bill can be accomplished with the force of examiners provided for.

Employees' Compensation Commission:

Employees' compensation fund

\$1, 200, 000. 00

(This amount is necessary to enable the Employees' Compensation Commission to pay increased compensation benefits to employees of contractors engaged on Government work on Wake Island, Guam, and the Philippines who are found to be missing from their places of employment, under circumstances supporting an inference that their absence is due to the belligerent action of an enemy, or are known to have been taken by an enemy as prisoner, hostage, or otherwise. At the present time the scale of benefits provided for by the Longshoremen's Act is applicable to these employees and the committee is attempting in this bill to amend the existing act so that the amount of benefits shall be 100 percent of the average weekly wages of such person, except that in computing such benefits such average weekly wages shall not exceed the average weekly wages paid to civilian employees of the United States in the same or similar occupation in the area nearest to place of employment where such person was last employed and shall not exceed the average weekly wages of such absent person at the time such absence began.)

Federal Security Agency:

National Youth Administration liquidation

300, 000. 00

(The committee recommends a direct appropriation of \$300,000 instead of the use of unexpended balances as proposed by the House.)

Federal Works Agency:**Public Works Administration:**

It is recommended by the committee that the following provision be added to the bill:

Office of the Administrator: Not to exceed \$4,500 of the funds appropriated by the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 shall be available to the Office of the Administrator, fiscal year 1944, for administrative expenses of said Public Works Administration, including personal services in the District of Columbia.

(The additional amount recommended in the above amendment will provide salaries for five clerks and typists for a period of 6 months. It is contemplated that language necessary to the prompt liquidation of the P. W. A. will be submitted to Congress as soon as a study can be completed of all the phases incident to this proposal. As a part of this study and for which no provision is made in the present authorization for the fiscal year 1944, the estimate states that it is found necessary to review the personnel records of about 3,400 former employees whose records must be brought up to date and formal separations consummated. It is further represented that it is believed that the proposed study will expedite the liquidation of the P. W. A.)

War public works (community facilities)----- \$50,000,000.00

(A total of \$500,000,000 has been authorized under title II of the Lanham Act (community facilities). Under this authorization, appropriations aggregating \$350,000,000 have been made as follows: \$150,000,000, July 3, 1941; \$150,000,000, December 23, 1941; and \$50,000,000, July 12, 1943.)

(Allotments have been made to meet critical deficiencies in community facilities in war areas for substantially the entire amount of these appropriations. Only \$13,828,000 is now available for allotment and a study of conditions in war areas reveals urgent needs that exist or impend which will require the immediate availability of an additional appropriation. Applications now being analyzed as to eligibility under the law indicate the needs fully justify this additional appropriation.)

Work relief in Puerto Rico----- 9,000,000.00

(This amount is to be available only in the event legislation now pending in Congress is enacted into law providing a work program in Puerto Rico to relieve economic distress. It is also recommended that the unexpended balance of the amount made available by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, for administrative expenses in connection with work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands be continued available until June 30, 1944.)

Public Roads Administration:

Payment of claims----- 2,191.70

Total, Federal Works Agency----- 59,002,191.70

National Housing Agency:**War housing**-----

\$50, 000, 000. 00

(The Budget request for temporary war housing was \$200,000,000, which is the remainder of the total authorization of \$1,500,000,000. The last appropriation made for this purpose was in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, approved July 12, 1943, and was in the amount of \$100,000,000. Of that amount at the time of the hearings only \$4,500,000 was available for programming, and at the same time there were programs in the office of the National Housing Agency calling for \$30,000,000. In addition to the \$30,000,000 there were requests in the field offices amounting to some \$15,000,000, and the Navy Department is developing a list of urgent requests amounting to approximately \$20,000,000. These are all requests which should be acted upon between now and March. Mr. Blandford in his testimony stated that their best judgment was that between \$140,000,000 and \$150,000,000 would be needed by early March. The House allowed \$50,000,000 and this committee is recommending \$100,000,000, an increase of \$50,000,000. It was also stated that if the amount allowed by the House were permitted to stand, the National Housing Agency would be without any ability to make any further commitments to plan sites for the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Maritime Commission, or for other agencies, and would require those agencies to adjust their production schedules accordingly.)

National Labor Relations Board:**Salaries and expenses**-----

74, 224. 00

(It was represented to the committee that in order to carry out the War Labor Disputes Act (Smith-Connally Act) the National Labor Relations Board would require 133 additional personnel, entailing an appropriation of \$300,000 for the remainder of the fiscal year. Of this amount, the committee recommends \$149,224, which is \$74,224 in excess of the amount allowed by the House.)

Veterans' Administration:**Printing and binding**-----

225, 000. 00

District of Columbia:**Refund of erroneous collections**-----

125, 000. 00

Municipal Court-----

5, 961. 00

Refund of water charges and rent erroneously paid-----

2, 000. 00

Audited claims-----

4, 808. 00

Total, District of Columbia-----

137, 769. 00

Department of Agriculture:

Emergency Rubber project..... \$4, 100, 000. 0

The Budget estimate was for \$7,500,000, which was rejected by the House. It is now estimated that \$4,100,000 is sufficient to finance the expansion of the guayule project that can be accomplished during the remainder of the fiscal year. If the nurseries are not sown in the next 6 months no seedlings will be available for planting at the beginning of the fiscal year 1945 planting season, in September 1944. Should circumstances later emphasize the desirability of continuing the production of guayule rubber, a year's time would be lost for lack of planting material.

The committee is interested in guayule as a source of crude rubber as a sound insurance for the future. The amount allowed by the committee will enable the the Department to dig, pack, and ship sufficient seedlings to plant 10,000 acres; move portions of certain nursery overhead irrigation systems in California to enlarge small nursery areas in Texas and Arizona advantageously located with respect to enlarging the guayule planting areas; sow and care for to June 30, 1944, approximately 30,000 nursery beds from which seedlings would be provided for establishing plantations in fiscal year 1945; locate, examine, negotiate for, and lease 11,000 acres gross area; of this area prepare, plant, and maintain 10,000 acres net area (5,000 acres irrigated, 5,000 acres unirrigated) in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico; locate, survey, negotiate for, and prepare leases for some 6,000 acres on which to begin planting early in fiscal year 1945; construct labor camps with a capacity of 875 workers; remodeling and reconditioning of the present rubber extraction mill at Salinas, Calif., to increase operating efficiency and to produce a better rubber product; purchase of land and machinery for one mill to be erected near Bakersfield, Calif.; purchase of miscellaneous equipment, small tools, etc.; and establish experimental plantings and indicator plots to determine proper methods of irrigating, cultivating, and fertilizing to increase rubber yield in plants; conduct soils investigations and effect control of plant diseases; conduct direct-seeding experiments on irrigated land and on dry land having summer rainfall.

Federal crop insurance..... 2, 428, 656. 00

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Administrative and operating expenses: For an additional amount for operating and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, approved February 16, 1938, as amended, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,428,656: Provided, That the proviso contained in the paragraph headed "Federal Crop Insurance Act" in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby repealed: Provided further, That no part of the appropriation shall be used for or in connection with any contracts of insurance executed prior to July 12, 1943, except for the liquidation of insurance on crops for 1943 and prior years, or in con-

Department of Agriculture—Continued.

nection with any new contracts of insurance for winter wheat of the 1944 crop except with the holders, on July 12, 1943, of 3-year contracts.

(The first clause of the final proviso contained in the proposed language, that is, "That no part of the appropriation shall be used for or in connection with any contracts of insurance executed prior to July 12, 1943, except for the liquidation of insurance on crops for 1943 and prior years" makes clear that the passage of the 1944 Agricultural Appropriation Act terminated the 3-year contracts. If an item continuing the crop-insurance program is enacted without such clarification, the status of the 3-year contracts would not be clear. Under this provision, all future insurance would be available only under new contracts.)

(The second and last clause of the final proviso contained in the proposed language, that is, "or in connection with any new contracts of insurance for winter wheat of the 1944 crop except with the holders, on July 12, 1943, of 3-year contracts" is intended to restrict insurance on the 1944 winter wheat crop to those producers who held 3-year contracts at the time of the approval of the 1944 Agricultural Appropriation Act. While the offering of insurance on 1944 winter wheat at this stage, even though limited to those who held 3-year contracts, would be undesirable from a profit-and-loss viewpoint because the condition of the crop is now known to the growers, it is felt that those formerly insured on this crop have some justifiable claim to such insurance.)

Loans, grants and rural rehabilitation	\$6, 500, 000. 00
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It is also recommended that the limitations on authority to borrow funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation be increased from \$60,000,000 to \$97,500,000.

The amount of \$20,000,000 for salaries and expenses in the regular bill for 1944 was accompanied by permission to the agency to expend at a rate per month in the first 4 months of the fiscal year greater than one-twelfth of the appropriation provided. This the agency has done, expending at the rate of \$6,500,000 for the first quarter, or at the annual rate of \$26,500,000. If no additional funds are provided, expenditures for the remaining quarters of the fiscal year must drop to \$4,458,000 per quarter. Personnel was reduced from 17,000 in the fiscal year 1942 and 14,200 in the fiscal year 1943 to 10,300 under the existing appropriation and must still further reduce to 5,100 under the \$20,000,000 appropriation.

Such a reduction would require the closing of half of the county offices and would result in serious impairment of the recoverable values of the Government's assets. The committee therefore recommend an increase of \$6,500,000 for the remainder of the fiscal year.

The increase of \$37,500,000 in the loan authority will provide for loans to approximately 50,000 low-income farm families to expand their production of essential crops, thus contributing materially to the supply of food needed.

Total, Department of Agriculture	13, 028, 656. 00
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Commerce Department:

Bureau of the Census:	
Census of Agriculture.....	\$650, 000. 00
Civil Aeronautics Administration:	
Development of landing areas.....	9, 907, 890. 00

This amount is required for work on the following airports: California—Merced; Colorado—Pueblo; Connecticut—Danbury; Georgia—Winder; Idaho—Idaho Falls; Indiana—Bloomington; Iowa—Des Moines; Iowa—Iowa City; Kansas—Pittsburg; Louisiana—Opelousas; Maine—Dexter; Maryland—Cumberland; Massachusetts—Boston; Michigan—Menominee; Minnesota—Eveleth; Minnesota—Hibbing; Minnesota—International Falls; Nebraska—Beatrice; Nebraska—Fremont; Nevada—Battle Mountain; New Mexico—Raton; North Carolina—Burlington; North Carolina—Rockingham; North Dakota—Valley City; Oklahoma—Holdenville; Texas—Henderson; West Virginia—Clarksburg; Wisconsin—Eau Claire; Wisconsin—Oshkosh; Wisconsin—Siren; Wyoming—Sheridan.

Total, Commerce Department.....	10, 557, 890. 00
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Interior Department:

Solid Fuels Administration for War:	
Salaries and expenses.....	2, 600, 000. 00

(It was represented to the committee that a fuel crisis faces the country due to loss of production and a consequent reduction in stock piles. This will necessitate an almost thoroughgoing allocation of coal. Allocation will involve such diversions of coal as may be necessary to meet the most critical needs. Critical needs can be met only by such diversions and allocations and the thorough understanding by consumers of the need for every possible conservation. The situation requires the setting up of offices in about 65 strategic cities throughout the production fields and in consuming areas to keep the Government informed currently of the status of supply and demand, and a commensurate increase of the staff in Washington. These offices, under appropriate delegation of authority, will act upon information received from various sources to alleviate supply shortages by direct and local action where possible and by reference of the matter to Washington only where necessary. The field personnel will have available to it the services and advice of an advisory board set up in each district, thoroughly conversant with coal production and distribution in its district. These boards serve in an advisory capacity without compensation from the Government.)

Office of Fishery Coordination:	
Salaries and expenses.....	50, 000. 00

Interior Department—Continued.**Bureau of Indian Affairs:**

It is recommended by the committee that the following provision be added to the bill:

Payment to Frank O. Jones, Sae and Fox Indians, Oklahoma (tribal fund): For payment to Frank O. Jones for services performed while a member of the Sae and Fox, Oklahoma, Tribal Council, \$36.32, payable out of funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said tribe of Indians.

It is recommended by the committee that the following provision relative to the expenses of attorneys, Chickasaw Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, be added to the bill:

Expenses of attorneys, Chickasaw Nation of Indians, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys of record for the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed under authority of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 537), \$1,000, payable out of funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said tribe of Indians.

The committee recommends the following provision relative to the pay of a tribal attorney for the Osage Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma:

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the employment at the rate of \$4,500 per annum of a tribal attorney, fiscal year 1944, \$2,625, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.

The following provision for expenses of attorneys for the Creek Nation of Indians of Oklahoma is recommended for inclusion in the bill:

Expenses of attorneys, Creek Nation of Indians, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys of record for the Creek Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed under authority of the Act of May 24, 1924 (43 Stat. 139), \$2,000, payable out of funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said tribe of Indians.

For expenses of attorneys for the Seminole Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, the sum of \$2,000, payable out of tribal funds is recommended, as follows:

Expenses of attorneys, Seminole Nation of Indians, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys of record for the Seminole Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed under authority of the Act of May 20, 1924 (43 Stat. 133-134), \$2,000, payable out of funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said tribe of Indians.

Bureau of Reclamation:

Water conservation and utility projects-----

\$2, 800, 000. 00

The above amount will provide for the investigation and construction of irrigation facilities in order to expedite the production of critical foods needed for the war and for the period immediately subsequent to the war and to avert the drought threat of crop failure of critical foods which would hamper the war effort.

The amount recommended will make possible (1) the continuation and completion of surveys, investigations and the gathering of data essential to effect plans and specifications for carrying out a program for producing food which is

Interior Department—Continued.

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued.

needed during the war and for the period immediately subsequent to the war, (2) the continuation of construction in the fiscal year 1944 on projects which have been cleared and approved by the governing agencies, and (3) the prompt undertaking of construction in 1944 on projects approved by the War Food Administration when cleared by the War Production Board.

Bureau of Mines:

Economics of mineral industries.....	\$18, 500. 00
Fish and Wildlife Service:	
Construction of byproducts plants, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.....	275, 000. 00

The purpose of this appropriation is to provide for the expansion of the byproducts plant for the utilization of fur-seal carcasses on St. Paul Island, and for the construction of a similar plant on St. George Island where there has been no such plant in the past.

The need for high-grade oil and protein meal by industries contributing directly to the war program has made it desirable to expand facilities for the production of fur-seal meal and oil, which are byproducts of the fur-seal industry at the Pribilof Islands, Alaska. Plans have been tentatively formulated for doubling the capacity of the St. Paul Island plant, and construction of a new plant on St. George Island where no such work has been done in the past.

In 1943, a total of 117,164 skins was taken, of which about 95,000 were obtained on St. Paul Island and the remainder on St. George Island. About 55,000 were handled in the existing byproducts plant, and 55,000 gallons of oil valued at \$37,000, and about 750,000 pounds of meal valued at \$26,000, were produced. The size of the plant at St. Paul was such that it was impossible to handle all of the carcasses.

With the proposed increase of the capacity of the St. Paul Island plant, it is probable that the production of oil could be increased to a total of approximately 92,000 gallons annually, while the production of meal could be increased to 1,500,000 pounds.

A new plant on St. George Island, where about 20,000 carcasses would be handled each year, would produce approximately 18,000 gallons of oil worth about \$12,000, and about 275,000 pounds of meal valued at \$9,000, or an estimated total value of \$21,000 annually.

With a large, stabilized population of fur seals on the Pribilof Islands, the yield of skins and the production of by-products can be maintained at a high level in the future. Assuming continuing demand for high-grade fur-seal meal and oil, the increased revenues resulting from expansion of the capacity of the byproducts plant should retire the construction costs within a reasonable period of time.

Interior Department—Continued.

Government in the Territories:

Government in the Virgin Islands:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$18,000. 00
Agricultural experiment station and vocational school-----	4,675. 00

(The additional sum of \$18,000 for salaries and expenses, government of the Virgin Islands, as well as the additional sum of \$4,675 for salaries and expenses, Agricultural Experiment Station and Vocational School, Virgin Islands, is required to provide funds for differential in wage rates which has been extended to the employees of the government of the Virgin Islands.)

Puerto Rico hurricane relief:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be included in the bill:

PUERTO RICO HURRICANE RELIEF

The limitation of \$20,000 upon the amount that may be expended for administrative expenses, Puerto Rico hurricane relief, contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased to \$25,350.

(The amount of \$20,000 authorized for administrative expenses, Puerto Rican hurricane relief, during the fiscal year 1944 does not permit the payment of the 25 percent differential which is available to Interior Department employees in offshore areas. The amount required to pay this differential by the Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Loan Section amounts to \$4,750 for 8 employees whose present salaries total \$19,000.

(It will also be necessary to authorize the use of an additional \$600 for the payment of office rent.)

Total, Department of the Interior---	5,766,175. 00
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Justice Department:

Claims Division:

Salaries-----	30,000. 00
Payment of damage claims-----	125. 62

Total, Department of Justice-----	30,125. 62
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Labor Department:

Women's Bureau-----	125,000. 00
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Navy Department:

Collision damage claims (Navy)-----	4,709. 44
Claims for damages, operation of vessels (Coast Guard)---	84. 48
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: Pay, subsistence and transportation:	

It is recommended that the number of officers above the rank of captain, who may receive flight pay during the fiscal year 1944, be increased from 45 to 60.

Navy Department—Continued.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—Continued.

There are 43 officers in the naval aeronautical organization above the rank of captain and receiving increased pay for making aerial flights. The Naval Appropriations Act, 1944, states that no part of the pay and allowances prescribed by law for naval personnel shall be available for increased pay for making aerial flights by more than 45 officers above the rank of captain. It is estimated that by the end of the fiscal year 1944 a total of 60 flag officers will be required in the aeronautic organization.

Increase and replacement of naval vessels:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

Subject to authorization by other law, the appropriations "Construction and machinery" and "Armor, armament, and ammunition", shall be available for the acquisition and conversion or construction of additional auxiliaries, when such acquisition and conversion or construction has been directed by the President, and for the acquisition and conversion or construction of additional landing craft and district craft as the Secretary may determine to be necessary for the conduct of the war.

A bill authorizing the construction or acquisition by the Navy of 1,000,000 tons of landing craft and district craft and of 2,500,000 tons of auxiliary craft will shortly be presented to Congress and in order that there may be no delay in undertaking the program it is recommended that the appropriations "Construction and machinery" and "Armor, armament and ammunition" be made available for this purpose subject to the passage of the authorizing act. In this connection, the following letter from the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate endorsing the above item was addressed to the committee:

NOVEMBER 23, 1943.

HON. KENNETH McKELLAR,
Acting Chairman, Senate Committee on
Appropriations, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR McKELLAR: A bill to authorize the construction or acquisition by the Navy of 1,000,000 tons of landing craft and district craft and of 2,500,000 tons of auxiliary vessels (a large part of which consists of attack transports) is being introduced to take care of additional vessels required in the development of the Allied Nations offensives. I am advised that it is essential in meeting the time schedule required for these offensive operations that the Navy Department should have contract authority at once to cover a large proportion of this program. I understand that the Navy Department has already advised your committee of the desired language to be added to the deficiency bill now under consideration in the Senate Appropriations Committee and likewise that the Bureau of the Budget has advised your committee and the Department that this ship program is in conformity with the President's fiscal program.

Navy Department—Continued.

Increase and replacement of naval vessels—Continued.

The Naval Affairs Committee is anxious that everything possible be done to permit the Navy Department to proceed with the construction or acquisition of these ships. Naturally, actual expenditures are contingent upon passage of the authorization bill, which will come, we expect, in the very near future.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID I. WALSH.

Bureau of Yards and Docks:

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be stricken from the bill:

“BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

“The appropriation ‘Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks’, shall be available for the payment of compensation of those employees of contractors who are known to have been taken by an enemy as a prisoner, hostage, or otherwise, while employed on Wake Island, at such rates as the Secretary of the Navy may determine to be equitable and just (not to exceed the rates of wages being paid for comparable positions to employees of the Navy Department in areas nearest to the places of employment of such contractors’ employees at the time of their having been taken by an enemy), until such time as such employees may be returned to such places as may be provided for in their contracts of employment; *Provided*, That no compensation shall be payable after the death of such an employee has been established or can be legally presumed to have occurred: *Provided further*, That compensation paid in pursuance hereof, to be effected by or through the contractor, shall be in lieu of any payments authorized by Public, 784, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved December 2, 1942.”

and the following language inserted in lieu thereof:

The Act entitled “An Act to provide benefits for the injury, disability, death, or enemy detention of employes of contractors with the United States, and for other purposes”, approved December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C., sec. 1701), is amended by adding:

(a) *To the last paragraph of section 101 (b) (1) of such Act, after changing the final period therein to a colon, the following: “And provided further, That where such person is found to be missing from his place of employment, whether or not such person then actually was engaged in the course of his employment, under circumstances supporting an inference that his absence is due to the belligerent action of an enemy or is known to have been taken by an enemy as a prisoner, hostage, or otherwise, the amount of benefits to be credited to the account of such person under this subsection, and for the purposes of this subsection only, shall be 100 per centum of the average weekly wages of such person, except that in computing such benefits such average weekly wages (a) shall not exceed the average weekly wages paid to civilian employes of the United States in the*

Navy Department—Continued.

Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

same or most similar occupation in the area nearest to the place of employment where such person was last employed, and (b) shall not exceed the average weekly wages of such absent person at the time such absence began; and 70 per centum of such average weekly wage so determined shall be disbursed to the dependent or dependents of such person, irrespective of the limitations of section 9 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, but should there be more than one such dependent, the distribution of such 70 per centum shall be proportionate to the percentages allowed for dependents by section 9 of such Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act and if such manner of disbursement in any case would result in injustice or excessive allowance for a dependent, the Commission may, in its discretion, modify such percentage or apportionment to meet the requirements of the case."

(b) To subsection (c) of section 105 of such Act, the following:

"Where any person specified in section 101 (a), or any dependent, beneficiary, or allottee of such person, or the legal representative or estate of any such entities, after having obtained benefits under this title, seeks through any proceeding, claim, or otherwise, brought or maintained against the employer, the United States, or other person, to recover wages, payments in lieu of wages, or any sum claimed as for services rendered, or for failure to furnish transportation, or for liquidated or unliquidated damages under the employment contract, or any other benefit, and the right in respect thereto is alleged to have accrued during or as to any period of time in respect of which payments under this title in such case have been made, and in like cases where a recovery is made or allowed, the Commission shall have the right of intervention and a lien and right of recovery to the extent of any payments paid and payable under this title in such case, provided the cost of such wages, payments in lieu of wages, or other such right, may be directly or indirectly paid by the United States; and any amounts recovered under this subsection shall be covered into the fund established under section 35 of such Act of September 7, 1916, as amended."

The amendment in paragraph (a) shall become effective the first day of the month next following the approval of this Act. The amendment in paragraph (b) shall become effective as of the effective date of title I of such Act of December 2, 1942.

The language of the House bill, which the Committee recommends be deleted, provided for only the employees of contractors on Wake Island while the provision recommended by the Committee takes care of employees that were on Guam and in the Philippines also. The House provision makes the funds of the Navy Department available to pay these employees but makes no provision for dependents. The Senate provisions by amending the act of December 2, 1942, provide that payments shall be made from the Employees' Compensation Fund.

Navy Department—Continued.**General provisions:**

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph, relating to the cost of civilian clothing for persons given discharges for bad conduct, undesirability, unsuitability, or inaptitude, be included in the bill:

On and after July 1, 1943, the limitation on the cost of civilian clothing per person, including an overcoat when necessary, for enlisted personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard given discharges for bad conduct, undesirability, unsuitability, or inaptitude is hereby increased to \$30.

It was represented to the committee that in recent months it has been very difficult to keep within the prescribed limitation in contracts made on the east coast for the above clothing, and in many instances it has not been possible to include overcoats in outfits purchased under such contracts. This is particularly true in areas remote from large cities, such as Charleston, S. C., where the cost of the outfit without overcoat was \$24.30 under contract which expired on September 30, 1943. In attempting to renew this contract the naval supply officer received only one bid, under which the bidder offered to furnish outfits at \$36.30. Recently the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., has been unable to obtain civilian outfits under local contract for less than \$28. Difficulty has also been experienced on the west coast, particularly in the San Pedro-Long Beach area, where the cost of an outfit without overcoat is approximately \$20. The average cost of an overcoat is usually about \$10.

Total, Navy Department-----	\$4, 793. 92
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War Department:

Reimbursement for damages on the Illinois River-----	303, 500. 00
• Damage claims-----	31, 960. 75

Total, War Department-----	335, 460. 75
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Judgments and authorized claims:

Property damage claims-----	7, 834. 37
Judgments, United States courts-----	1, 720. 87
Judgments, Court of Claims-----	825, 176. 59
Audited claims-----	2, 419, 868. 84
Philippine travel claims-----	337. 10

Total, judgments and authorized claims-----	3, 254, 937. 77
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Total increase-----	144, 379, 894. 91
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DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Bureau of the Budget -----	\$175, 000. 00
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War Manpower Commission:

Migration of workers-----	2, 125, 000. 00
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The estimate for this item was for \$4,125,000 and provided for the importation of 40,000 off continent workers. The House bill allowed \$2,125,000 which would have permitted the importation of approximately 20,000 such workers. The committee, however, is not convinced that it is advisable at this time to bring in this type of labor and, therefore, have eliminated the item.

Civil Service Commission:

Salaries and expenses-----	688, 000. 00
Printing and binding-----	26, 000. 00

Testimony before the committee was to the effect that the Civil Service Commission had in contemplation a numbering system for all Government employees and that it was the intention of the Commission to have the Social Security Board assign social security numbers to such employees. It was also indicated by the testimony that the Commission intended setting up a separate division for handling the service records of Government employees and not permit all records to be handled in the Retirement Division. The committee is not in sympathy with these contemplated changes and have therefore stricken the items from the bill.

Total, Civil Service Commission-----	714, 000. 00
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Labor Department:

Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards (national defense)-----	125, 000. 00
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Navy Department:

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:
Naval stock fund:

The committee recommend that the amount for transfer from the appropriation "Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Navy, 1944" to the "Naval Stock Fund" be decreased from \$750,000,000, as proposed by the House, to \$500,000,000.

Total decrease-----	3, 139, 000. 00
Net increase-----	141, 240, 894. 91
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	307, 995, 019. 23

Calendar No. 576

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3598

[Report No. 570]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 9, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

DECEMBER 4, 1943

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of December 3 (legislative day, November 18), 1943, by Mr. McKELLAR, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
7 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1944, and for other purposes:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 SENATE

4 *To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the*
5 *appropriation for "Salaries of officers and employees of the*
6 *Senate", fiscal year 1944, the necessary amount to increase*
7 *from \$3,600 per annum to \$4,200 per annum, beginning*
8 *December 1, 1943, the salary of the chief bookkeeper so long*
9 *as the position is held by the present incumbent, and the Legis-*
10 *lative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending*
11 *June 30, 1944, hereby is amended accordingly.*

12 *For an amount to increase the salary of the assistant clerk*
13 *of the Committee on Appropriations at \$3,900 per annum to*
14 *\$5,000 per annum and \$1,500 additional so long as the*
15 *position is held by the present incumbent, beginning December*
16 *1, 1943, fiscal year 1944, \$1,517, and the Legislative Branch*
17 *Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby amended accordingly.*

18 *To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from*
19 *the appropriation for "Salaries of officers and employees of*
20 *the Senate", fiscal year 1944, so much as may be necessary to*
21 *provide two additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each, one*
22 *for each Senator from an additional State having a popula-*
23 *tion of more than three million inhabitants.*

24 *The Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal*

1 year 1944 hereby is amended to enable the Secretary of the
 2 Senate to expend from the appropriation for salaries of
 3 officers and employees of the Senate so much as may be neces-
 4 sary to provide two additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum
 5 each, one for each Senator from an additional State having a
 6 population of more than ten million inhabitants.

7 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

8 For payment to the widow of Francis D. Culkin, late
 9 a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000.

10 For payment to the widow of Edward W. Creal, late a
 11 Representative from the State of Kentucky, \$10,000.

12 The two foregoing sums to be disbursed by the Sergeant
 13 at Arms of the House of Representatives.

14 For an additional amount for the appropriation "Mile-
 15 age of Members and Delegates, House of Representatives,
 16 1943", \$1,500, such combined sum to be available for such
 17 mileage on account of the first session of the Seventy-eighth
 18 Congress incurred during the fiscal years 1943 and 1944.

19 Contested-election expenses: For payment to Luther
 20 Patrick, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested-
 21 election case of Denson versus Patrick, as audited and recom-
 22 mended by the Committee on Elections Numbered Three,
 23 \$1,500, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Repre-
 24 sentatives.

1 *Contested-election expenses: For payment to the following*
2 *contestant and contestee for expenses incurred in the contested-*
3 *election case of Sullivan versus Miller, as audited and recom-*
4 *mended by the Committee on Elections Numbered Three,*
5 *namely:*

6 *John B. Sullivan, contestant, \$566.86;*

⁷ *Louis E. Miller, contestee, \$1,087.29;*

8 *In all, \$1,654.15, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the*
9 *House of Representatives.*

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for tele-
graph and telephone, fiscal year 1943, \$37,500.

Stationery: For stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress, fiscal years 1943 and 1944, \$600.

16 CAPITOL POLICE

17 For an additional amount for salaries, Capitol Police,
18 fiscal year 1944, \$18,105, one-half to be disbursed by the
19 Secretary of the Senate and the other half to be disbursed
20 by the Clerk of the House.

21 JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

For an additional amount for salaries, Joint Committee on Printing, fiscal year 1944, \$1,254, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

THE JUDICIARY

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

For an additional amount for fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Establishment Appropriation Act, 1943, \$67,600.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$20,000 additional for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$175,000.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

The appropriation, salaries and expenses, Office of Defense Transportation, contained in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available, in addition to the objects specified for said appropriation in said Act, for the payment, at rates not in excess of those fixed by law for witnesses attending in United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c), of fees, mileage, and subsistence of witnesses appear-

ing at hearings held by the Office of Defense Transportation in connection with the performance of its functions: *Provided*, That the payment of subsistence shall be subject to certification by the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation or his designee, as to the necessity therefor.

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The appropriation for the Office of Scientific Research and Development contained in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, shall, in addition to the objects specified under this head and the head "General Provisions" in said Act, be available for payment, when specifically authorized or approved by the Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development or such other official as he may designate for the purpose, of travel expenses, including transportation of personal effects, of personnel to their first posts of duty outside the continental limits of the United States, and return to the United States; and not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of officials of other countries.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Office of War Information, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head and under "General provisions" pertaining to the Office for Emergency Management in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, \$5,000,-000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available

1 for expenditure unless the Director of the Office of War In-
2 formation, with the approval of the President, shall determine
3 that such funds are necessary for carrying on activities in
4 conjunction with actual or projected military operations:
5 *Provided further*, That the last paragraph under the head
6 "Office of War Information" in the National War Agencies
7 Appropriation Act, 1944, shall not be construed to apply
8 to supplementation by reverse lend-lease: *Provided further*,
9 That the limitation on the appropriation for the Office of War
10 Information for the fiscal year 1944 for printing and binding
11 within the continental limits of the United States is hereby
12 increased from \$1,400,000 to \$1,500,000.

13 WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

14 General administration: For an additional amount for
15 general administration, War Manpower Commission, fiscal
16 year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in
17 the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944,
18 and including \$84,800 additional for printing and binding and
19 \$435,000 additional for travel expenses, \$2,849,000.

20 Employment office facilities and services: For an addi-
21 tional amount for employment office facilities and services,
22 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
23 head in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act,
24 1944, and including \$26,407 additional for printing and

1 binding and \$170,000 additional for travel expenses,
2 ~~\$5,900,000~~ \$6,233,000.

3 Training-Within-Industry Service: For an additional
4 amount for Training-Within-Industry Service, War Man-
5 power Commission (national defense), fiscal year 1944, in-
6 cluding the objects specified under this head in the War
7 Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and includ-
8 ing \$186,800 additional for traveling expenses, \$461,500.

9 Migration of workers: To enable the War Manpower
10 Commission to provide, in accordance with regulations pre-
11 scribed by the Chairman of said Commission, for the tem-
12 porary migration of workers from foreign countries (pursuant
13 to agreements between the United States and such foreign
14 countries) and from territories and possessions of the United
15 States, for employment in the continental United States with
16 industries and services essential to the war effort, including
17 the transportation of such workers from the points outside the
18 United States to ports of entry of the United States and
19 return (including transportation from place of employment
20 in the United States to port of entry of the United States in
21 any case of default by an employer to provide such trans-
22 portation to a worker, in which event the employer shall be
23 liable to the United States for the cost thereof), reasonable
24 subsistence and emergency medical care en route, and guar-
25 antees of employment while in the United States to the ex-

1 tent agreed upon with the foreign country from which the
 2 worker is imported; \$2,125,000, of which not to exceed
 3 \$125,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses
 4 necessary for the foregoing, including not to exceed \$12,250
 5 for temporary employment of administrative personnel out-
 6 side continental United States, not to exceed \$1,000 for
 7 printing and binding outside continental United States with-
 8 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section
 9 41 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and not
 10 to exceed \$26,880 for travel expenses: *Provided*, That no
 11 transportation of workers shall be allowed hereunder unless
 12 the employer and the worker have entered into a contract
 13 for employment approved by said Chairman or his designee,
 14 and unless said Chairman certifies that reasonably adequate
 15 use is being made of the local labor supply: *Provided further*,
 16 That this appropriation shall remain available after June 30,
 17 1944, to the extent necessary to provide for the return of
 18 the workers to the country from which they migrated under
 19 the provisions hereof: *Provided further*, That no part of this
 20 appropriation shall be available for the recruitment or trans-
 21 portation of workers for employment in agriculture.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

23 The appropriation for the War Production Board for the
 24 fiscal year 1944 shall be available for travel expenses to and

1 from their homes or regular places of business in accordance
 2 with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, in-
 3 cluding travel in privately owned automobile (and including
 4 per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment) of
 5 persons employed intermittently away from their homes or
 6 regular places of business as consultants or compliance com-
 7 missioners and receiving compensation on a per diem when
 8 actually employed basis.

9 WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

10 *The amount that may be used for administrative expenses*
 11 *in the fiscal year 1944 under the head "War Shipping Ad-*
 12 *ministration, revolving fund", is hereby increased from*
 13 *\$9,650,000 to \$12,000,000.*

14 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

15 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

16 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 17 salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects
 18 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
 19 priation Act, 1944, \$688,000.

20 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 21 printing and binding, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year
 22 1944, \$26,000.

23 Salaries and expenses (national defense) : For an addi-
 24 tional amount for salaries and expenses, national defense,
 25 Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1944, including the

1 objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices
2 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$891,705.

3 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

4 Employees' compensation fund: For an additional
5 amount, fiscal year 1944, for the payment of compensation
6 provided by the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 785),
7 as amended, including the objects specified under this head
8 in the Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation
9 Act, 1944, ~~\$2,500,000~~ \$3,700,000, which, together with the
10 amount heretofore appropriated under this head, shall be
11 available also for reimbursement payments authorized by the
12 Act of December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C. 1701), *as amended*,
13 rehabilitation expenses and fees or payments to other agencies
14 of the United States and other public agencies or private per-
15 sons, agencies, or institutions, for services or facilities ren-
16 dered by them pursuant to agreement and approved by
17 the Commission.

18 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

19 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

20 Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for trav-
21 eling expenses, Federal Security Agency, fiscal year 1944,
22 including the objects specified under this head in the Fed-
23 eral Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$52,550,
24 which amount shall be transferred to the Public Health

1 Service in accordance with the provisions of such Act
2 authorizing such transfers.

3 National Youth Administration liquidation: For all ex-
4 penses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator
5 to provide for the settlement of obligations of the National
6 Youth Administration, and also to settle claims for property
7 damage accruing prior to January 4 2, 1944, under paragraph
8 20 of the National Youth Administration Appropriation Act,
9 1943 (which paragraph is hereby extended to such date),
10 as may be proper in closing the affairs and accounts of the
11 National Youth Administration, ~~the unexpended balances of~~
12 ~~the appropriations made to the National Youth Administra-~~
13 ~~tion for the purposes of liquidation in the War Manpower~~
14 ~~Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and the Second De-~~
15 ~~ficiency Appropriation Act, 1943,~~ are hereby continued
16 available until June 30, 1944, for payment of all such ob-
17 ligations incurred prior to January 1, 1944, including ac-
18 cumulated and accrued annual leave to employees who have
19 not liquidated such by January 1, 1944; and also for the
20 payment of salaries and other necessary administrative ex-
21 penses (including personal services in the District of
22 Columbia and travel expenses), not exceeding \$145,000,
23 incurred during the period January 1 to June 30, 1944,
24 both inclusive, including payment of accumulated and accrued
25 annual leave of the personnel employed under such amount,

1 *fiscal year 1944, \$300,000: Provided, That no person shall*
2 *be employed under such sum of \$145,000 at a rate exceeding*
3 *\$5,600 a year the rates applicable to classification grade*
4 *CAF-13 or the equivalent and the amount allocated for*
5 *salaries thereunder shall not exceed \$75,000 and the amount*
6 *for microfilming records shall not exceed \$50,000: Pro-*
7 *vided further, That the Federal Security Administrator*
8 *is hereby authorized to retain such office materials, sup-*
9 *plies, and equipment of the National Youth Administra-*
10 *tion as may be necessary in carrying out the purposes of this*
11 *appropriation, and such office materials, supplies, and equip-*
12 *ment shall not be subject to the provisions of the Second*
13 *Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, with respect to such*
14 *property, during the period of such use: Provided further,*
15 *That said Administrator is authorized to appoint such per-*
16 *sonnel as may be required for the purposes hereof without*
17 *regard to civil service and classification laws.*

18 Claim for damages, operation of vessels: To pay a claim
19 for damages adjusted and determined by the Administrator
20 of the Federal Security Agency under the provisions of the
21 Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and
22 settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the
23 operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health
24 Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case",

1 approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in House Docu-
2 ment Numbered 318, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$60.

3 Vocational rehabilitation: For carrying out the provi-
4 sions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of
5 1943, fiscal year 1944, to be additional to the amounts appro-
6 priated in the first, second, and fourth paragraphs under the
7 heading "Vocational rehabilitation" in the Federal Security
8 Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and made available under
9 section 102 of the National War Agencies Appropriation Act,
10 1944, for carrying out such provisions, \$3,500,000.

11 For administrative expenses in carrying out the provi-
12 sions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of
13 1943, to be additional to the amount appropriated in the
14 fifth paragraph under the heading "Vocational rehabilitation"
15 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944,
16 and made available under section 102 of the National War
17 Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, for administrative ex-
18 penses, such amount and the portion of unexpended balance
19 of the amount appropriated in such fifth paragraph and not
20 allotted for administrative expenses for carrying out the pro-
21 visions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the operation
22 of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons", and so forth
23 (49 Stat. 1559-1560), to be available for all administrative
24 expenses in carrying out the purposes of the Vocational Re-
25 habilitation Act Amendments of 1943, including personal

1 services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses, in-
2 cluding expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations
3 concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and ex-
4 penses incident to courses of instruction as authorized by
5 section 7 of said Act; actual transportation expenses and not
6 to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other ex-
7 penses of persons serving while away from their homes,
8 without other compensation from the United States, in an
9 advisory capacity; tuition and books for Federal and State
10 personnel detailed for courses of instruction; printing and
11 binding; purchase of reprints of scientific and technical arti-
12 cles published in periodicals and journals; purchase and
13 exchange of books of reference and periodicals; fiscal year
14 1944, \$100,000.

15 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

16 For an additional amount for salaries, Office of Education,
17 fiscal year 1944, \$1,050.

18 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

19 For an additional amount for training for nurses (na-
20 tional defense), fiscal year 1944, including the objects speci-
21 fied under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appro-
22 priation Act, 1944, and including \$105,000 additional for
23 administrative expenses, \$7,500,000.

24 Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an
25 additional amount for pay of personnel and maintenance of

1 hospitals, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
2 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
3 tion Act, 1944, \$2,000,000.

4 Emergency health and sanitation: For an additional
5 amount for "Emergency health and sanitation activities (na-
6 tional defense)", fiscal year 1944, including the objects
7 specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency
8 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,350,000.

9 Division of Mental Hygiene: For an additional amount
10 for the Division of Mental Hygiene, fiscal year 1944, includ-
11 ing the objects specified under this head in the Federal
12 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and not to exceed
13 \$10,000 for the procurement of miscellaneous articles and
14 supplies for sale to patients of the hospitals provided for
15 under this head and for the employment of personnel,
16 purchase of equipment, and other expenses necessary for the
17 operation of commissaries, including the printing of commis-
18 sary coupon books, the proceeds of such sales to be deposited
19 in the Treasury in a special account which shall be available
20 for expenditure for the replenishment of stock and the con-
21 tinued operation of commissaries as aforesaid, \$25,000: *Pro-*
22 *vided*, That the limitation of \$100 on the purchase of news-
23 papers and periodicals under this head in said appropriation
24 Act is hereby increased to \$500.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

1

2 *Office of the Administrator: Not to exceed \$4,500 of the*
3 *funds appropriated by the Public Works Administration*
4 *Appropriation Act of 1938 shall be available to the Office of*
5 *the Administrator, fiscal year 1944, for administrative ex-*
6 *penses of said Public Works Administration, including per-*
7 *sonal services in the District of Columbia.*

8 *War public works (community facilities): For an addi-*

9 *tional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to*
10 *carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III of the*
11 *Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C.*
12 *1531-1534 and 1541), \$50,000,000, to remain available*
13 *during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency*
14 *declared by the President on May 27, 1941, of which amount*
15 *not to exceed \$2,250,000 shall be available for administrative*
16 *expenses, including the objects specified under the head "De-*
17 *fense public works (community facilities)" in the Second*
18 *Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution*
19 *approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371).*

20 *Work relief in Puerto Rico: For all expenses neces-*
21 *sary to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry*
22 *out the provisions of S. 981, Seventy-eighth Congress, en-*
23 *titled "A bill to assist in relieving economic distress in Puerto*
24 *Rico by providing work for unemployed persons, and for*

1 other purposes", if and when enacted, fiscal year 1944,
2 \$9,000,000, of which not to exceed 5 per centum shall be
3 used for administrative purposes.

4 *Work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands:*
5 *The funds made available for administrative expenses in the*
6 *Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, for work relief*
7 *in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are hereby continued*
8 *available until June 30, 1944.*

9 Public Buildings Administration: For an additional
10 amount for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
11 outside the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1944, including
12 the objects specified under this head in the Independent
13 Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,920,000.

14 The Reconstruction Finance Corporation Mortgage Com-
15 pany is authorized and directed to transfer to the Public
16 Buildings Administration for and on behalf of the United
17 States Government, without reimbursement, that parcel of
18 land located at 100 McAllister Street, San Francisco, Cali-
19 fornia, together with all improvements thereon and apper-
20 taining thereto.

21 *Public Roads Administration: For the payment of claims*
22 *for damage to roads and highways under section 10 of the*
23 *Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended*
24 *by the Act of July 13, 1943, Public Law Numbered 146,*

1 *as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 112, Sev-*
2 *enty-eighth Congress, \$2,191.70.*

3 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

4 For an additional amount for foreign-service pay adjust-
5 ment, appreciation of foreign currencies, fiscal year 1944,
6 including the objects specified under this head in the Inde-
7 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$300,000.

8 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

9 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for
10 miscellaneous expenses, General Accounting Office, fiscal
11 year 1944, including the objects specified under this head
12 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, and
13 including \$104,335 additional for travel expenses, \$208,000.

14 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
15 printing and binding, General Accounting Office, fiscal year
16 1944, \$23,000.

17 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

18 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
19 year 1944, for salaries and expenses of the National Advisory
20 Committee for Aeronautics, including the objects specified in
21 the appropriation for this purpose in the Independent Offices
22 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,298,415.

23 Langley Field, Virginia, construction: For an additional
24 amount for construction and equipment, Langley Field, Vir-
25 ginia, \$8,804,200, to be available until expended.

1 Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, California, construction:
 2 For an additional amount for construction and equipment,
 3 Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, California,
 4 \$2,249,100, to be available until expended.

5 Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, construction: For
 6 an additional amount for construction and equipment, Air-
 7 craft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, \$3,936,-
 8 000, to be available until expended.

9 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

10 War housing: For an additional amount to carry out
 11 the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940 (42
 12 U. S. C. ch. 9), as amended, and subject to the applicable
 13 provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940
 14 (54 Stat. 1115), ~~\$50,000,000~~ \$100,000,000, to remain
 15 available during the continuance of the unlimited national
 16 emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

17 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

18 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
 19 year 1944, for salaries and expenses, National Labor Rela-
 20 tions Board (national defense), to perform the duties imposed
 21 upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act (Public Law 89,
 22 Seventy-eighth Congress), including the objects specified
 23 under this head in the National Labor Relations Board
 24 Appropriation Act, 1944, ~~\$75,000~~ \$149,224.

1 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

2 *Printing and binding: For an additional amount for*
3 *printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration, fiscal*
4 *year 1944, \$225,000.*

5 Hospital facilities: For an additional amount for hospital
6 and domiciliary facilities, fiscal year 1944, including the
7 objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices
8 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$10,356,000, to remain available
9 until expended, 3 per centum of which amount shall be
10 available for the employment in the District of Columbia
11 and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants
12 to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for the
13 projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the
14 execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field office
15 equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

16 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

17 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

18 *Refund of erroneous collections: For an additional*
19 *amount for refund of erroneous collections, fiscal year 1944,*
20 *including the objects specified under this head in the District*
21 *of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$125,000.*

22 COURTS

23 *The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia: For*
24 *an additional amount for personal services, including pay of*
25 *retired judges, fiscal year 1944, \$5,961.*

1

WATER SERVICE

2

Water Department: For an additional amount for the
refunding of water rents and other water charges erroneously
paid in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1944, including
the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia
Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,000, payable wholly from the
revenues of the Water Department.

8

AUDITED CLAIMS

9

For the payment of the following claim, certified to be
due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia,
under appropriations, the balances of which have been ex-
hausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions
of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713),
being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior fiscal
years:

16

Water Department, Distribution System, Expenses, Dis-
trict of Columbia, 1941, all other expenditures, payable
wholly from the revenues of the Water Department, \$4,808.

19

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

20

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the
revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the
United States in the manner prescribed by the District of
Columbia appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years
for which such sums are provided.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

For an additional amount for emergency rubber project, fiscal year 1944, \$4,100,000, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, and the total amount available for this purpose shall be available until expended.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Administrative and operating expenses: For an additional amount for operating and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, approved February 16, 1938, as amended, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,428,656: Provided, That the proviso contained in the paragraph headed "Federal Crop Insurance Act" in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby repealed: Provided further, That no part of the appropriation shall be used for or in connection with any contracts of insurance executed prior to July 12, 1943, except for the liquidation of insurance on crops for 1943 and prior years, or in connection with any new contracts of insurance for winter wheat of the 1944 crop except with the holders, on July 12, 1943, of three-year contracts.

1 *LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION*

2 *For an amount in addition to the \$20,000,000 appro-*
3 *priated under this head in the Department of Agriculture*
4 *Appropriation Act, 1944, and for the same objects and sub-*
5 *ject to the same conditions, \$6,500,000; and the limitation of*
6 *\$60,000,000 in the authorization and direction to the Recon-*
7 *struction Finance Corporation to make advances, contained*
8 *under this head in said Act, is hereby increased to*
9 *\$97,500,000.*

10 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for travel-
13 ing expenses, Department of Commerce, fiscal year 1944,
14 \$25,000.

15 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
16 year 1944, for printing and binding, to be used for the print-
17 ing of weather maps for the Weather Bureau, \$114,000.

18 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

19 Compiling census reports: For an additional amount for
20 compiling census reports, and so forth, fiscal year 1944,
21 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
22 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, and including
23 sample surveys throughout the United States for the purpose
24 of estimating the size and characteristics of the Nation's labor
25 force, \$470,000.

1 Customs Statistics: For an additional amount for cus-
 2 toms statistics, fiscal year 1944, including the same objects
 3 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
 4 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$10,680.

5 *Census of agriculture: For all necessary expenses inci-*
 6 *dent to preparation for the quinquennial census of agriculture*
 7 *of the United States, to be taken during the fiscal year 1945,*
 8 *including personal services in the District of Columbia and*
 9 *elsewhere without regard to the civil-service and classification*
 10 *laws; construction or rental of tabulating machines; travel*
 11 *expenses; and printing and binding, fiscal year 1944,*
 12 *\$650,000, to remain available until December 31, 1946.*

13 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

14 Field expenses, coastal surveys: For an additional
 15 amount for field expenses, coastal surveys, to be used for the
 16 repair and purchase or exchange of aerial photographic equip-
 17 ment and not to exceed \$750 for the purchase of motion
 18 picture projection equipment, fiscal year 1944, \$29,000.

19 Pay of officers and men: For an additional amount for
 20 pay of officers and men on vessels, Coast and Geodetic Survey,
 21 fiscal year 1944, \$150,000.

22 Aeronautical charts: For an additional amount for aero-
 23 nautical charts, fiscal year 1944, including the objects
 24 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce

1 Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$77,000 additional
2 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$679,000.

3 WEATHER BUREAU

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
5 year 1944, for salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, includ-
6 ing the objects specified under this head in the Department
7 of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$121,-
8 460 additional for departmental personal services in the
9 District of Columbia, \$1,950,000.

10 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

11 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an addi-
12 tional amount, fiscal year 1944, for establishment of air-navi-
13 gation facilities, including the objects specified under this
14 head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act,
15 1944, and including personal services in the District of
16 Columbia and elsewhere, \$697,000.

17 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:
18 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for maintenance
19 and operation of air-navigation facilities, including the objects
20 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
21 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,925,000: *Provided*, That dur-
22 ing the fiscal year 1944 the Secretary of Commerce may dele-
23 gate his authority to authorize payment of expenses of travel
24 and transportation of household goods of employees on change
25 of official station.

1 Technical development: For an additional amount, fiscal
2 year 1944, for technical development, including the objects
3 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
4 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$70,000.

5 Enforcement of safety regulations: For an additional
6 amount, fiscal year 1944, for enforcement of safety regula-
7 tions, including the objects specified under this head in the
8 Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, \$64,000.

9 *Development of civil landing areas: For the construction,*
10 *building, completion, and development of landing areas and*
11 *public airports, subject to the approval of the Chairman of*
12 *the War Manpower Commission as to the availability of*
13 *manpower and subject to the approval of the Chairman of*
14 *the War Production Board as to the availability of critical*
15 *materials, including construction previously undertaken by*
16 *the Work Projects Administration and for all necessary en-*
17 *gineering and administrative expenses in the field, \$9,907,-*
18 *890, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this*
19 *appropriation shall not be construed as precluding the use*
20 *of other appropriations available for any of the purposes*
21 *for which this appropriation is made: Provided further,*
22 *That any or all of the foregoing appropriation of \$9,907,890*
23 *may be transferred to any other Federal agency organized*
24 *to undertake the work herein provided for either by contract*

1 *or by force account, and such agency is authorized to proceed*
2 *with such work.*

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

5 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for the
6 Solid Fuels Administration for War, fiscal year 1944, includ-
7 ing the objects specified under this head in the Interior De-
8 partment Appropriation Act, 1944, ~~\$950,000~~ \$3,550,000;
9 and the limitation upon the number of technical employees
10 who may be employed without regard to civil service and
11 classification laws is hereby increased from eighteen to
12 twenty-five.

13 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

14 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
15 the Southwestern Power Administration incurred during
16 the fiscal year 1944 in disposing of the electric power and
17 energy from the Norfork Dam and Denison Dam projects,
18 in accordance with Executive Orders Numbered 9353, 9366,
19 and 9373, including printing and binding, and the purchase,
20 operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying motor
21 vehicles, \$135,000. All receipts from the transmission and
22 sale of electric energy generated at these two projects, or
23 purchased in relation thereto, shall be covered into the
24 Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous
25 receipts, except that the Treasury shall set up and maintain

1 from such receipts a continuing fund of \$100,000 to the
2 credit of the Administrator and subject to check by him
3 to defray emergency expenses and to insure continuous
4 operation.

5 OFFICE OF FISHERY COORDINATION

6 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to en-
7 able the Office of Fishery Coordination to carry out its
8 functions and activities under Executive Order Numbered
9 9204, dated July 21, 1942, and such functions and activities
10 as have been delegated to it by the Secretary of the Interior
11 pursuant to the authority delegated to him under Food
12 Directive Numbered 2, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture
13 on February 8, 1943 (8 F. R. 1777), as amended March 16,
14 1943 (8 F. R. 3280), including personal services in the
15 District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic
16 reporting services; the acceptance and utilization of volun-
17 tary and uncompensated services; actual transportation and
18 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in
19 lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from
20 their homes without other compensation from the United
21 States in an advisory capacity to said Office; the purchase
22 (not to exceed \$4,500), maintenance, operation, repair, and
23 hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; print-
24 ing and binding; and the purchase in the District of Columbia
25 and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to

1 the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the
2 Interior", fiscal year 1944, ~~\$150,000~~ \$200,000.

3 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

4 For an additional amount for purchase and transporta-
5 tion of Indian supplies, fiscal year 1942, \$85,000.

6 Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians: For compen-
7 sation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys employed by
8 the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians under a contract
9 or contracts approved by the Secretary of the Interior,
10 \$14,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, payable
11 from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of said tribe,
12 arising under section 7 of the Act approved January 14,
13 1889 (25 Stat. 645), as amended by the Act of June 15,
14 1938 (52 Stat. 697), and the amount herein appropriated
15 shall be available for compensation earned and expenses
16 incurred during the period covered by said contract or
17 contracts.

18 *Payment to Frank O. Jones, Sac and Fox Indians,*
19 *Oklahoma (tribal fund): For payment to Frank O. Jones*
20 *for services performed while a member of the Sac and Fox,*
21 *Oklahoma, Tribal Council, \$36.32, payable out of funds on*
22 *deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said tribe of Indians.*

23 *Expenses of attorneys, Chickasaw Nation of Indians,*
24 *Oklahoma (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys of record*
25 *for the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed*

1 *under authority of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 537),*
 2 *\$1,000, payable out of funds on deposit in the Treasury to*
 3 *the credit of said tribe of Indians.*

4 *Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,*
 5 *Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the employment at the rate of*
 6 *\$4,500 per annum of a tribal attorney, fiscal year 1944,*
 7 *\$2,625, payable from funds held by the United States in trust*
 8 *for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.*

9 *Expenses of attorneys, Creek Nation of Indians, Okla-*
 10 *homa (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys of record*
 11 *for the Creek Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed under*
 12 *authority of the Act of May 24, 1924 (43 Stat. 139),*
 13 *\$2,000, payable out of funds on deposit in the Treasury*
 14 *to the credit of said tribe of Indians.*

15 *Expenses of attorneys, Seminole Nation of Indians,*
 16 *Oklahoma (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys of*
 17 *record for the Seminole Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, em-*
 18 *ployed under authority of the Act of May 20, 1924 (43*
 19 *Stat. 133-134), \$2,000, payable out of funds on deposit*
 20 *in the Treasury to the credit of said tribe of Indians.*

21 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

22 *Water conservation and utility projects: For an addi-*
 23 *tional amount for water conservation and utility projects,*
 24 *fiscal year 1944, including a total limitation of \$800,000 for*
 25 *surveys, investigations, plans, and specifications, and admin-*

1 *istrative expenses in connection therewith (of which not to*
 2 *exceed \$30,000 shall be available for departmental personal*
 3 *services), as authorized by the Act of August 11, 1939 (16*
 4 *U. S. C. 590y and 590z), as amended by the Act of July*
 5 *16, 1943 (Public Law 152), to remain available until*
 6 *expended, \$2,800,000.*

7

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

8 Gaging streams: For an additional amount for gaging
 9 streams, fiscal year 1944, \$90,000; and the amount that
 10 shall be available only for cooperation with States or munici-
 11 palities is hereby increased to \$1,065,000.

12

BUREAU OF MINES

13 Testing fuel: For an additional amount for testing fuel,
 14 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
 15 head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
 16 \$15,000.

17

18 ~~Economics of mineral industries: The limitation upon the~~
 19 ~~amount that may be expended for personal services in the~~
 20 ~~District of Columbia in the fiscal year 1944 is hereby~~
 21 ~~increased from \$322,500 to \$333,780.~~

22

23 *Economics of mineral industries: For an additional*
 24 *amount for economics of mineral industries, fiscal year 1944,*
 25 *including the objects specified under this head in the Interior*
Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$18,500; and the
limitation upon the amount that may be expended for personal

1 *services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to*
2 *\$350,000.*

3 Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, aluminum
4 clays, and alunite (national defense) : For an additional
5 amount for production of alumina from low-grade bauxite,
6 aluminum clays, and alunite (national defense), fiscal year
7 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
8 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$100,000.

9 Magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense) :
10 For an additional amount for magnesium pilot plants and
11 research (national defense), fiscal year 1944, including the
12 objects specified under this head in the Interior Department
13 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$150,000.

14 Development of processes for recovery of waste metals
15 (national defense) : For all expenses necessary, without re-
16 gard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, for investigations and
17 development of methods of recovering aluminum, magnesium,
18 and other metals and compounds thereof from waste products,
19 such as dross and dust; operation, maintenance, and repair of
20 passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to exceed \$3,500
21 for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year
22 1944, \$75,000.

23 Helium production and investigations: In addition to the
24 objects specified under the head "Helium production and

1 investigations” in the Interior Department Appropriation
2 Act, 1944, funds available for the production of helium and
3 the development of helium properties may be utilized for the
4 purchase of stationery, books of reference, and periodicals;
5 the purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of
6 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation
7 “Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior” in an
8 amount not exceeding \$5,000; to provide transportation
9 between helium plants and related facilities and communi-
10 ties that provide adequate living accommodations of persons
11 engaged in the operation and maintenance of helium
12 plants; and for transportation to and from school of
13 pupils who are dependents of such persons: *Provided*,
14 That said transportation shall be by methods which the
15 Office of Defense Transportation shall find to be most ad-
16 vantageous and efficient: *Provided further*, That pursuant to
17 agreements approved by the Secretary of the Interior and
18 the Office of Defense Transportation, the transportation equip-
19 ment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with
20 that of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for
21 use in transporting persons engaged in operation and main-
22 tenance of helium plants, pupils who are dependents of such
23 persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the
24 expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Investigations respecting food fishes: For an additional amount for investigations respecting food fishes, fiscal year 1944, \$19,000.

Construction of byproducts plants, Pribilof Islands, Alaska: For the enlargement of the byproduct plant, for the utilization of fur-seal carcasses, on Saint Paul Island, and the construction of a similar plant on Saint George Island, including the purchase and installation of machinery and other equipment, fiscal year 1944, to remain available until expended, \$275,000.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for insane of Alaska, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act 1943, \$1,700.

Construction, repair, and maintenance of roads: For an additional amount for the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1944, \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction of Richardson Highway, Alaska, fiscal year 1944, \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

1 GOVERNMENT IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

2 *Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for*
 3 *salaries and expenses, government of the Virgin Islands, fiscal*
 4 *year 1944, including the objects specified for the appropria-*
 5 *tion for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropria-*
 6 *tion Act, 1944, \$18,000.*

7 *Agricultural experiment station and vocational school:*
 8 *For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Agricul-*
 9 *tural Experiment Station and Vocational School, Virgin*
 10 *Islands, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified for*
 11 *the appropriation for this purpose in the Interior Depart-*
 12 *ment Appropriation Act, 1944, \$4,675.*

13 PUERTO RICO HURRICANE RELIEF

14 *The limitation of \$20,000 upon the amount that may*
 15 *be expended for administrative expenses, Puerto Rico hurri-*
 16 *cane relief, contained in the Interior Department Appropria-*
 17 *tion Act, 1944, is hereby increased to \$25,350.*

18 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

19 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

20 *Claims Division: For an additional amount for salaries,*
 21 *Claims Division, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1944,*
 22 *\$30,000.*

23 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

24 *Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damages*
 25 *to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-*

1 mined by the Attorney General of the United States under
 2 the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the
 3 adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of
 4 the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation",
 5 approved March 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1184), as fully set
 6 forth in *Senate Document Numbered 127 and House Docu-*
 7 *ment Numbered 323, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$253.58*
 8 *\$379.20.*

9 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

10 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

11 Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards (na-
 12 tional defense) : For salaries and expenses, Division of Labor
 13 Standards (national defense), fiscal year 1944, necessary to
 14 provide for the extension of supervisory service to labor and
 15 management in national defense industries in connection with
 16 the promotion of health, safety, employment stabilization,
 17 proper working conditions, and amicable industrial relations,
 18 including items otherwise properly chargeable to the appro-
 19 priations under the Department of Labor for contingent ex-
 20 penses, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, and
 21 including reimbursement to employees at not to exceed 3
 22 cents per mile for expenses of official travel performed in
 23 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official
 24 stations, ~~\$250,000~~ \$125,000.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

2 *Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for*
3 *salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, fiscal year 1944,*
4 *\$125,000, including the objects under this head and items*
5 *otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations for con-*
6 *tingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and binding,*
7 *in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1944.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
11 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
12 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act en-
13 titled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary
14 of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property
15 arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved Decem-
16 ber 28, 1922, as fully set forth in *Senate Document Numbered*
17 *114 and House Document Numbered 314*, Seventy-eighth
18 Congress, ~~\$12,997.86~~ \$17,707.30.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

20 *Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel:*
21 *The number of officers above the rank of captain, who may*
22 *receive flight pay during the fiscal year 1944, is increased*
23 *from forty-five to sixty.*

24 Naval stock fund: For the purpose of increasing the capi-
25 tal of the "Naval Stock Fund", the Secretary of the Treas-

1 ury is authorized and directed to transfer the sum of
 2 \$750,000,000 \$500,000,000 from the appropriation
 3 "Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Navy, 1944", to the
 4 "Naval Stock Fund": *Provided*, That after June 30, 1944,
 5 the value of stock in the "Naval Stock Account" plus the
 6 outstanding obligations under the "Naval Stock Fund" shall
 7 not exceed \$2,250,000,000 at any time.

8 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

9 The appropriation "Public Works, Bureau of Yards and
 10 Docks", shall be available for the payment of compensation
 11 of those employees of contractors who are known to have
 12 been taken by an enemy as a prisoner, hostage, or otherwise,
 13 while employed on Wake Island, at such rates as the Secere-
 14 tary of the Navy may determine to be equitable and just
 15 (not to exceed the rates of wages being paid for comparable
 16 positions to employees of the Navy Department in areas
 17 nearest to the places of employment of such contractors'
 18 employees at the time of their having been taken by an
 19 enemy); until such time as such employees may be returned
 20 to such places as may be provided for in their contracts of
 21 employment: *Provided*, That no compensation shall be pay-
 22 able after the death of such an employee has been estab-
 23 lished or can be legally presumed to have occurred: *Pro-*
 24 *vided further*, That compensation paid in pursuance hereof,
 25 to be effected by or through the contractor, shall be in lieu

1 of any payments authorized by Public 784, Seventy-seventh
2 Congress, approved December 2, 1942.

3 The Act entitled "An Act to provide benefits for the
4 injury, disability, death, or enemy detention of employees of
5 contractors with the United States, and for other purposes",
6 approved December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C., sec. 1701), is
7 amended by adding:

8 (a) To the last paragraph of section 101 (b) (1) of
9 such Act, after changing the final period therein to a colon,
10 the following: "And provided further, That where such per-
11 son is found to be missing from his place of employment,
12 whether or not such person then actually was engaged in the
13 course of his employment, under circumstances supporting an
14 inference that his absence is due to the belligerent action of an
15 enemy or is known to have been taken by an enemy as a pris-
16 oner, hostage, or otherwise, the amount of benefits to be cred-
17 ited to the account of such person under this subsection, and
18 for the purposes of this subsection only, shall be 100 per
19 centum of the average weekly wages of such person, except
20 that in computing such benefits such average weekly wages
21 (a) shall not exceed the average weekly wages paid to civilian
22 employees of the United States in the same or most similar
23 occupation in the area nearest to the place of employment
24 where such person was last employed, and (b) shall not
25 exceed the average weekly wages of such absent person at the

1 time such absence began; and 70 per centum of such average
2 weekly wage so determined shall be disbursed to the dependent
3 or dependents of such person, irrespective of the limitations
4 of section 9 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers'
5 Compensation Act, but should there be more than one such
6 dependent, the distribution of such 70 per centum shall be
7 proportionate to the percentages allowed for dependents by
8 section 9 of such Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Com-
9 pensation Act and if such manner of disbursement in any
10 case would result in injustice or excessive allowance for a
11 dependent, the Commission may, in its discretion, modify
12 such percentage or apportionment to meet the requirements
13 of the case."

14 (b) To subsection (c) of section 105 of such Act, the
15 following:

16 "Where any person specified in section 101 (a), or any
17 dependent, beneficiary, or allottee of such person, or the legal
18 representative or estate of any such entities, after having ob-
19 tained benefits under this title, seeks through any proceeding,
20 claim, or otherwise, brought or maintained against the em-
21 ployer, the United States, or other person, to recover wages,
22 payments in lieu of wages, or any sum claimed as for services
23 rendered, or for failure to furnish transportation, or for liq-
24 uidated or unliquidated damages under the employment con-

1 tract, or any other benefit, and the right in respect thereto is
 2 alleged to have accrued during or as to any period of time in
 3 respect of which payments under this title in such case have
 4 been made, and in like cases where a recovery is made or al-
 5 lowed, the Commission shall have the right of intervention and
 6 a lien and right of recovery to the extent of any payments
 7 paid and payable under this title in such case, provided the
 8 cost of such wages, payments in lieu of wages, or other such
 9 right, may be directly or indirectly paid by the United States;
 10 and any amounts recovered under this subsection shall be
 11 covered into the fund established under section 35 of such Act
 12 of September 7, 1916, as amended."

13 The amendment in paragraph (a) shall become effective
 14 the first day of the month next following the approval of this
 15 Act. The amendment in paragraph (b) shall become ef-
 16 fective as of the effective date of title I of such Act of De-
 17 cember 2, 1942.

18

MARINE CORPS

19 General expenses: The appropriation "General expenses,
 20 Marine Corps, 1944", shall be available for civilian clothing,
 21 including an overcoat when necessary, the cost of all not to
 22 exceed \$25 per person to enlisted personnel given discharges
 23 for bad conduct, undesirability, unsuitability, or inaptitude.

24

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

25

Subject to authorization by other law, the appropriations

1 “Construction and machinery” and “Armor, armament, and
 2 ammunition”, shall be available for the acquisition and con-
 3 version or construction of additional auxiliaries, when such
 4 acquisition and conversion or construction has been directed
 5 by the President, and for the acquisition and conversion or
 6 construction of additional landing craft and district craft as
 7 the Secretary may determine to be necessary for the conduct
 8 of the war.

9 COAST GUARD

10 Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard: To
 11 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Sec-
 12 retary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled
 13 “An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of cer-
 14 tain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels
 15 of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums
 16 not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case”, approved June 15,
 17 1936, as fully set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 113*
 18 *and House Document Numbered 324*, Seventy-eighth Con-
 19 gress, ~~\$3,061.09~~ \$3,145.57.

20 GENERAL PROVISIONS

21 Funds available for heat and light for public quarters
 22 occupied by personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast
 23 Guard for the fiscal year 1944, shall be available, effective
 24 July 1, 1943, in the case of the Marine Corps, and January
 25 1, 1944, in the cases of the Navy and Coast Guard, for fur-

1 nishing water and for operating mechanical refrigerators in
2 such quarters.

3 *On and after July 1, 1943, the limitation on the cost*
4 *of civilian clothing per person, including an overcoat when*
5 *necessary, for enlisted personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps,*
6 *and Coast Guard given discharges for bad conduct, undesir-*
7 *ability, unsuitability, or inaptitude is hereby increased to \$30.*

8 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

9 OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES

10 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

11 DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES

12 For an additional amount for salaries, Office of First
13 Assistant Postmaster General, fiscal year 1944, \$50,000.

14 For an additional amount for salaries, Office of Purchas-
15 ing Agent, fiscal year 1944, \$6,000.

16 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for con-
18 tingent and miscellaneous expenses for the Post Office De-
19 partment, including the objects specified under this head
20 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
21 and including \$750 additional for travel expenses of the
22 Purchasing Agent and attorneys, \$3,800.

23 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER

24 GENERAL

25 Domestic air-mail service: For an additional amount,

1 fiscal year 1942, for domestic air-mail service, including
2 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office De-
3 partment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$22,779.

4 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

5 Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount,
6 fiscal year 1943, for indemnities, domestic mail, including
7 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office
8 Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$280,000.

9 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER

10 GENERAL

11 Equipment shops: For an additional amount, fiscal year
12 1944, for equipment shops, Washington, District of Colum-
13 bia, including the objects specified under this head in the
14 Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$450,000.

15 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

16 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

17 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances: For an additional
18 amount for miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign
19 Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under
20 this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act,
21 1944, \$170,000.

22 Foreign Service quarters: For an additional amount for
23 Foreign Service quarters, fiscal year 1944, including the
24 objects specified under this head in the Department of State
25 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$450,000: *Provided*, That the

1 limitation contained in that appropriation act for allowances
 2 for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, for an
 3 ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, is increased from
 4 \$3,000 to \$4,000.

5 Cost of living allowances: For an additional amount for
 6 the appropriation "Cost of living allowances, Foreign Serv-
 7 ice", fiscal year 1944, \$550,000.

8 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
 9 amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year
 10 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
 11 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, and including
 12 also the purchase of additional passenger-carrying automó-
 13 biles, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation for 1944
 14 shall be available also for relief, protection, and burial of
 15 American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by Public
 16 Law 17, approved March 24, 1943, in foreign countries,
 17 and in territories and insular possessions of the United States.

18 Foreign Service auxiliary (national defense): For an
 19 additional amount for Foreign Service, auxiliary (emer-
 20 gency), fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
 21 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
 22 Act, 1944, \$550,000.

23 INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

24 For an additional amount for the International Pacific
 25 Salmon Fisheries Commission, fiscal year 1944, including the

1 objects specified under this head in the Department of State
 2 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$10,000.

3 CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

4 For an additional amount for United States Contribu-
 5 tions to International Commissions, Congresses, and Bureaus,
 6 fiscal year 1944, to enable the United States to pay its pro-
 7 portionate share in the annual expenses of the Inter-Ameri-
 8 can Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, as
 9 authorized in Public Law 79, approved June 19, 1943,
 10 \$22,808.

11 EMERGENCY ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE

12 For the expenses of participation by the United States
 13 in the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense,
 14 fiscal year 1944, as authorized by and in accordance with
 15 Public Law 80, approved June 19, 1943, \$85,000.

16 EIGHTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

17 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Eighth
 18 Pan American Child Congress", continued available to June
 19 30, 1943, by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,
 20 1942, is continued available for the same purposes until
 21 June 30, 1944.

22 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

23 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

24 Contingent expenses: The limitation under miscellaneous
 25 and contingent expenses, Treasury Department, on the

1 amount which may be expended for travel expenses, fiscal
2 year 1944, is hereby increased from \$8,000 to \$18,000.

3 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for sal-
5 aries and expenses, Bureau of the Public Debt, fiscal year
6 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
7 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, and includ-
8 ing \$33,690 additional for stationery, \$1,300,000.

9 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
10 printing and binding, Bureau of the Public Debt, fiscal year
11 1944, \$45,000.

12 Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may
13 be obligated during the fiscal year 1944 under the indefinite
14 appropriation expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917,
15 as amended and extended, contained in the Treasury Depart-
16 ment Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased from
17 \$57,600,000 to \$105,700,000.

18 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

19 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:
20 For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously
21 received and covered, fiscal year 1944, \$75,000.

22 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

23 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Office of
24 the Treasurer of the United States, fiscal year 1944,
25 \$881,000.

1 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for con-
 2 tingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States,
 3 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
 4 head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
 5 \$284,000.

6 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 7 printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United
 8 States, fiscal year, 1944, \$63,000.

9 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

10 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 11 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Customs, fiscal year 1944,
 12 including the objects specified under this head in the Treas-
 13 ury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$250,000.

14 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

15 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 16 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Internal Revenue, fiscal year
 17 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
 18 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, and includ-
 19 ing \$363,150 additional for printing and binding, \$543,070
 20 additional for stationery, and \$2,425,415 additional for per-
 21 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$21,000,000.

22 The limitations under salaries and expenses, Bureau of
 23 Internal Revenue, on the amounts which may be expended
 24 for printing and binding and stationery, fiscal year 1943, are

1 hereby increased from \$1,839,850 to \$2,342,850, and from
2 \$616,290 to \$643,500, respectively.

3 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
5 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, fiscal year 1941,
6 including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury
7 Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,600.

8 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

9 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
10 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
11 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
12 head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
13 and including \$13,000 additional for travel expenses,
14 \$252,000.

15 BUREAU OF THE MINT

16 Transportation of bullion and coin: For an additional
17 amount for transportation of bullion and coin, fiscal year
18 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
19 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$7,800.

20 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
21 salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices, fiscal year
22 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
23 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,650,000.

24 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

25 Federal property utilization: For an additional amount

1 for Federal property utilization, fiscal year 1944, including
2 the objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency
3 Appropriation Act, 1943, \$3,000,000.

4 Salaries and expenses: The fourth proviso under the
5 head "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division", is
6 hereby amended so as to read as follows: "The general
7 supply fund shall be available during the fiscal year 1944
8 for personal services, including not to exceed \$1,000,000 for
9 such services in the District of Columbia."

10 WAR DEPARTMENT

11 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

12 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

13 FLOOD CONTROL

14 Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For flood
15 control, Mississippi River and tributaries, fiscal year 1944,
16 including the objects and purposes and subject to the condi-
17 tions specified under this head in the War Department Civil
18 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$5,000,000, to be available until
19 expended.

20 Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of the
21 Mississippi River: For emergency fund for flood control on
22 tributaries of the Mississippi River, fiscal year 1944, includ-
23 ing the objects and purposes and subject to the conditions
24 specified under this head in the War Department Civil Ap-

1 appropriation Act, 1944, \$3,000,000, to be available until
2 expended.

3 RIVERS AND HARBORS

4 Turning basin, Lorain, Ohio: For the enlargement,
5 *subject to the approval of the Chief of Engineers*, of the
6 turning basin at Lorain, Ohio, in the interest of national
7 defense, including the objects and purposes under the head
8 "Rivers and Harbors" in the War Department Civil Approp-
9 riation Act, 1944, \$170,000, to be available until ex-
10 pended; this amount shall be merged with the appropriation
11 for rivers and harbors in such Act, and such combined
12 amount shall be available for such project, including payment
13 of obligations heretofore incurred therefor.

14 *Reimbursement for damages on the Illinois River, Illi-*
15 *nois: For reimbursement on account of damages arising as*
16 *a result of projects on the Illinois River, Illinois, as author-*
17 *ized by Public Law 168, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved*
18 *October 23, 1943, \$303,500, to remain available until*
19 *expended.*

20 GENERAL PROVISION

21 *Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to*
22 *or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death*
23 *adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the*
24 *provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the*
25 *settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of*

1 *property or personal injury or death caused by military*
 2 *personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to*
 3 *activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved*
 4 *July 3, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 112), as fully set*
 5 *forth in Senate Document Numbered 111, Seventy-eighth*
 6 *Congress, \$31,960.75.*

7 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

8 CLAIMS

9 PROPERTY-DAMAGE CLAIMS

10 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
 11 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
 12 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
 13 pendent establishments, under the provisions of the Act
 14 entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement
 15 of claims arising against the Government of the United States
 16 in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved
 17 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth
 18 in House Document Numbered 325, Seventy-eighth Con-
 19 gress, as follows:

20 Executive Office of the President:

21 Office for Emergency Management, \$371.56;

22 War Relocation Authority, \$30;

23 Independent establishments:

24 Railroad Retirement Board, \$17.70;

25 Federal Security Agency, \$462.63;

1 Federal Works Agency, ~~\$1,060.12~~ \$1,085.12;
 2 National Housing Agency, \$285.95;
 3 Department of Agriculture, \$679.95;
 4 Department of Commerce, \$292.33;
 5 Civil Aeronautics Board, \$25.50;
 6 Department of the Interior, \$2,234.92;
 7 Department of Justice, \$25.90;
 8 Post Office Department (out of the postal revenues)
 9 \$350;
 10 Treasury Department, \$30.50;
 11 Navy Department, \$16,755.64;
 12 In all, ~~\$22,622.70~~ \$22,647.70.

13 *(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of*
 14 *privately owned property adjusted and determined by the fol-*
 15 *lowing respective departments and independent establishments,*
 16 *under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide*
 17 *a method for the settlement of claims arising against the*
 18 *Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding*
 19 *\$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922*
 20 *(31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document*
 21 *Numbered 115, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:*

22 *Executive Office of the President:*

23 *Office for Emergency Management:*

24 *Division of Central Administrative Services,*
 25 *\$87.29;*

- 1 *Federal Works Agency, \$78;*
2 *National Housing Agency, \$32.09;*
3 *Department of Agriculture, \$356.03;*
4 *Department of the Interior, \$201.80;*
5 *Department of Justice, \$6.75;*
6 *Navy Department, \$6,949.60;*
7 *Treasury Department, \$97.81;*
8 *In all, \$7,809.37.*

9 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

10 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments
11 which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act
12 of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bring-
13 ing of suits against the Government of the United States",
14 as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28
15 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-
16 eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 319 under
17 the following agencies:

- 18 *Veterans' Administration, \$2,546.70;*
19 *Interior Department, \$7,341.99;*
20 *War Department, \$816.50;*

21 In all, \$10,705.19, together with such additional sum
22 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in
23 such judgments or as provided by law.

24 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
25 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States

1 by United States district courts under the provisions of an
 2 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
 3 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage serv-
 4 ices rendered to public vessels belonging to the United
 5 States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925
 6 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and which have been certified
 7 to the Seventy-eighth Congress in *Senate Document Num-*
 8 *bered 117 and House Document Numbered 313* under the
 9 following agencies:

10 Navy Department, \$133.45;

11 War Department, ~~\$3,045.38~~ \$4,766.25;

12 In all, ~~\$3,178.83~~ \$4,899.70, together with such addi-
 13 tional sum as may be necessary to pay cost, and interest as
 14 and where specified in such judgments, or as provided by law.

15 (c) None of the judgments contained under this caption
 16 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
 17 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
 18 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

19 (d) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
 20 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
 21 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
 22 Act.

23 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

24 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
 25 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth

1 Congress in *Senate Document Numbered 116* and House
 2 Document Numbered 312, under the following agencies,
 3 namely:

4 ~~Independent establishments: Veterans' Administration,~~
 5 ~~\$2,496.56;~~

6 ~~Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administra-~~
 7 ~~tion, \$23,732.66;~~

8 *Independent establishments:*

9 *Veterans' Administration, \$2,496.56;*

10 *Federal Works Agency:*

11 *Public Buildings Administration, \$23,732.66;*

12 *Work Projects Administration, \$49,192.31;*

13 *Executive Office of the President:*

14 *Office for Emergency Management:*

15 *War Production Board, \$21,095.96;*

16 *Navy Department, \$4,730.85;*

17 *Post Office Department, \$754,888.32;*

18 *Treasury Department, \$2,828.96;*

19 *War Department, \$51,202.80;*

20 In all, ~~\$84,991.83~~ \$910,168.42, together with such
 21 additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest or costs
 22 as and where specified in such judgments.

23 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption
 24 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,

1 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
2 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

3 AUDITED CLAIMS

4 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
5 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
6 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to
7 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act
8 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropria-
9 tions heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service
10 of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise
11 stated, and which have been certified to Congress under sec-
12 tion 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully
13 set forth in House Document Numbered 322, Seventy-eighth
14 Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

15 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
16 ment Printing Office, \$1,770.89.

17 **The Judiciary:** For fees of jurors, United States courts,
18 \$11.70.

19 For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners,
20 United States courts, \$25.

21 **Independent Offices:** For employees' compensation fund,
22 \$108.53.

23 For Federal Power Commission, \$218.50.

24 For general expenses, Smithsonian Institution, \$40.

1 For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Com-
2 mission, \$3.33.

3 For Securities and Exchange Commission, 35 cents.

4 For salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
5 1 cent.

6 For miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
7 \$28.18.

8 For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
9 Board, \$1.88.

10 For salaries, General Accounting Office, \$72.

11 For youth work and student aid, National Youth Admin-
12 istration, \$1,049.81.

13 For general expenses, Office of Education, \$2.

14 For maintenance, National Institute of Health, \$10.

15 For salaries and expenses, National Youth Adminis-
16 tration, \$51.98.

17 For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the
18 District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$3.49.

19 For administrative expenses, Public Works Administra-
20 tion, \$12.90.

21 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
22 ings, Procurement Division, \$120.30.

23 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
24 Administration, \$4.14.

1 For administrative expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank
2 Board, \$2.05.

3 For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Admin-
4 istration, \$49.19.

5 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
6 Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$26.79.

7 For administrative expenses, Home Owners' Loan Cor-
8 poration, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, \$6.

9 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
10 \$1,338.78.

11 For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Administra-
12 tion, \$500.

13 **Department of Agriculture:** For salaries and expenses,
14 library, Department of Agriculture, \$95.78.

15 For salaries and expenses, Office of Experiment Stations,
16 \$3.10.

17 For National Industrial Recovery, Agriculture, Forest
18 Service, \$18.72.

19 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
20 \$67.36.

21 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-
22 ministration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture)
23 (certified claims), \$2,707.02.

24 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
25 \$423.55.

1 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$30.97.

2 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
3 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$138.15.

4 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
5 navigable streams, \$370.45.

6 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Chemistry and
7 Soils, \$925.

8 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Home Economics,
9 \$18.28.

10 For enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act,
11 \$19.59.

12 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural
13 commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$6,194.65.

14 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
15 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
16 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$759.92.

17 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
18 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
19 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,
20 1937), \$19.

21 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust cer-
22 tificates, Department of Agriculture, \$12.90.

23 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
24 of Agriculture, \$1,547.49.

1 For administration of Federal Crop Insurance Act,
2 Department of Agriculture, \$1,250.

3 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
4 Department of Agriculture, \$2,787.08.

5 For farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture, \$304.

6 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
7 Department of Agriculture, \$175.04.

8 For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm
9 Credit Administration, \$81.20.

10 For salaries and expenses, rural electrification, Depart-
11 ment of Agriculture, \$3.50.

12 For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Cor-
13 poration, Department of Agriculture, \$564.

14 **Department of Commerce:** For establishment of air-
15 navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$58.80.

16 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of
17 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$75.19.

18 For expenses of the Sixteenth Census, \$12.76.

19 For aviation, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards),
20 \$8.57.

21 For Federal, boundary, and State surveys, Coast and
22 Geodetic Survey, \$112.50.

23 For salaries and expenses, Air Safety Board, Civil
24 Aeronautics Authority, \$14.49.

1 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of
2 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$147.63.

3 **Department of the Interior:** For migratory bird con-
4 servation fund, Fish and Wildlife Service (receipt limita-
5 tion), \$2,563.30.

6 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
7 Department of the Interior, \$8.42.

8 For migratory bird conservation fund, Department of
9 the Interior (receipt limitation), \$5,000.

10 For Geological Survey, \$2.01.

11 For surveying the public lands, \$8.36.

12 For investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply,
13 Bureau of Mines, \$5.25.

14 For salaries and expenses, government of the Virgin
15 Islands, \$18.69.

16 For National Park Service, \$7.30.

17 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
18 \$45.99.

19 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
20 Indians), \$23.47.

21 For Indian school buildings, \$215.42.

22 For conservation of health among Indians, \$217.98.

23 For Indian school support, \$895.88.

24 For expenses, sale of timber (reimbursable), \$1.65.

- 1 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
- 2 property, \$635.78.
- 3 For Indian service supply fund, \$7.80.
- 4 For Indian boarding schools, \$5.50.
- 5 For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$16.03.
- 6 **Department of Justice:** For salaries and expenses of
- 7 district attorneys, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$23.30.
- 8 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,
- 9 Department of Justice, \$224.93.
- 10 For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
- 11 \$129.63.
- 12 For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$20.90.
- 13 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (trans-
- 14 fer to Justice), \$114.15.
- 15 For printing and binding, Department of Justice, \$16.82.
- 16 For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$6.38.
- 17 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
- 18 tion (national defense), \$4.15.
- 19 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
- 20 Service, 81 cents.
- 21 For support of United States prisoners, \$3.
- 22 For National Training School for Boys, Washington,
- 23 District of Columbia, maintenance, \$14.85.
- 24 **Department of Labor:** For salaries and expenses, Divi-
- 25 sion of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$14.35.

- 1 For contingent expenses, Department of Labor, \$34.
- 2 For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$63.32.
- 3 **Navy Department:** For miscellaneous expenses, Navy,
- 4 \$4.45.
- 5 For Naval Reserve, \$396.48.
- 6 For engineering, Navy, \$22,750.83.
- 7 For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$29,668.43.
- 8 For construction and repair, Navy, \$2.99.
- 9 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$143,852.90.
- 10 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
- 11 \$6,231.28.
- 12 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$15,-
- 13 573.71.
- 14 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
- 15 \$4,944.79.
- 16 For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$67.65.
- 17 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$138.53.
- 18 For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast
- 19 Guard (Navy), \$280.85.
- 20 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$3.56.
- 21 For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$390.76.
- 22 For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy),
- 23 \$358.16.
- 24 For aviation, Navy, \$89,866.73.
- 25 For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$27,810.96.

1 For pay, Marine Corps, \$459.54.

2 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$296.23.

3 For Medical Department, Navy, \$519.75.

4 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
5 **postal revenues):** For foreign mail transportation, \$1,700.

6 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$95.51.

7 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office De-
8 partment, \$12.50.

9 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
10 Department, \$14.44.

11 For postoffice inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous
12 expenses, \$15.

13 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$29.27.

14 **Department of State:** For convention for promotion
15 of inter-American cultural relations, \$463.66.

16 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$475.93.

17 For transportation, Foreign Service, \$51.90.

18 For International Exposition, Paris, France, \$500.

19 **Treasury Department:** For collecting of internal reve-
20 nue, \$60.39.

21 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and
22 Printing, \$112,444.94.

23 For expenses of loans, act of September 24, 1917, as
24 amended and extended, \$4,234.71.

25 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$1.75.

- 1 **War Department:** For increase of compensation, Military
- 2 Establishment, \$90.
- 3 For educational orders, production of munitions, War
- 4 Department, \$57.
- 5 For pay of the Army, \$926.42.
- 6 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$420.
- 7 For replacing clothing and equipage, \$132.74.
- 8 For Army transportation, \$5.39.
- 9 For replacing barracks and quarters, \$444.
- 10 For Air Corps, Army, \$8.90.
- 11 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$9,150.
- 12 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$11.99.
- 13 For seacoast defenses, \$5,184.
- 14 For working fund, War, ordnance, \$7.52.
- 15 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
- 16 \$1,558.33.
- 17 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 18 March 31, 1933), \$268.80.
- 19 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 20 June 19, 1934), \$170.08.
- 21 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
- 22 February 9, 1937), \$103.36.
- 23 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
- 24 June 22, 1936), \$11.57.
- 25 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-

1 fer from emergency conservation work to War, Act June 19,
2 1934), \$42.83.

3 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$61.

4 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$517,126.42, to-
5 gether with such additional sum due to increases in rates
6 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
7 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
8 of the General Accounting Office.

9 *SEC. 204. (b) For the payment of the following claims,*
10 *certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under*
11 *appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the*
12 *surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of*
13 *June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropria-*
14 *tions heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service*
15 *of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise*
16 *stated, and which have been certified to Congress under sec-*
17 *tion 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully*
18 *set forth in Senate Document Numbered 119, Seventy-eighth*
19 *Congress, there is appropriated as follows:*

20 *Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government*
21 *Printing Office, \$48.*

22 *The Judiciary: For fees of commissioners, United States*
23 *courts, \$350.*

24 *For contingent expenses, United States customs court,*
25 *\$31.*

- 1 *For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners,*
2 *United States courts, \$550.*
- 3 *For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$15.*
- 4 *Independent Offices: For Securities and Exchange Com-*
5 *mission, \$15.65.*
- 6 *For miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,*
7 *\$38.19.*
- 8 *For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications*
9 *Commission, 70 cents.*
- 10 *For miscellaneous expenses, National Labor Relations*
11 *Board, \$2.80.*
- 12 *For contingent expenses, General Accounting Office,*
13 *\$20.82.*
- 14 *For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,*
15 *Department of Agriculture (transfer to General Accounting*
16 *Office), \$4.81.*
- 17 *For youth work and student aid, National Youth Ad-*
18 *ministration, \$16,416.56.*
- 19 *For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,*
20 *Public Health Service, \$7.29.*
- 21 *For disease and sanitation investigations, Social Secur-*
22 *ity Act, Public Health Service, 42 cents.*
- 23 *For disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health*
24 *Service, \$2.*

1 *For disease und sanitation investigations, Public Health*
 2 *Service, \$1.*

3 *For cooperation with the American republics (transfer to*
 4 *Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service), \$278.80.*

5 *For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public*
 6 *Health Service, \$25.16.*

7 *For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board,*
 8 *\$17.23.*

9 *For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administra-*
 10 *tion, \$296.03.*

11 *For repair, preservation, and equipment, Public Build-*
 12 *ings, Procurement Division, \$252.04.*

13 *For repair, preservation, and equipment, Public Build-*
 14 *ings Administration, \$77.50.*

15 *For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the*
 16 *District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$5.31.*

17 *For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-*
 18 *ings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Ad-*
 19 *ministration, \$8,485.10.*

20 *For general administrative expenses, public buildings*
 21 *branch, Procurement Division, \$1.25.*

22 *For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds*
 23 *in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administra-*
 24 *tion, \$465.90.*

25 *For administrative expenses, Home Owners' Loan*

- 1 *Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration,*
- 2 *\$219.66.*
- 3 *For administrative expenses, United States Housing*
- 4 *Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$23.96.*
- 5 *For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Admin-*
- 6 *istration, \$8.39.*
- 7 *For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,*
- 8 *\$3,420.05.*
- 9 *For printing and binding, Veterans' Administration,*
- 10 *\$378.50.*
- 11 *For Army and Navy pensions, \$50.*
- 12 *Department of Agriculture: For salaries and expenses,*
- 13 *library, Department of Agriculture, \$124.97.*
- 14 *For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,*
- 15 *\$90.*
- 16 *For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,*
- 17 *\$862.75.*
- 18 *For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-*
- 19 *istration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),*
- 20 *\$9,664.32.*
- 21 *For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry,*
- 22 *\$14.22.*
- 23 *For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,*
- 24 *\$1,201.83.*
- 25 *For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$137.14.*

1 *For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas*
 2 *(transfer to Farm Credit Administration), \$520.*

3 *For New England hurricane damage, Forest Service,*
 4 *\$31.56.*

5 *For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of*
 6 *navigable streams, \$299.95.*

7 *For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and*
 8 *Plant Quarantine, \$8.40.*

9 *For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and*
 10 *plant diseases, 27 cents.*

11 *For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and*
 12 *plant diseases, 70 cents.*

13 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
 14 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$7,204.18.*

15 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
 16 *tural commodities, department of Agriculture (transfer to*
 17 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, act June 28,*
 18 *1937), \$94.92.*

19 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
 20 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to*
 21 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$1,792.58.*

22 *For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-*
 23 *cates, Department of Agriculture, \$9.24.*

24 *For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department*
 25 *of Agriculture, \$18.85.*

1 *For administration of Federal Crop Insurance Act, De-*
 2 *partment of Agriculture, \$10.*

3 *For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,*
 4 *Department of Agriculture, \$3,283.09.*

5 *For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,*
 6 *Department of Agriculture, \$626.30.*

7 *For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, De-*
 8 *partment of Agriculture, \$12.*

9 *For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,*
 10 *Department of Agriculture, \$4.65.*

11 *For salaries and expenses, rural electrification, Depart-*
 12 *ment of Agriculture, \$2.30.*

13 *For rural rehabilitation loans, Department of Agricul-*
 14 *ture (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation),*
 15 *\$4.*

16 *Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navi-*
 17 *gation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$281.99.*

18 *For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of*
 19 *Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$239.85.*

20 *For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce, \$2.*

21 *For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Depart-*
 22 *ment of Commerce, \$1.16.*

23 *For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$1.*

24 *For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey,*
 25 *\$749.25.*

- 1 *For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of*
2 *Civil Aeronautics, \$2,651.48.*
- 3 *For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of*
4 *Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$4,135.57.*
- 5 *For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-*
6 *navitics Authority, \$50.*
- 7 *For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority,*
8 *\$30.*
- 9 *For air-navigation facilities, \$20.*
- 10 *Department of the Interior: For migratory bird conserva-*
11 *tion fund, Fish and Wildlife Service (receipt limitation),*
12 *\$201.62.*
- 13 *For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and*
14 *Wildlife Service, \$28.86.*
- 15 *For inquiry respecting food fishes, Bureau of Fisheries,*
16 *Department of the Interior, \$3.66.*
- 17 *For propagation of food fishes, Bureau of Fisheries,*
18 *Department of the Interior, \$2.40.*
- 19 *For National Park Service, \$34.85.*
- 20 *For National Industry Recovery, Interior, National*
21 *Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$10.45.*
- 22 *For library, Department of the Interior, \$16.65.*
- 23 *For expenses, Division of Territories and Island Pos-*
24 *sessions, Department of the Interior, \$60.*
- 25 *For Geological Survey, \$8,466.22.*

1 *For historic sites and buildings, National Park Service,*
 2 \$136.55.

3 *For administrative expenses, Bituminous Coal Division,*
 4 *Department of the Interior, \$10.15.*

5 *For inquiry respecting food fishes, Fish and Wildlife*
 6 *Service, \$12.80.*

7 *For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,*
 8 *Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$43.52*

9 *For Indian boarding schools, \$51.88*

10 *For Indian school support, \$84.25.*

11 *For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,*
 12 \$2.13.

13 *For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,*
 14 *Indians), \$101.22.*

15 *For conservation of health among Indians, \$728.23.*

16 *For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$13.33.*

17 *For maintenance, Fruitlands irrigation project, Navajo*
 18 *reservation, New Mexico (reimbursable), \$14.10.*

19 *For Indian service supply fund, \$311.96.*

20 *Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses, lands*
 21 *division, Department of Justice, \$340.49.*

22 *For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,*
 23 *Department of Justice, \$84.69.*

24 *For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investi-*
 25 *gation (national defense), \$35.52.*

- 1 *For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$13.70.*
- 2 *For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (trans-*
- 3 *fer to Justice), \$119.42.*
- 4 *For support of United States prisoners, \$465.*
- 5 *For Federal jails and correctional institutions, main-*
- 6 *tenance, \$12.64.*
- 7 *For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$59.75.*
- 8 *For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-*
- 9 *tion, \$5.*
- 10 *For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, \$5.92.*
- 11 *For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Depart-*
- 12 *ment of Justice, \$396.*
- 13 *For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,*
- 14 *\$419.36.*
- 15 *Department of Labor: For traveling expenses, Depart-*
- 16 *ment of Labor, \$263.61.*
- 17 *Navy Department: For Naval training station, San Diego,*
- 18 *California, \$498.94.*
- 19 *For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$342.73.*
- 20 *For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth,*
- 21 *Coast Guard, \$40.50.*
- 22 *For pay, Marine Corps, \$1.20.*
- 23 *For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$10,742.85.*
- 24 *For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$71,348.96.*

- 1 *For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard*
2 *(Navy), \$37.18.*
- 3 *For fuel and transportation, Navy, \$63.*
- 4 *For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks,*
5 *\$5,851.75.*
- 6 *For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$216.*
- 7 *For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$94,119.36.*
- 8 *For Naval Reserve, \$1,426.17.*
- 9 *For engineering, Navy, \$44,098.25.*
- 10 *For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy),*
11 *\$220.65.*
- 12 *For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$4,034.02.*
- 13 *For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$695,404.01.*
- 14 *For aviation, Navy, \$555,518.89.*
- 15 *For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$809,942.76.*
- 16 *For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy),*
17 *\$2,179.69.*
- 18 *For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,*
19 *\$8,773.98.*
- 20 *For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,*
21 *\$9,450.82.*
- 22 *For National Industrial Recovery, Navy allotment,*
23 *\$186.17.*
- 24 *For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,*
25 *\$896.*

- 1 *For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth,*
- 2 *Coast Guard (Navy), \$300.*
- 3 *Post Office Department: For indemnities, domestic mail,*
- 4 *\$172.12.*
- 5 *For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office*
- 6 *Department, \$2.72.*
- 7 *Department of State: For transportation, Foreign Service,*
- 8 *\$1,154.44.*
- 9 *For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$354.25.*
- 10 *For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of*
- 11 *foreign currencies (State), \$88.46.*
- 12 *Treasury Department: For collecting the revenue from*
- 13 *customs, \$81.26.*
- 14 *For salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement,*
- 15 *\$1.94.*
- 16 *War Department: For Army transportation, \$195.16.*
- 17 *For National Guard, \$30.53.*
- 18 *For working fund, War, ordnance, \$20,582.31.*
- 19 *For pay of the Army, \$742.70.*
- 20 *For subsistence of the Army, \$8.85.*
- 21 *For barracks and quarters, \$2.40.*
- 22 *For replacing clothing and equipage, \$277.44.*
- 23 *For replacing regular supplies of the Army, \$10.08.*
- 24 *For clothing and equipage, Army, \$47.52.*
- 25 *For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$2.02.*

1 *For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),*
2 *\$2,001.86.*

3 *For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act*
4 *February 9, 1937), \$36.40.*

5 *For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,*
6 *Act March 31, 1933), \$51.47.*

7 *For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas*
8 *(transfer from emergency conservation work to War, Act*
9 *June 19, 1934), \$8.65.*

10 *For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act*
11 *June 19, 1934), \$73.97.*

12 *District of Columbia: Washington Aqueduct, District of*
13 *Columbia, \$2.84.*

14 *Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$2,419,868.84,*
15 *together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of*
16 *exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign*
17 *currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements*
18 *of the General Accounting Office.*

19 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
20 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
21 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
22 service of the United States mustered into service for the
23 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philip-
24 pine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April
25 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered

1 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified
2 to the Seventy-eighth Congress under section 2 of the Act of
3 July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War
4 Department in *Senate Document Numbered 118 and House*
5 *Document Numbered 317, \$2,880.82 \$3,217.92.*

6 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 301. Appropriations for the executive departments
8 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944
9 available for travel expenses shall be available for the pay-
10 ment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses
11 without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as
12 amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), to civilian officers and
13 employees of such departments and establishments while
14 traveling on official business outside the continental limits of
15 the United States and away from their designated posts of
16 duty: *Provided*, That the amount of such allowances shall
17 be determined by the head of the department or independent
18 establishment concerned or by such official as he may desig-
19 nate for the purpose, but shall in no case, notwithstanding
20 any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established
21 by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in
22 which the travel is performed: *Provided further*, That the
23 availability of appropriations of the War and Navy Depart-
24 ments with respect to the foregoing shall not be restricted
25 thereby.

1 SEC. 302. The provision of law prescribing the use of
2 vessels of United States registry by employees of the Govern-
3 ment traveling overseas (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply
4 to such travel during the fiscal year 1944.

5 SEC. 303. Appropriations of the executive departments
6 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 shall
7 be available for reimbursement at not to exceed 5 cents per
8 mile to personnel serving without compensation from the
9 United States for expenses of travel performed by them in
10 privately owned automobiles away from their designated
11 posts of duty, and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for such
12 travel within the limits of their official stations.

13 SEC. 304. Appropriations of the executive departments
14 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944,
15 available for expenses of travel, are hereby made available
16 (1) for allowances for living and quarters in accordance with
17 Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President for
18 civilian officers and employees of the Government tem-
19 porarily stationed in foreign countries, and (2) for
20 living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act
21 of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regula-
22 tions prescribed thereunder, and cost of living allowances
23 in accordance with the Act of February 23, 1931, as
24 amended (22 U. S. C. 12), and regulations prescribed
25 thereunder, for all civilian officers and employees of the

1 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries:
2 *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations of the De-
3 partments of War, Navy, and State, except the appropriation
4 cooperation with the American republics, for any of the
5 above-mentioned objects shall not be affected hereby.

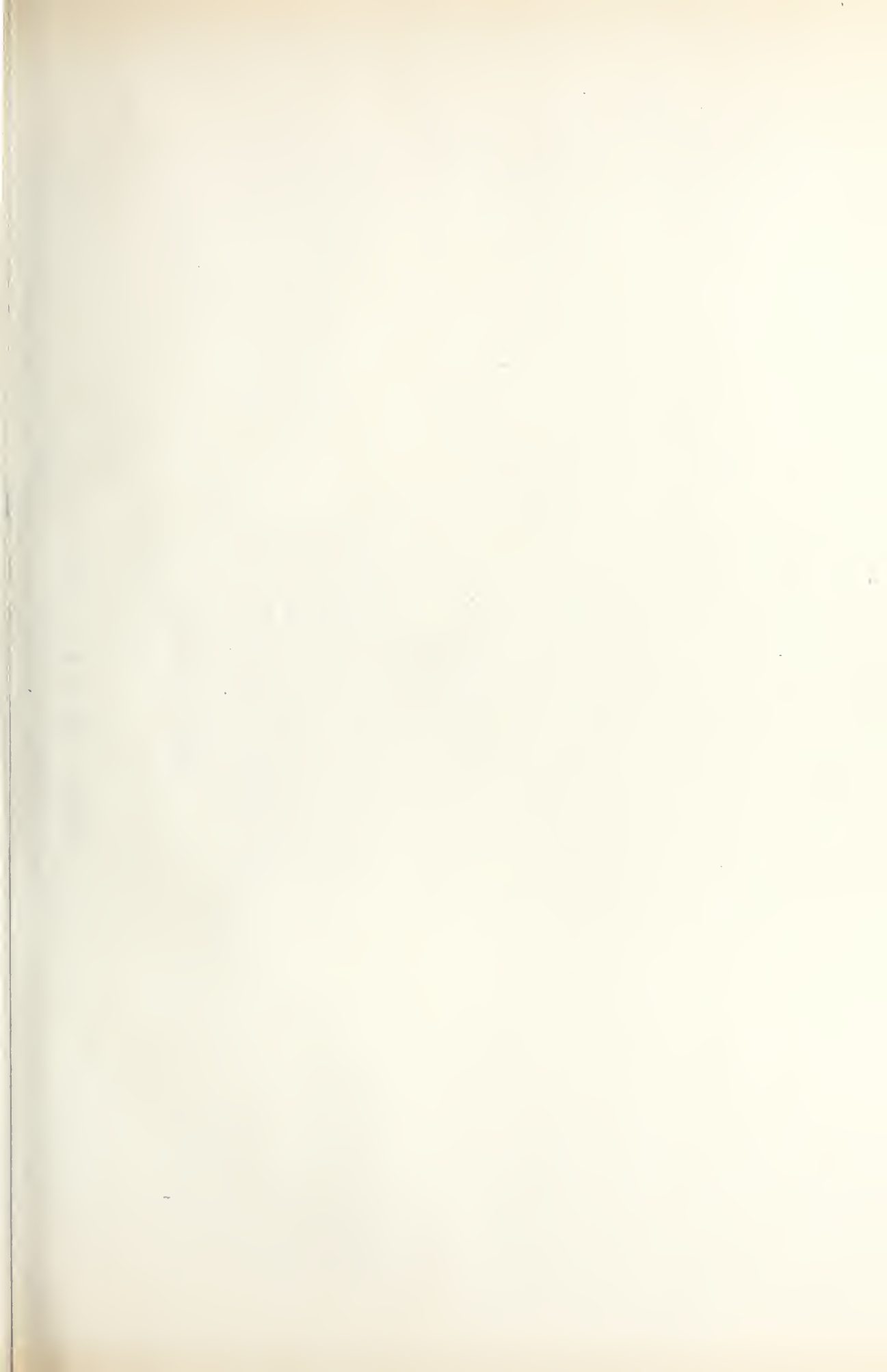
6 SEC. 305. This Act may be cited as the "First Supple-
7 mental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives November 5, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.



78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3598

[Report No. 570]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

NOVEMBER 9, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

DECEMBER 4, 1943

Reported with amendments



DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 8, 1943, for actions of Tuesday, December 7, 1943)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. PRICE CONTROL; SUBSIDIES; FOOD ADMINISTRATION. Rep. Horan, Wash., criticized subsidies, and "the bureaucratic mechanism" of OPA which has "failed to hold down the cost of living," discussed the fruit, vegetable, and milk price situation; urged enactment of H.R. 2837, the Fulmer bill relating to a single food administrator; and inserted a constituent's letter on these subjects (pp. 10494-96).
2. PERSONNEL. Rep. Church, Ill., discussed the situation which has arisen as a result of suit for salary payment by the 3 men who were "declared unfit for Government service" by Congress, which "in reality...is the executive branch...challenging a basic right and power of Congress," whereby the Congress "will be represented in the court by the Attorney General or by the very branch...which is challenging the power of Congress" (pp. 10496-97).
3. BUDGET RESERVES. Rep. Case, S. Dak., criticized "The attitude of the Director of the Budget and the Secretary of the Treasury," stating that "it is unfortunate that influence from any source will seek to discourage savings in appropriations by any Department...or by withholding knowledge of their possibility" (pp. 10490-94).
4. PRISONER-OF-WAR LABOR; FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Curtis, Nebr., urged use of prisoner of war for flood control and irrigation work in the Republican River Valley (p. 10504).
5. GOVERNMENT WASTE. Rep. Ramey, Ohio, criticized Government waste and cited examples concerning alcohol and lumber (p. 10481).

6. HEALTH. Rep. Miller, Nebr., criticized S. 1161, the Wagner-Murray social medicine bill (pp. 10483-90).

SENATE

7. PERSONNEL; ECONOMY. Received a Joint (Byrd) Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures report on the number of Federal employees for the month of Oct., 1943, which stated that substantial reductions in personnel had been made by a number of agencies, including this Department, and which included a table indicating, by departments and agencies, for months of Sept. and Oct. 1943, increases and decreases in number of paid employees (pp. 10449-50).
8. LATIN AMERICA. Sen. Guffey, Pa., criticized the Reader's Digest article criticizing Sen. Butler's report on his Latin America trip (pp. 10452-53).
9. FOREIGN POLICY. Majority Leader, Barkley presented the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin "Declaration of the Three Powers" (p. 10477).
10. PRICE CONTROL. Received from sundry organizations and citizens of Me., resolutions favoring increased milk prices in New England and higher ceiling prices on corn (p. 10448).
11. TAXATION. Received from the Kans. Farmers Union and Farmers Union Local (Hollenberg, Kans.) a telegram protesting the tax bill (H.R. 3697) provision requiring tax-exempt cooperatives to file income-tax returns (p. 10448).
12. FISHERIES. Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 1233, to authorize the construction and maintenance of Moss Landing Harbor (Monterey Bay), Calif. (S. Rept. 573) (p. 10448).
13. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on H.R. 3598, the first supplemental appropriation bill, 1944 (pp. 10451, 10461-79). Agreed to committee amendments deleting items for Budget Bureau and WIO (migration-of-workers) (see Digest 183a) (p. 10462).

During the debate Sen. McKellar, Tenn., explained why the Budget Bureau appropriation item had been omitted, stating, "We [Appropriations] sub committee felt that the Bureau of the Budget by all means should have known what it wanted last year" (p. 10465).

Discussed the McKellar amendment prohibiting use of any War-Navy Departments surplus funds for any purpose, other than for which appropriated, without specific Congressional approval; rescinding any such surplus appropriations; and prohibiting Budget reserves on any appropriation heretofore, herein, or hereafter made to any Government agency to construct any particular project, except by direction of Congress, but providing that any such appropriation which is not necessary to complete such a project shall be retained by the Treasury. Sens. Donaher, Conn., and Lodge, Mass., submitted amendments to the McKellar amendment to permit the impounding of funds by the head of the department holding surplus money; provide for the transfer of funds from the 1944 War Department appropriations, but providing that no appropriation shall be increased more than 2% thereby; and provides that funds recovered from renegotiation be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. MINERALS. By Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., (for himself and Sen. Hatch, N.Mex.), S. 1576, to provide for the extension of certain oil and gas leases. To Public Lands and Surveys Committee. (p. 10449.)

American international air transport will be compelled to meet foreign monopolistic competition—a situation over which this Government has no control. This competition, for obvious reasons, must be met in kind. Our international air transport service must be operated as a unit.

High wage standards are essential in a highly skilled industry like air transportation. Government policy should be devoted to the support of such standards and the protection of the American carrier, maintaining them against cheap labor of foreign powers. Such a policy will react to maintain wage standards in all other forms of transportation and the American standard of living. We have, therefore, suggested in point 1 above that the Congress study this problem.

It is by no means certain that the United Nations will be able to agree on a "decent and durable peace" after the Axis Powers are defeated. In any event, until such a peace is assured the American people should not sink their Navy; junk, abandon, or sell their merchant marine; barter away our large reserves of aircraft, or in any way relinquish their present advantages in commercial aeronautics and military air power.

Our No. 1 post-war objective is a just and a stable peace. The above outlined policies should be subordinate to this grand objective. Any projected plans for a secure peace will involve the knotty question of national sovereignty. Let's see the blueprints of the peace before we throw away any of the valuable tools which we can use to build it or any of the useful weapons which we must defensively keep if we cannot attain it.

CONTRACT TERMINATION—ADDRESS BY UNDER SECRETARY OF THE NAVY JAMES FORRESTAL

[Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on contract termination and related subjects delivered by Under Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, at the University of Pennsylvania, November 23, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

OPPORTUNITY IN THE WEST FOR VETERANS—ARTICLE BY HON. HAROLD L. ICKES

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Veterans—Here's Your Empire," written by Hon. Harold L. Ickes, and published in the New York Herald-Tribune of December 5, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

EDITORIAL TRIBUTE TO SENATOR McCARRAN BY THE INGLEWOOD (CALIF.) DAILY NEWS

[Mr. GILLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial paying tribute to Senator McCARRAN from the Inglewood (Calif.) Daily News of November 29, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY—STATEMENT BY DR. CLINTON N. HOWARD

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement on juvenile delinquency made by Dr. Clinton N. Howard, editorial of Progress magazine and general superintendent of the International Reform Federation before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, December 2, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the platform adopted by the National Grange at its seventy-seventh annual meeting, at Grand Rapids, Mich., November 18, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

ARMY CONSTRUCTION WORK IN HAWAII—RADIO ADDRESS BY FULTON LEWIS, JR.

[Mr. NYE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address by Fulton Lewis, Jr., on the subject of Army construction work in Hawaii, made on December 2, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

JOHN CLIFFORD FOLGER—ARTICLE FROM FINANCE

[Mr. LA FOLLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article regarding John Clifford Folger, from the July 25, 1943, number of Finance, which appears in the Appendix.]

PRESERVATION OF JEWISH PEOPLE IN EUROPE

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an appeal from the chief rabbi of the Holy Land on behalf of the remaining Jews in Europe, which appears in the Appendix.]

SILVER: A METAL OF GROWING IMPORTANCE—ARTICLE FROM THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL

[Mr. McCARRAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Silver: A Metal of Growing Importance," published in the Mining Congress Journal of November 1943, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

COMMENT BY LEXINGTON (KY.) HERALD ON SPEECH BY HON. JAMES A. FARLEY

[Mr. CHANDLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial written by Tom Underwood, editor of the Lexington (Ky.) Herald, in tribute to an address by Hon. James A. Farley delivered at a Thoroughbred Club dinner, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE PRIVATE MORRIS APPLEBAUM BY HERMAN GOLDSTEIN

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a poem by Herman Goldstein, written in Africa in tribute to the memory of his comrade, Morris Applebaum, killed in action at the front, which appears in the Appendix.]

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The routine morning business is concluded.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and so forth.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion is not debatable. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that committee amendments be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—General appropriations—Legislative," on page 2, after line 2, to insert:

SENATE

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for "Salaries of officers and employees of the Senate," fiscal year 1944, the necessary amount to increase from \$3,600 per annum to \$4,200 per annum, beginning December 1, 1943, the salary of the chief bookkeeper so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, hereby is amended accordingly.

PAY OF NONOPERATING RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I should like to give notice that I shall move to make the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 91) to aid in effectuating the purposes of the Railway Labor Act the order of business after the appropriation bill shall have been disposed of.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have talked with the Senator from Missouri about the joint resolution, and we have an understanding with reference to it. I explained to the Senator, and I will explain further to the Senate, that I have no objection to making the joint resolution the unfinished business.

Mr. TRUMAN. I ask the Senator to let me finish my statement.

Mr. BARKLEY. Certainly.

Mr. TRUMAN. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], who sat a part of the time as chairman of the subcommittee which heard the testimony, has requested that the joint resolution be not brought up for action until tomorrow. I should like to have the joint resolution made the unfinished business after the appropriation bill shall have been concluded.

Mr. BARKLEY. I explained to the Senator from Missouri that I am willing to have it made the unfinished business today after we finish whatever is necessary to be done today.

Mr. TRUMAN. That is perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. BARKLEY. With the understanding that it will not be taken up for consideration until Thursday. It is not contemplated that we will have a session tomorrow. I will say to the Senator that the Banking and Currency Committee is in session every day all day on the commodity credit bill; the Finance Committee is in session all day on the tax bill; and it is desired that members of those two committees have a little time to attend the sessions. I thought no harm would come if the joint resolution were made the unfinished business today, and should go over until Thursday.

Mr. TRUMAN. I have no objection to that, if I may have the assurance of the distinguished leader of the majority that the joint resolution will be the unfinished business on Thursday.

Mr. BARKLEY. I will see, so far as I am concerned, that the Senate does not adjourn today until the Senator from Missouri has had opportunity to move to take up the resolution, with the understanding that we have just spoken about as to when it shall really be taken up for consideration.

Mr. TRUMAN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. The understanding, if I caught it aright, was that the joint resolution would go over until Thursday?

Mr. BARKLEY. That it would go over until Thursday.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. McKELLAR. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gillette	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Green	Overton
Austin	Guffey	Radcliffe
Bailey	Gurney	Revercomb
Bankhead	Hatch	Robertson
Barkley	Hawkes	Russell
Bridges	Hayden	Scruggam
Buck	Hill	Shipstead
Burton	Holman	Smith
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Taft
Butler	La Follette	Thomas, Idaho
Byrd	Langer	Thomas, Utah
Capper	Lodge	Tobey
Caraway	Lucas	Truman
Chandler	McCarran	Tunnell
Chavez	McClellan	Tydings
Clark, Idaho	McFarland	Vandenberg
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Van Nuys
Danaher	Maybank	Walsh, Mass.
Davis	Mead	Walsh, N. J.
Downey	Millikin	Wheeler
Eastland	Moore	Wherry
Ellender	Murdoch	White
Ferguson	Murray	Willis
George	Nye	Wilson
Gerry	O'Daniel	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is detained on public business.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Wisconsin

[Mr. WILEY] are absent on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

THE READER'S DIGEST AND SENATOR BUTLER'S TRIP TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the Senate to the unfair and humiliating position in which an American periodical, the Reader's Digest, has placed the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER].

This Senator recently made a trip to South America and submitted what were supposedly his impressions to this body in the form of Senate Document 132.

Unfortunately for the senior Senator from Nebraska he was not aware of the extent to which the editors of the Reader's Digest were abusing his trust and employing his personal prestige to foist on America and the world a mass of misinformation.

The Senator's trip was, in fact, undertaken under the auspices of the Reader's Digest. He was accompanied on his trip by a Mr. Maurice K. Mumford, a member of the Reader's Digest research staff.

As a rewrite man to put the Senator's report into acceptable magazine form, the Reader's Digest utilized the service of Dr. Stanley High.

Dr. Stanley High was, in fact, for a few months in 1936, employed by the Democratic National Committee, as a sort of secret weapon against Gov. Alf M. Landon, of Kansas.

His good-neighbor league—a happy choice of names—was a sort of political bazooka or Republican tank destroyer, in which we did not have to worry about the recoil or "kick back." Shortly after the election, Dr. High went his way and eventually popped up as a specialist in ghost writing magazine articles for the opposition party.

It is no criticism of the senior Senator from Nebraska that he did not realize that the editors of the Reader's Digest were making a cynical application of the opinion of another Butler, Samuel Butler, that "The great pleasure of a dog is that you may make a fool of yourself with him and not only will he not scold you, but he will make a fool of himself, too."

The Senator from Nebraska had a good time in the course of his trip, in which he visited 20 countries in 60 days and relied on the Reader's Digest and Mr. Mumford to take care of the facts. He felt he was in safe hands.

He ought to have been in safe hands and would have been, if the Digest had remained true to the ideals of Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Wallace, who founded it. A whole generation of young Americans learned to rely on the Digest as a compact and objective presentation of facts and ideas worth knowing.

In the years of its growth, the Reader's Digest played fair with its readers by not playing politics with its influence. However, as so often happens, financial success and an immense circulation infected the Reader's Digest with a political bias, and for some time now this

magazine has devoted itself to the purpose of overthrowing the present administration.

This is robbing it of its influence as a guide to American thought and has put it in the position of managing a cartel of information—an international cartel, with its Spanish and Portuguese, and other foreign-language editions, and with all but a handful of regular American magazines dependent on the Reader's Digest subsidies for financial solvency.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] undoubtedly did not realize the facts of the case when he went to South America, under such sponsorship, and undoubtedly did not realize that what the Digest wanted was not the real facts but facts which it might use against Roosevelt, against the New Deal, without heed for the effect on the good-neighbor policy, the foreign relations, and the international friendships cultivated by this administration.

So the Senator went, saw, and returned. He, himself, is modest about his qualifications. He admits that he had only visited Cuba and Mexico for short trips prior to his Reader's Digest tour. He does not claim to speak Spanish, Portuguese, nor any of the Indian languages currently spoken in Latin-America.

But his own comments in the report show him to be a man of singular powers of observation. Of Mexico he says, "Mexico is a land of beautiful mountains, colors, contrasts, and resources;" of El Salvador, that "This little country is picturesque." In Honduras he observes that "banana plants grow to a height of 20 feet," and of Colombia that "it is full of mountains."

The Senator from Nebraska reports that Chile is "long and narrow," that Uruguay "is almost entirely surrounded by water." Luckier than most, he locates two "Chicagos" on the east coast of South America.

"Sao Paulo (Brazil)," he says, "is the Chicago of the east coast of South America." Two pages later he remarks that "Buenos Aires is the Chicago of the east coast of South America." And in Santo Domingo he reports that "some of the best fishing is to be found off its coasts," while at Cuba he finds that "Morro Castle is located in Habana."

These observations are fresh and original and show what we might have expected if the Senator from Nebraska—who noted with distaste that alcoholism and prostitution are rife in Central America, after his research in that region—had not relied on the Reader's Digest for his facts.

O Mr. President, in all innocence and all good faith, the senior Senator from Nebraska went out for a hayride with Dr. Stanley High, Mr. Maurice K. Mumford, and Mr. DeWitt Wallace, of the Reader's Digest—and now he finds himself compelled to walk home.

That is because the editors of this cartel of information forgot another saying by Samuel Butler—no doubt a relative of Senator HUGH A. BUTLER—that "any fool can tell the truth, but it re-

difference to me who introduced the resolution.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Or what the reference may be. I am speaking about the effect of it, and the effect of it is to relieve Knox and Stimson and possibly other superiors of responsibility for their disgraceful neglect of duty, and for Congress to accept the responsibility of postponing the court-martial proceedings until it would be too late to do any good.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not agree that it relieves them of any disgraceful or any other responsibility. It merely extends their responsibility.

I now yield to the Senator from North Carolina, who was on his feet a moment ago asking that I yield to him.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I intended to speak on another matter. However, I will say that I am in thorough sympathy with the joint resolution. We all understand why court-martial proceedings were postponed. We all understand why they may not be had now.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I do not.

Mr. BAILEY. Let me say then, that most of the Senators understand why the courts martial were not proceeded with at once; most of us understand why we cannot proceed now, and all of us feel that in the interest of all parties, the Admiral and the General and the country, the Army and the Navy, there should be a full investigation. But, just as if we had undertaken it sooner, if we should undertake it now, there might be disclosures, there would surely be debate and division, which would tend to aid our enemies, and which might involve us in disclosures greatly to our detriment.

There is no dishonor in postponing the courts martial under the circumstances. It is a national necessity. But we should be very derelict if, in the effort to protect our country, we permitted the statute of limitations so to run that there could never be justice done in a matter so grave. So I am in thorough sympathy with the Senator from Kentucky and I hope the joint resolution may be passed at once.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Senator from Kentucky.

The first question I intended to ask him he has largely answered already, in colloquy with the Senator from Missouri.

I understand the position of the Senator from Kentucky to be that unless the joint resolution shall be passed the statute of limitations will in fact run by midnight tonight.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is true.

Mr. DANAHER. Is it the Senator's understanding that if in fact the statute of limitations should run, no court-martial proceedings could be instituted against the men named?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is true.

Mr. DANAHER. Does the Senator have any doubt as to our power or authority to extend the statute of limitations to make it possible for them to

answer to a charge in a court martial ex post facto?

Mr. BARKLEY. I will say in reply to the Senator that there is grave doubt of our authority even now, before it expires, to extend the statute of limitations for an offense committed heretofore; but no one has objected, and I do not object, and neither the Navy Department nor the War Department objects, on any such ground as that. But certain it is that unless we pass the joint resolution before the statute of limitations expires, there will be graver doubt as to whether we can, ex post facto, revive it so as to make it continue as though it had not lapsed.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. Just a moment. Has the Senator from Connecticut finished?

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Senator. I have listened very attentively.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] has been on his feet. I yield first to him.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, the Senator from Connecticut has asked, in part, what was in my mind. Whether there may have been laches in the past, whether there may have been derelictions in moving against parties wrongfully involved in what happened at Pearl Harbor, would not the effect of the joint resolution be not only to extend the period of time in which proceedings might be instituted against the persons who were at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 2 years ago—admirals, generals, captains, and men of whatever rank—but is it not also true that it would extend the time in which proceedings might even be instituted against the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy?

Mr. BARKLEY. Undoubtedly. Let us say, for the sake of argument—

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair). Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The Senator from Kentucky certainly does not accede to the proposition that it is necessary to extend the time in which impeachment proceedings might be brought.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course not.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. No one has ever thought of trying the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy by court martial. The only way they could be tried would be by impeachment.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand that, and that is a proceeding which the Senate cannot institute.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. That is perfectly true.

Mr. BARKLEY. As the Senator knows, it is a proceeding in which the Senate acts as a jury.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. That is undoubtedly true. If it were possible to institute such proceedings in the Senate, I should be very much in favor of instituting them for this particular neglect of duty.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator is thereby expressing his opinion in advance as a member of the jury.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. It remains to be seen whether I should disqualify myself when such proceedings arose.

The proposition has been advanced that we must either extend the period for a year after the war ends, or let the statute run today. The Senate is still a coordinate branch of the Congress, although the House sometimes does not act as though it were, when it sends bills over here on the last day of a session and says, "They must be passed today, or dire disaster will ensue." There is nothing to prohibit the Senate from extending the time 30 days, 60 days, or 90 days, laying the proposition squarely in the laps of the War Department and the Navy Department, and saying, "You said the other day, on the 7th of December, that you did not have time to start these court-martial proceedings, but we are giving you 90 days, plenty of time to perfect your proceedings." Why is it necessary to extend the time for a year?

Mr. BARKLEY. I have not conferred with the author of the joint resolution, or with any other Member of the House about it; but I assume that the reason it was provided that it should run for a year after peace with Japan is the same reason given a while ago by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], that in his judgment it would not have been proper to have instituted proceedings during the past 2 years.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Of course, when the State Department is issuing white papers, going into the intimate details of our relations with Japan, and ex parte explanations are being made, it is perfectly preposterous to say that there would be any impairment of the war effort if we should go ahead and try these men in a legally constituted court martial, and bring out the facts.

If the Senator will permit one further word—

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator is entitled to the opinion which he so vehemently expresses. However, it is not necessary for us to agree that the trial of these cases, with all the publicity and public attention they would receive while the war is actually in progress, would not be harmful.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The Senator has no doubt that if a sergeant had been guilty of dereliction of duty in Sicily, Tunisia, or Italy, he would have been promptly brought to trial by court martial, comfort to the enemy notwithstanding.

Mr. BARKLEY. I suppose that if a sergeant occupied a position which would make any revelations about him dangerous with respect to the effect on the war, the same treatment would be accorded to a sergeant that would be accorded to a general or an admiral.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The Senator has no doubt that the Japs know as much about Kimmel's and Short's dereliction of duty—and possibly Knox's and Stimson's—as we do. They probably know more. They are not under the same censorship.

Mr. BARKLEY. Suppose they do. That does not affect the situation that today the statute of limitations expires. I hope the Senator's irritation at the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will not induce him to make it impossible ever to try these men.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I was about to suggest to the Senator that if there could be an understanding to amend the joint resolution by extending the time for 90 days, or any other reasonable period, I should be glad to accede to such an arrangement. Otherwise, so far as the joint resolution is concerned, I intend to object to it.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Missouri, or any other Senator, may offer any amendment he desires to offer.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The joint resolution is brought to us with the alternative of taking it or leaving it. I am familiar with senatorial practices. If there could be an understanding in advance to amend it so as to provide a reasonable time limitation, I would withdraw my objection.

Mr. BARKLEY. I would not enter into any understanding with respect to an amendment, because frankly I think a 60-day or a 90-day extension would not accomplish any more than letting the statute of limitations expire now. The same reasons which have prevailed during the past 2 years will undoubtedly prevail in the next 60 or 90 days, so there would be occasion to ask for another extension. I think if an extension is to be made, it should be made until the war is over. If we are not to extend the time, let the matter die, and let the right to prosecute these men be waived. I am not in favor of that. That is why I have proposed that the joint resolution be not referred to a committee, but that it be taken up now and considered.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. If we should not pass the joint resolution, and the statute should run, we would have the situation to which the Senator from Kentucky alludes. What would happen if we should pass the joint resolution and the President were not here to sign it?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is a matter about which the Senator from Connecticut need not worry.

Mr. DANAHER. Why? We have been informed that the President is out of the country.

Mr. BARKLEY. The President of the United States is functioning in regard to the approval or disapproval of legislation. I can say to the Senator that that is a matter which need not bother us in the least.

Mr. DANAHER. It bothers us a very great deal whether we do or do not take the position of the Senator from Missouri. That is a most important consideration. Let me say to the Senator from Kentucky that I am somewhat surprised at his reply. I think it is a fundamental question for us to decide whether that prosecution can or cannot be held.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Connecticut knows that the President has signed bills in the situation to which

he refers. He has also vetoed at least one measure under the same circumstances.

Mr. DANAHER. When he was out of the country?

Mr. BARKLEY. There will be no hiatus.

Mr. DANAHER. If in fact the Senator from Kentucky has information to to the effect that the President is available for the purpose of acting on the joint resolution should we pass it, that is a most important consideration. If he is not, then it is clear that the joint resolution would not effectuate the purposes sought if we should pass it.

Mr. BARKLEY. I take the responsibility of saying to the Senator that the President is available for the purpose of either signing or disapproving the joint resolution, and he has exercised that availability with respect to other measures.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I understand that bills have been sent to the President and returned; but obviously this joint resolution could not be sent to him and returned.

Mr. BARKLEY. Why not?

Mr. TAFT. If the Senator is suggesting that he could sign the joint resolution here when he is somewhere else, I think he is stating a constitutional principle which does not exist.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is a matter which will arise when it arises. It does not bother me at this time.

Mr. TAFT. So far as a veto is concerned, I see no reason why the measure could not be vetoed in his absence. It would simply involve ordering the measure returned to the Senate without the President's signature. It involves no necessary act. But when it comes to signing a measure, under the Constitution the President himself must sign it.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think the President of the United States can exercise his constitutional function to approve legislation as legally and constitutionally as he can exercise it with respect to the disapproval of proposed legislation.

Mr. TAFT. That seems to be an interesting question; but I do not at all agree with the Senator.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I do not know what is the significance of it, but the printed form which we all have was amended while it was pending in the House. On page 3, line 3, the House inserted after the word "That" the following language: "Effective as of December 7, 1943."

Of course, that is an effort, I believe, to escape the consequences to which the Senator from Connecticut has referred. Whether it effectively does so or not, I do not know.

Mr. BARKLEY. The insertion to which the Senator has referred is not in the copy which I have before me.

Mr. President, I do not wish to delay this matter further, or delay the Senator from Tennessee in taking up the appropriation bill.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield in order that I may ask him one question?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. TUNNELL. I have not read the joint resolution, and I have not seen the statute of limitations, but the question has arisen in my mind, namely, whether the 2 years have not already expired.

Mr. BARKLEY. The general feeling is that they have not.

Mr. TUNNELL. I can only say that I had pending a similar application in the United States court which was refused on the ground that the year had expired on the day before the anniversary. I am wondering whether that would not be possible in this instance.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is a legal technicality which the courts will decide. But heretofore, on the same day on which a law expired, or on which any particular situation expired, we have reenacted the law so that it took effect from that day.

Mr. TUNNELL. I may say that my application was for a discharge in bankruptcy which had to be filed within 1 year. The court held that I had not done it within the time.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider House joint resolution 199.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the first committee amendment which has been stated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 11, to insert:

For an amount to increase the salary of the assistant clerk of the Committee on Appropriations at \$3,900 per annum to \$5,000 per annum and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, beginning December 1, 1943, fiscal year 1944, \$1,517, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby amended accordingly.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 17, to insert:

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for "Salaries of officers and employees of the Senate," fiscal year 1944, so much as may be necessary to provide 2 additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each, 1 for each Senator from an additional State having a population of more than 3,000,000 inhabitants.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 23, to insert:

The Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 hereby is amended to enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate so much as may be necessary to provide 2 additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each, 1 for each Senator from an additional State having a population of more than 10,000,000 inhabitants.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "House of Representatives," on page 3, after line 13, to insert:

For an additional amount for the appropriation "Mileage of Members and Delegates, House of Representatives, 1943," \$1,500, such combined sum to be available for such mileage on account of the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress incurred during the fiscal years 1943 and 1944.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, what disposition was made of the amendment on page 3? There was so much confusion in the Chamber that I did not hear the action taken on it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment on page 3 was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator desire to ask a question about it?

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee to make a statement in regard to the amendments as they are reached, so that we may know what they are about.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be very glad to do as the Senator desires.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask that the vote by which the amendments on pages 2 and 3 of the bill were agreed to be reconsidered, in order that the Senator from Tennessee may make an explanation of them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maine? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, for the benefit of myself and other Members on this side of the Chamber, I ask the Senator from Tennessee for an explanation of the amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be very happy to explain them.

The first amendment, on page 2, after line 2, provides for an increase from \$3,600 per annum to \$4,200 per annum in the salary of an employee in the Secretary's office. He is chief bookkeeper and has been paid \$3,600 since 1929.

I have a memorandum from the financial clerk, which I will read for the benefit of the Senate. It reads as follows:

The position of chief bookkeeper has paid \$3,600 per annum since 1929, and never has been filled more capably than by the present incumbent, Joseph C. Ellis. He is an expert bookkeeper and accountant and is responsible for the preparation of all pay rolls and the keeping of the several intricate sets of books relating to salaries of Senators and employees, and payments from the contingent fund.

As you know, all this work has multiplied many times during recent years, and more particularly since the percentage increase of salaries and the enactment of income-tax withholding. Indications are that the latter will become more involved if the proposed new revenue bill becomes law.

This recent tax legislation has created a tremendous demand everywhere for experienced accountants, and excellent salaries are

being offered. The result is that it is going to become more and more difficult to retain our trained men at pre-war salaries. Mr. Ellis has an opportunity now to make a change of great financial advantage to himself, but perhaps could be persuaded to remain here if we could make a moderate readjustment of his salary in the next deficiency appropriation bill. Such an increase is thoroughly justified on the basis of additional duties recently assumed by him.

I ask that the entire memorandum be printed in the RECORD. It presents full justification for the proposed increase.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
DISBURSING OFFICE,
Washington, September 27, 1943.

Memorandum for the Secretary of the Senate:

The position of chief bookkeeper has paid \$3,600 per annum since 1929, and never has been filled more capably than by the present incumbent, Joseph C. Ellis. He is an expert bookkeeper and accountant, and is responsible for the preparation of all pay rolls and the keeping of the several intricate sets of books relating to salaries of Senators and employees, and payments from the contingent fund.

As you know, all this work has multiplied many times during recent years, and more particularly since the percentage increase of salaries and the enactment of income-tax withholding. Indications are that the latter will become more involved if the proposed new revenue bill becomes law.

This recent tax legislation has created a tremendous demand everywhere for experienced accountants, and excellent salaries are being offered. The result is that it is going to become more and more difficult to retain our trained men at pre-war salaries. Mr. Ellis has an opportunity now to make a change of great financial advantage to himself, and perhaps could be persuaded to remain here if we could make a moderate readjustment of his salary in the next deficiency appropriation bill. Such an increase is thoroughly justified on the basis of additional duties recently assumed by him.

I would suggest that authority be included to pay an additional \$600 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, as was done in the case of Mr. Logan who recently was inducted into the Navy, and whose departure has resulted in a saving of \$660 per annum. I am inclosing herewith for your consideration a proposed item for presentation to the Appropriations Committee.

It seems to me that we are asking for very little when it is considered that there are four positions in the office that formerly paid a total of \$2,620 per annum more than is being received by the present incumbents. Regardless of that, we cannot afford at this time to let a few dollars a month cost us the services of a man who could not satisfactorily be replaced.

Respectfully,

OCO THOMPSON,
Financial Clerk.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. Ellis has been with the Government for a long time, and the increase in his salary is necessary.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, the items to which reference has been made relate to several employees of the Senate. Were justifications presented to the subcommittee for all the proposed increases?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; and the increases were unanimously approved by

both the subcommittee and the full committee.

Mr. President, the committee amendment on page 3, beginning in line 14, deals with the mileage of Representatives who have newly come to the House.

I ask that the amendments on pages 2 and 3 be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments referred to, on pages 2 and 3 of the bill, are agreed to.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 4, to insert:

Contested-election expenses: For payment to the following contestant and contestee for expenses incurred in the contested-election case of *Sullivan v. Miller*, as audited and recommended by the Committee on Elections No. 3, namely:

John B. Sullivan, contestant, \$566.86;

Louis E. Miller, contestee, \$1,087.29;

In all, \$1,654.15, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Executive Office of the President", on page 5, after line 7, to strike out:

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$20,000 additional for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$175,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "War Manpower Commission," on page 8, line 2, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$5,900,000" and insert "\$6,233,000."

Mr. REVERCOMB. Will the able Senator from Tennessee give me an explanation of what is meant by the increase to the extent of \$333,000 made by the Senate Appropriations Committee?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be very happy to do so. We have a report as follows:

Since I appeared before your committee in support of the supplemental appropriation of the War Manpower Commission we have been advised that two additional States have increased their compensation plans. The changes require an addition of \$333,000 in the United States Employment Office Facilities and Services appropriation to enable us to pay United States Employment Service employees at State salary rates.

The two States are Colorado and Michigan. The salaries there have been increased, and under the terms of the act the money should be appropriated so that the same rates or compensation paid by those two States shall be paid by the Government.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Do I understand correctly that payments to employees doing this work in the State of Colorado and the State of Michigan have been increased to such an extent that the Federal Government has to raise the pay of its employees?

Mr. McKELLAR. Not at all, but the present law provides that the Federal

Government shall pay the same rate of compensation that is paid by the States. Two States have increased their rate of compensation, and the Government, under the law, has to increase the rates paid by it in the same way the States do.

Mr. REVERCOMB. When the Senator says "rate of compensation" does he mean the rate paid by a State Government to its employees?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

I ask to have a portion of the letter printed in the RECORD at this point so that the facts may be perfectly plain.

There being no objection, the extract from the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

DECEMBER 2, 1943.

DEAR SENATOR McKELLAR: Since I appeared before your committee in support of the supplemental appropriation of the War Manpower Commission we have been advised that two additional States have increased their compensation plans. The changes require an addition of \$333,000 in the United States Employment Office Facilities and Services' appropriation to enable us to pay United States Employment Service employees at State salary rates.

The new adjustments are summarized as follows:

State	Nature of State action	Number of employees affected	Retroactive to—	Additional funds required for fiscal year 1944	Full total year requirement
Colorado...	Revised compensation plan as approved by State civil service commission.	174	Sept. 1, 1943	\$41,100	\$49,320
Michigan...	Compensation plan adjusted by Michigan State Civil Service Commission.	691	July 1, 1943	291,900	291,900
Total	-----	865	-----	333,000	341,220

If Congress approves the Federal pay scale as requested the need indicated above will, of course, be met. Otherwise, we must meet the new adjustments.

Lacking the Federal pay scale for U. S. E. S. employees, how do you advise us to meet unanticipated increases in State salary plans?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, before we leave this subject—

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may this particular item be passed over for the present?

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no objection to its being passed over, if Senators desire to look into it a little further, but they will find that under the law we had to increase the amount paid in certain States because the States had increased the compensation paid by them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment reported by the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 8, to strike out:

Migration of workers: To enable the War Manpower Commission to provide, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Chairman of said Commission, for the temporary migration of workers from foreign countries (pursuant to agreements between the United States and such foreign countries) and from territories and possessions of the United States, for employment in the continental United States with industries and services essential to the war effort, including the transportation of such workers from the points outside the United States to ports of entry of the United States and return (including transportation from place of employment in the United States to port of entry of the United States in any case of default by an employer to provide such transportation to a worker, in which event the employer shall be liable to the United States for the cost thereof), reasonable subsistence and emergency medical care en route, and guarantees of employment while in the United States to the extent agreed upon with the foreign country from which the worker is imported, \$2,125,000, of which not to exceed \$125,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses necessary for the foregoing, including not to exceed \$12,250 for temporary employment of administrative personnel

outside continental United States, not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and binding outside continental United States without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and not to exceed \$26,880 for travel expenses: *Provided*, That no transportation of workers shall be allowed hereunder unless the employer and the worker have entered into a contract for employment approved by said Chairman or his designee, and unless said Chairman certifies that reasonably adequate use is being made of the local labor supply: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall remain available after June 30, 1944, to the extent necessary to provide for the return of the workers to the country from which they migrated under the provisions hereof: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the recruitment or transportation of workers for employment in agriculture.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 8, to insert:

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

The amount that may be used for administrative expenses in the fiscal year 1944 under the head "War Shipping Administration, revolving fund," is hereby increased from \$9,650,000 to \$12,000,000.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to have the Senator explain that.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President—

Mr. WHERRY. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. AIKEN. I was going to raise the point of order that legislation is pending in both Houses authorizing the appropriation for which this increase is intended. I understand, too, that this increase of \$2,350,000 for the purpose indicated was thrown out on a point of order in the other House, on the ground that an appropriation could not be made until it was authorized.

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand it is not subject to a point of order in the Senate, inasmuch as a standing committee has already reported the item.

Mr. AIKEN. But the bill is pending before the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; it is pending before the Senate, but, under the rules of the Senate, when a bill has been reported by a standing committee an appropriation under it is in order. That is my understanding. Am I correct, Mr. President?

Mr. AIKEN. Then will the Senator, as requested by the Senator from Nebraska, give us a further explanation of the item?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be very happy to do so in the words of Admiral Land, who came before the committee. In a letter addressed to me he says:

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, November 11, 1943.

HON. KENNETH McKELLAR,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Deficiencies,
Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR McKELLAR: The First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944 (H. R. 3598) as reported to the House of Representatives included an item which was stricken out on a technical ground during House consideration (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Nov. 5, 1943, p. 9352). The language of the item as it appeared in the House reported bill (p. 8, lines 16 to 20) is as follows:

"WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

"The amount that may be used for administrative expenses in the fiscal year 1944 under the head 'War Shipping Administration, revolving fund' is hereby increased from \$9,650,000 to \$12,000,000."

The necessity for this item is set forth in detail in the hearings held by Subcommittee on Deficiencies of the House Committee on Appropriations (pp. 76-116, Oct. 1, 1943) and in House Report No. 822 (p. 18). The activity involved is that of securing a better control of repairs on War Shipping Administration controlled and lend-lease merchant vessels. This will result in a substantial reduction in the costs of repairs and, perhaps more important in time of war, will result in a saving in the ship time lost in repair yards.

The item is necessary to avoid a deficiency: that is, to avoid exceeding before the end of the current fiscal year the limitation on administrative expenses of War Shipping Administration now fixed at \$9,650,000 under the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944. No increase of the revolving fund of the War Shipping Administration is involved, but only a change of the limitation on the amount which may be used for administrative expenses.

As submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives (H. Doc. No. 298) the estimate for the activity involved was \$4,980,531.10. Subsequently we reduced our estimate to \$2,465,000 for reasons shown in the attached copy of a letter to the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee under date of October 22, 1943.

The item involved is a very important one in the activities of the War Shipping Administration and the ability to go ahead promptly with this activity is a critical need. For that reason I request that your committee afford me an opportunity to be heard during your consideration of the bill with a view to the reinstatement of the item in question.

Sincerely yours,

E. S. LAND,
Administrator.

I ask that the letter enclosed by Admiral Land, addressed to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the other House, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, October 22, 1943.

HON. CLARENCE CANNON,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The War Shipping Administration has asked the Congress for an increase in the limitation of the funds available to it for administrative purposes by the amount of \$4,980,531.10 to permit the closer control of maintenance and repair work on War Shipping Administration controlled and lend-lease merchant vessels. This request is now being considered by your committee as part of the first deficiency appropriation bill.

Because of the substantial savings, both in money and ships' time, which can result from this program, we have based our estimate of the funds needed on a broad over-all plan, with which you are familiar from the testimony, calling for about 5,000 men by the end of the fiscal year. We may need that number of men, but recognizing that the desired result may be accomplished in more than one way, and not wishing more employees than are necessary to the most effective handling of the work at hand, we are following the policy of testing our procedure as we go along. We are hopeful that we may be able to correct this serious ship-repair situation without the number of men called for by the program presented to you in our testimony.

Accordingly, we feel that it would be appropriate for your committee to lower the amount of additional administrative funds which you will permit us to use for this purpose to \$2,465,000, which would permit a staff of about 1,500 men by the end of the fiscal year. The decrease in the funds required is disproportionate to the decrease in the number of employees because under the revised program the decrease in recruitment occurs largely in the fourth quarter. If it develops that we need more men and additional funds, we will come to you on the basis of accomplished savings and with a tested procedure which will permit us and you to determine more accurately the number of men and the funds required. I believe that this procedure is preferable to one which may result in a surplus of administrative funds arising from the inadequacies of any estimates which we can make prior to a more complete test of the procedures which we are now putting into effect.

Sincerely yours,

L. W. DOUGLAS,
Deputy Administrator.

Mr. McKELLAR. Admiral Land appeared before the committee and testified that it was absolutely necessary to have more inspectors to see that the work was done with dispatch. I will read a colloquy between Admiral Land and myself concerning it.

Admiral LAND. I am sorry to say that the gentleman is mistaken, because we not only have authority for it, but there is no violation of law. The whole objection revolves around the question of the uniform. I think the whole idea has been misinterpreted, and I think it is very unfortunate. We are attempting to correct the uniform part of it by a joint resolution.

Senator McKELLAR. Has it been reported favorably anywhere?

Admiral LAND. There is a hearing on it tomorrow in the House. I think it has been reported favorably by the Commerce Committee in the Senate.

Senator McKELLAR. If it has been reported favorably, that would make it in order.

That is true. Admiral Land testified that there would be an immense saving in time by having the ships repaired promptly, and the committee unani-

mously, as I recall, concluded that this appropriation was necessary to carry on the work of the Commission expeditiously. The Senator knows Admiral Land, who is one of the most active, efficient, and capable officers of the Government.

Mr. AIKEN. Then, am I to understand that this large number of new inspectors is required to protect the Government against fraud in the operation of shipyards in the repair and conversion of ships?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; to see that the work is executed expeditiously.

Mr. AIKEN. In the opinion of the War Shipping Administration, as outlined in the words of Mr. Murphy, chairman of the Price Adjustment Board, before the House Appropriations Committee on September 28, 1943:

As we are presently set up, we do not have an adequate check on either the time or the material used on our vessels. We don't know whether the time for which we are charged is actually spent on our boats or on some of the boats in the yards. We don't know if when a couple of 20-foot lengths of pipe are brought aboard one of our vessels and a 2-foot section cut off and used and the balance returned to stock, whether we are charged with the entire 20 feet or not.

Then Mr. Murphy, and I think his assistant, Mr. Williams, went on to tell the different things that were being done wrong in the shipyards, how they could save \$50,000,000 a year if they could stop it.

Does the Senator from Tennessee realize that later on these same witnesses went before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House of Representatives and virtually took back all they had said, and stated that, to the best of their knowledge, everything was going fine?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know that they testified in the way the Senator just read. They testified before our committee, and they were doing it for Admiral Land, whom I have always found to be a very high-minded and honorable gentleman.

Mr. AIKEN. Did they explain how it happened that it took the War Shipping Administration 2 years to find out what was going on in their shipyards?

Mr. McKELLAR. I will read to the Senator from the testimony of Admiral Land:

I think the most important thing I can tell you is that we have started out and have now trained nine classes and placed them in five yards in New York and four in Boston. The reports from both management and labor indicate conditions have been improved; that the flow of material is better, the supervision is better, with less in the way of losses, and there is a more adequate check of the material going into the ships and the repairs.

Frankly, I recommended this because I believe it is well worth while. I don't have to tell you gentlemen that you cannot fix a price for a contract on repairs. In overhauling a main motor it may be that one screw is out, or maybe the whole armature is burned out. There is no way of fixing the thing definitely. This is an aid to more efficient operation, and a little check and balance on both management and labor.

He convinced the members of the committee, as did the other witnesses, that this increase in expenditure for this purpose should be allowed, in the interest of the Government, and in the interest of quick handling of shipping. That is why the amendment appears in the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. How many special inspectors and guards does the War Shipping Administration expect to hire with this appropriation?

Mr. McKELLAR. According to my recollection, 1,500.

Mr. AIKEN. I have the testimony which was given.

Mr. McKELLAR. Before the House committee?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes; before the House committee, on the first supplemental deficiency appropriation bill for 1944. It was shown that for the first quarter of next year the Administration will hire 72, for the second quarter 1,300, for the third quarter 2,616, and for the fourth quarter, which I suppose means October, November, and December, 5,013. I do not know whether that averages 1,500 for the year or not.

Mr. McKELLAR. I myself do not know, but with all the work that is being done in our shipyards, in different sections of the country in repairing vessels, it is absolutely necessary to have these inspectors looking after the work, or the Government will suffer. That is why this amendment has been reported by the committee.

Mr. AIKEN. When this new inspection program gets into operation, the annual cost is to be \$12,467,140, instead of the smaller amount that is being asked for now.

Mr. McKELLAR. I sincerely hope it will not be asked for very much longer. Of course, that is merely a hope.

Mr. BURTON. Will the Senator from Tennessee yield? I might throw some light on the question raised by the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. I refer to the testimony of Admiral Land, found on page 152 of the Senate committee hearings, where he is reported to have said:

The Budget estimate as submitted by the President contemplated an increase in the administrative expense limitation of \$4,950,000. This estimate was based on a broad over-all plan calling for about 5,000 men by the end of the fiscal year.

REDUCED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PROPOSED

On October 22, 1943, subsequent to the hearings before the House Appropriations Committee, a proposal was submitted that the increase in the limitation requested be lowered to permit a staff of about 1,500 men rather than approximately 5,000 men by the end of the fiscal year.

That is the figure upon which our provision was based.

Mr. McKELLAR. And it was reduced because they could not train that many men during the war.

Mr. AIKEN. Did not Mr. Radner, the general counsel for the War Shipping Administration, finally testify before the House committee that what they really wanted was to get some uniforms for

the men? Do they not already have the authority to employ auditors, or checkers?

Mr. McKELLAR. There is no appropriation for uniforms.

Mr. AIKEN. Do they need \$3,000,000 for uniforms?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; and there is no provision of that kind in the bill that I know of. They do need additional inspectors, and the amount in question is to pay the additional inspectors. Let me read to the Senator from the hearings:

The program of recruitment and training of such a large force with the fiscal year so well advanced seemed to the committee impossible of accomplishment and upon restudy and revision of the plan, provision has been made for salaries and expenses of a force of 1,500 at a cost of \$2,350,000 for this year.

Instead of the \$5,000,000 that was originally asked for, because they could not get the kind of men they wanted during the year and train them.

Mr. AIKEN. This merely means adding eventually a few thousand appointees to the War Shipping Administration, whose duty is supposed to be to see that we do not pay for a 20-foot pipe when we get a 2-foot pipe, to see that we do not pay for time and a half for overtime when there really is not overtime, to see that 900 men do not get left out on a boat in a bay somewhere, as I noticed happened in one instance, and put in 9 hours out there without working, but apparently no one knowing anything about it, and the taxpayers paying for it. That is the real purpose of having these inspectors, is it not?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know all the particular details of shipbuilding, I cannot enumerate them, but it does mean that trained employees will look after both the labor side of the situation and the Government's side of it, and get the work done, and get it done as quickly as possible.

Mr. AIKEN. I notice that when Mr. Williams, of the War Shipping Administration, was asked what the training program of these men would be, he replied that they would have a basic course consisting of 6 days of visual instruction. I read from his testimony:

They go into the yard under the direction and supervision of a field instructor. At first they go in merely as time and material checkers; then, by upgrading courses, correspondence courses, plus the assistance given them by field instructors and by marine surveyors, they are upgraded from time and material checkers to junior inspectors. The classification is actually junior examiner.

They are given a 6-day course, during which time the men are supposed to learn all about the conversion and repair of ships. Does that seem to be an adequate preparation?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not think that was at all intended. We did not consider it that way at all.

Mr. AIKEN. That was the testimony of Mr. Williams, of the War Shipping Administration.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. Williams made a mistake if he testified that they were to become experts in the shipping business

in 6 days. We all know that could not happen.

Mr. OVERTON. Will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. I have just entered the Chamber. Has the Senator pointed out that the purpose of the War Shipping Administration is to employ in this work men who have returned from service in the war?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; that has not been pointed out, but that was a part of the testimony.

Mr. OVERTON. Admiral Land testified:

The experiment is to take the men returning, who are discharged from the service, and put them on as checkers and inspectors to reduce the cost of repairs and to get more efficiency in management and labor in the ship-repair yards.

Mr. AIKEN. I understand that preference is to be given to servicemen. However, they are not to be selected under any civil-service program at all. It is purely up to the Shipping Administration as to whom they shall choose.

Mr. OVERTON. It covers men who have honorably served their country in this war.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes; and there are going to be 10,000,000 of them.

Mr. OVERTON. We are not to have 10,000,000 in this work, but 1,500. Men who have honorably served our country in the war, have been honorably discharged, and have returned, are the men who are to be put on this work, 1,500 of them.

Mr. AIKEN. Why are they needed? Why cannot the Administration use the men they have now?

Mr. OVERTON. They are to be used for inspecting.

Mr. AIKEN. They are supposed to be taking care of these matters, and now, 2 years after this activity has been in progress, the Administration suddenly discovers that they need 1,500 or 5,000 men in these shipyards.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; the number has been decreased all the time, but they have not had a sufficient number, and have not been able to train them. This appropriation is merely for an additional number.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Will the Senator explain the pending bill to me a little, so that I may get a better idea of it? My understanding is that it is a deficiency bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Is it not true that last summer or last spring we appropriated for each of the agencies mentioned in the pending bill for the remainder of the year?

Mr. McKELLAR. We passed a general appropriation bill last spring.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. We covered the same items?

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no. Occasionally that might occur, but such an instance is very rare. The pending bill covers deficiencies.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I notice one item in particular about which I know—"Crop insurance"—for which the committee is proposing to appropriate \$2,000,000. But that does not go to the point I wish to have explained to me. If this is a deficiency appropriation bill, will the Senator tell me, by way of historical information, whether the Senate ever tried failing to take care of such deficiencies when the various agencies ran out of money?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I do not recall that the Senate ever failed to give officers or administrators of government the proper amount when adequate showing was made. When such officers come before the committees of the two Houses and make proper showing that the business of the Government will be interfered with, or not carried on properly unless additional money is appropriated, they have a right to do so, and when they make such proper showing the committee allows deficiency appropriations when there are deficiencies, and sometimes allows items which are not in a strict sense deficiencies, but which are absolutely necessary for carrying on the proper functions of the Government.

The two committees, the one in the House and the other in the Senate, have long labored with these matters. For instance, in the House on this very bill 1,600 pages of printed testimony were taken. In the Senate there were not so many pages of testimony taken, but in the 4 or 5 weeks we have been considering the bill nearly 800 pages of testimony have been taken by the Senate committee. We go into the minutest detail. We try to protect the Government in every possible way. We try to provide as small appropriations as possible to do the work. I think I can say that on all these items there was practical unanimity on the part of the committee. I do not believe that there was any material disagreement except as to one or two items, and I and those who sided with me were out voted on those items. We come here with a unanimous report of the committee.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I hope the Senator will not misunderstand me. I am not criticizing. I am seeking information.

Mr. McKELLAR. I appreciate that.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. When consideration of an original appropriation bill is begun the committee determines as nearly as it may what a department or agency is going to use for the next fiscal year. Is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I was wondering, if the agency were informed at the time the matter was considered by the committee that only a certain amount of money would be appropriated for it, whether the agency would try to keep within the appropriation, instead of always having a deficiency.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator permit me to give him an illustration? I call his attention to page 5 of the bill, beginning at line 8:

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under

this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$20,000 additional for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$175,000.

The Senator spoke of the original bill making appropriation for Government agencies. In connection with the original bill which was passed in the spring of the year it was the duty of the Bureau of the Budget not only to make the estimates of its own necessities for that year, but the estimates of necessities for other departments. In this particular case the Bureau of the Budget presented quite a list of items, I think there were seven or eight, with respect to which it had made an error in making its estimates last spring. I will read them to the Senator. The matter I refer to is to be found on page 321 of the hearings.

On the question of estimates, the Bureau was allowed \$538,810, and it made a supplemental request for \$55,330.

For the Division of Statistical Standards, Congress appropriated \$174,180 last spring, and the Bureau made a supplemental request for \$29,930.

For the Division of Administrative Management the Bureau was given \$309,770 last spring, and it has made a supplemental request for \$35,790.

For the Fiscal Division appropriation of \$183,570 was made last spring, and supplemental request has been made for \$11,375.

For the Division of Field Service, \$100,330 was appropriated last spring, and a supplemental request has been made for \$92,690.

For the Public Works programing nothing was appropriated last spring, and a supplemental request has been made for \$93,445.

For the Federal Board of Hospitalization nothing was appropriated last spring, and a supplemental request has been made for \$20,070.

For the Division of Legislative Reference \$58,480 was appropriated last spring, and no supplemental request has been made.

For the Administrative Office \$187,360 was appropriated last spring, and a supplemental request is now made for \$16,670.

The Bureau of the Budget has asked for an additional amount of \$355,300. We went into that matter most carefully, and the House did also. The House cut down the amount requested from \$355,000 to \$175,000, and the Senate committee struck it out entirely, because we felt that the Bureau of the Budget by all means should have known what it wanted last year. We apply that rule as far as we can.

I wish to say to the Senator from South Dakota, and to all other Senators, that I believe the Appropriations Committee has with the utmost fairness and with a desire to effect economies and to provide for good administration, painstakingly gone into all these items.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I am sure of that.

Mr. McKELLAR. We have reported the bill with practical unanimity. I see the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE]

standing on the other side. I am quite sure he will agree with me that we have tried to get the very best bill both for the Government and for the taxpayer.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. NYE. I wish to concur with the acting chairman of the committee in his statement of the diligence with which the committee pursues its inquiry into the requested appropriations. But I think there is some misunderstanding concerning the War Shipping Administration item. There seems to be an impression that we have afforded an increased appropriation for the War Shipping Administration. That is not the case.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. NYE. We are only authorizing for administrative use a part of the moneys which were appropriated in the regular supply bills.

Mr. McKELLAR. Money which has already been appropriated; that is true.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Permit me to point out how directly contrary the testimony of the War Shipping Administration was in the House to the testimony presented before the Appropriations Committee in the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sure that does not apply to the testimony of Admiral Land. I cannot imagine a man like Admiral Land testifying one way before one committee and another way before another.

Mr. AIKEN. No. The testimony was given by Mr. Murphy, who is Chairman of the Price Adjustment Board of the War Shipping Administration.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. Murphy was not a witness before our committee.

Mr. AIKEN. No, but Mr. Murphy was a witness of the War Shipping Administration before the House committee. On page 115 of the House Appropriations Committee's hearings on this bill there appears the following colloquy, beginning at the bottom of the page:

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I notice that you have some of the larger yards on the list here. There are all sorts of inspectors at those yards already, are there not, for the Navy, for instance? Is it not possible to have inspectors already on the job doing work for the Navy do work also for the Maritime Commission, and take off part of the load?

Mr. MURPHY. In time that might come.

And then there was discussion off the record.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You do not think that in the proposal before us there is any unnecessary duplication of inspection force?

Mr. Douglas answered—

The honest answer is that I cannot tell you. I presume on a given day there might be some duplication, and at another time there might be a deficiency.

Then he goes on to elaborate on that point.

In the hearings on House Joint Resolution 182, held before the House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, we find the following colloquy—

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, before the Senator leaves the other testimony, let me say that I do not think that testimony is at all contradictory of the testimony given before our committee.

Mr. AIKEN. We find the following testimony on pages 85 and 86 of the hearings on House Joint Resolution 182, before the House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries:

Mr. O'BRIEN. Has it ever come to your attention, and has it ever been observed by any of your men in the field, that there has been an unlawful use of materials?

Mr. Murphy, who is in charge of contract adjustment, replied—

No, sir.

Mr. O'BRIEN. Or a wastage of materials?

Mr. MURPHY. We have had no unlawful uses.

This testimony was given before another committee, the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, not before the Appropriations Committee. I read further from the testimony of Mr. Murphy:

The indictments that presently exist and the cases now in the hands of the Department of Justice came before our men got out there.

Mr. O'BRIEN. In other words, were your men instrumental in detecting that?

Mr. MURPHY. No. You see, when our men go out, and I hope this does not get publicity, we do not attach too much importance as to what they do or say the first few weeks, because we want to train them and indoctrinate them very thoroughly.

Mr. O'BRIEN. In the event that there has been any flagrant violation, those men would have been brought up.

Mr. MURPHY. Unquestionably.

Next, Mr. President, I turn to page 94 of the hearings, where the following colloquy is to be found:

Mr. WELCH. If you do not have in mind plain larceny, I suggest that you go to the Senate Committee on Commerce and the House Committee on Appropriations and ask to have your testimony changed.

Mr. MURPHY. I will be happy to do it.

Mr. WELCH. Go do it then.

That is exactly the opposite of what the War Shipping Administration told the Senate Appropriations Committee, according to what we are told today. They went to the House committee and told them one thing—that they found no wrongdoing in the repair yards. Then they came to the Senate committee, and said they must have money for 1,500 inspectors in order to detect and correct the frauds which are being perpetrated.

It simply does not make sense. While we are talking about economy, it seems to me this is a good chance to show whether we are merely talking about it or whether we mean what we say. This is a good time to show that we mean what we say, by our action on their request to provide funds for the additional inspectors whom they all at once find they need, after getting along 2 years without them.

Mr. President, I ask for a yea-and-nay vote on the question of agreeing to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HATCH in the chair). The question is

on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 10, line 9.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. NYE. Before the question is put on this particular amendment, I should like to make the point that, while the Senator from Vermont has presented testimony which does raise grave question in my mind concerning the merit of some of the testimony given before our committee, nevertheless I am still impressed by the one thing which was outstanding in my consideration of the item in the committee. It seems to me that our whole decision there had to resolve itself around the question of whether we could save the Government money by affording the inspectors who were being asked for. I was convinced that we would save some of the money under the appropriations we have already made if only we would take the action requested. I am a little at a loss to understand what the Senator from Vermont meant by the "inconsistency in testimony," as the matter relates to the immediate request of our committee which we are now laying before the Senate.

I hope the amendment may prevail.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, if the Senator will further yield, I desire to read from testimony before the House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. On page 152 the Senator will find the following colloquy:

Mr. CANFIELD. Did you not testify that under existing law you can provide all the inspectors you need for this type of work?

Mr. RADNER. We can provide as many inspectors as our appropriation will permit, without uniforms.

Mr. CANFIELD. Then, coming down to it, this is a bill for uniforms?

Mr. RADNER. As far as legal technicalities go, it is a bill for uniforms—

Three million dollars worth.

On page 155, Mr. WEICHEL, of the House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, asked the following question:

What you want is an appropriation?

Mr. RADNER. That is all that is necessary.

Mr. WEICHEL. An appropriation to buy uniforms?

Mr. President, I say again that we have talked economy. If there were a \$1,000 fraud in the Farm Security Administration, we could talk for a week on it. Now we have a chance to show whether we really mean what we say.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 10, line 9. [Putting the question.]

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. OVERTON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. RUSSELL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Green	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Guffey	Overton
Austin	Gurney	Radcliffe
Bailey	Hatch	Revercomb
Bankhead	Hawkes	Robertson
Barkley	Hayden	Russell
Bridges	Hill	Scrugham
Buck	Holman	Smith
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Taft
Bushfield	La Follette	Thomas, Idaho
Butler	Langer	Thomas, Utah
Byrd	Lodge	Tobey
Capper	Lucas	Truman
Caraway	McCarran	Tunnell
Chandler	McClellan	Tydings
Chavez	McFarland	Vandenberg
Clark, Idaho	McKellar	Van Nuys
Clark, Mo.	Maybank	Wallgren
Danaher	Mead	Walsh, Mass.
Davis	Millikin	Walsh, N. J.
Downey	Moore	Wheeler
Eastland	Murdock	Wherry
Ellender	Murray	White
Ferguson	Nye	Willis
Gillette	O'Daniel	Willson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

EXTENSION OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR TRIALS GROWING OUT OF PEARL HARBOR DISASTER

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, earlier in the day I undertook, without success, to secure consideration of House Joint Resolution 199. I now ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside in order that I may make a further unanimous-consent request with reference to that joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and the unfinished business is temporarily laid aside.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have conferred with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] and have reached an understanding with regard to the offering of an amendment, as follows:

On page 3, in lines 12, 13, 14, and 15, to strike out "up to and including 1 calendar year after the formal declaration of peace with Japan has been officially signed and ratified by the Senate of the United States" and insert in lieu thereof "for a period of 6 months."

The extension would then be for a period of 6 months from today.

With that understanding, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be taken up for consideration at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none.

The Chair is advised that the joint resolution has been read only once. Without objection, the joint resolution will be considered as having been read the second time.

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 199) to extend the time limit for immunity.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I have suggested, on page 3, in lines 12, 13, 14, and 15, to strike out the language which I have read, "up to and including 1 calendar year after the formal declaration of peace with Japan has been officially signed and ratified by the Senate of the United States," and insert in lieu thereof the words "for a period of 6 months."

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. The joint resolution was a matter of great interest to the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG].

Mr. BARKLEY. I will say to the Senator that I have conferred with the Senator from Michigan about this amendment, and it is agreeable to him. He feels that under the circumstances we ought not to let the joint resolution lapse. The amendment will give us a little more time in which to solve the problem, between now and the end of the 6 months.

Mr. WHITE. I hope the resolution will be agreed to as proposed to be amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky, which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 12, after the word "extended" it is proposed to strike out "up to and including 1 calendar year after the formal declaration of peace with Japan has been officially signed and ratified by the Senate of the United States," and insert "for a period of 6 months."

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, it is also my purpose to move that the preamble be stricken out. I understand that must be done after the joint resolution is passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 199) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I move that the preamble be stricken from the joint resolution.

The motion was agreed to.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the appropriation bill is now before the Senate. Those who desire to vote for the committee amendment will vote "yea," and those opposed will vote "nay."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 10, beginning with line 9, which will be again stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 10, after line 8, it is proposed to insert the following:

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

The amount that may be used for administrative expenses in the fiscal year 1944 under the head "War Shipping Administration, revolving fund," is hereby increased from \$9,650,000 to \$12,000,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; they have already been ordered.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, before the yea-and-nay vote is taken, I should like to refer to one point which has been raised.

It has been assumed that the additional appropriation asked for would provide for 1,500 men. However, as I understand, that is the number which is to be hired for the second quarter of the year. According to the testimony before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked the following question:

How many men are presently in the service as a result of your training?

Mr. Williams, who is assistant to Mr. Murphy, the Chairman of the Price Adjustment Board, replied as follows:

Approximately 450, sir.

The testimony continued as follows:

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. What is contemplated for the future?

Mr. WILLIAMS. One thousand and five hundred for the fiscal year.

The testimony of Mr. Douglas, of the War Shipping Board, before the House Appropriations Committee was to the effect that they would hire 72 men the first quarter; 1,300 the second quarter, at a cost of \$3,229,580; 2,616 the third quarter, at a cost of about six and a half million dollars; and for the fourth quarter, beginning next October, 5,013 men, at a cost of \$12,467,140.

I think those facts should be made clear before we proceed to vote.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield for a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. I gladly yield.

Mr. BURTON. As I understood the situation when it came up in the committee, this item would not increase the appropriation at all.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, not at all.

Mr. BURTON. It is merely a change in the amount which may be used for administrative purposes, and is considerably less than the amount originally asked for, even on that basis, and there would be no increase in the appropriation by one dollar.

Mr. McKELLAR. No appropriation would be required at all. There would be merely a reallocation for the purposes specified.

Mr. AIKEN. It certainly would increase the appropriation for this purpose, would it not?

Mr. McKELLAR. There would be a reallocation, but no increase in the appropriation.

Mr. AIKEN. Why should not \$3,000,000 be saved through allocation?

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. NYE. I wonder if the answer to the question is not found in Admiral Land's testimony, when he said:

We have a repair bill of some half a billion dollars, and we think with the expenditure of two to five million dollars in this program we could save many times more than that. I think it is definitely worth a trial.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is exactly correct.

Mr. NYE. I have read from page 155 of the committee hearings.

Mr. AIKEN. I was not aware of any testimony to the effect that \$50,000,000 could be saved in the repair and conversion work in the shipyards, but Admiral Land's subordinates testified before the House committee exactly opposite to the way he testified before the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. As I understand, we are dealing with a revolving fund.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. BURTON. In his letter to the Senator from Tennessee, dated November 11, 1943, appearing at page 150 of the committee hearings, Admiral Land said:

No increase of the revolving fund of the War Shipping Administration is involved, but only a change of the limitation on the amount which may be used for administrative expenses.

Therefore, the item here involved does not go into the total of the appropriation bill for this year, and of course does not increase the amount over the amount which came to us from the other House, but is merely a change of allocation based on the justification set forth.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is entirely correct.

Mr. WHITE. The amount carried in the bill is about \$2,600,000 less than the estimate?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 10, beginning in line 9. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HOLMAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] and therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Virginia would vote "yea."

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] are detained in a committee meeting.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent. I am advised that if present and voting, the

Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] would vote "yea."

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is detained on public business.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are absent on official business. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from West Virginia and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "yea."

I also announce that the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is paired with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from New York would vote "yea."

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is absent on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 55, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—55

Andrews	Guffey	Overton
Austin	Gurney	Radcliffe
Bailey	Hatch	Russell
Bankhead	Hayden	Scruggam
Barkley	Hill	Smith
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Idaho
Butler	La Follette	Thomas, Utah
Byrd	Lodge	Truman
Capper	Lucas	Tunnell
Caraway	McCarran	Tydings
Chandler	McClellan	Vandenberg
Chavez	McFarland	Van Nuys
Clark, Idaho	McKellar	Walgren
Davis	Maybank	Walsh, Mass.
Downey	Mead	Walsh, N. J.
Eastland	Millikin	Wheeler
Ellender	Murdoch	White
Gillette	Nye	
Green	O'Mahoney	

NAYS—16

Aiken	Hawkes	Tobey
Bridges	Langer	Wherry
Buck	Moore	Willis
Bushfield	Revercomb	Wilson
Danaher	Robertson	
Ferguson	Taft	

NOT VOTING—25

Ball	Glass	Reed
Bilbo	Holman	Reynolds
Bone	Johnson, Calif.	Shipstead
Brewster	Kilgore	Stewart
Brooks	McNary	Thomas, Okla.
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Wagner
Connally	Murray	Wiley
George	O'Daniel	
Gerry	Pepper	

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, at this point in the bill I desire to call up an amendment the committee has approved, adding section 305. I ask the clerk to state the amendment. It contains a legislative provision, and, for that reason, could not be reported in the bill.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I inquire if this is the amendment of which the Senator gave notice?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is. I gave notice of a motion to suspend the rule in regard to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 305. No part of any funds appropriated for the War or Navy Department, when it is found by the head of such Department that any part of such funds is not necessary for the completion of the purpose for which appropriated, shall be used for any other purpose without the specific approval of law by the Congress; and, notwithstanding any other provision of law providing for transfer of any part of such funds, when it is found by the head of such Department that such funds are not to be used for the purposes for which appropriated, such appropriations to that extent shall be rescinded and canceled and the Secretary of such Department shall certify the amount so reduced, rescinded, and canceled to the Treasury Department, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate: *Provided*, That no appropriation or part of any appropriation heretofore, herein, or hereafter made available for any executive department or independent establishment to construct any particular project shall be impounded, or held as a reserve, or used for any other purpose, except by direction of the Congress, and any part of such appropriation not needed to complete such project, or the part thereof for which appropriation has been made, shall be retained by the Treasury: *Provided further*, That section 8 of the Military Appropriation Act, 1944, approved July 1, 1943, is hereby repealed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I think the amendment should be explained, and I desire to make an explanation now. The reason I offer it up at this time is that a goodly number of Senators are present, it is a matter of importance, and I want to have it understood. I hope the Senate will adopt the amendment.

We all read some time ago in the newspapers that the Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson, as I recall, gave out a statement that \$13,500,000,000 or thereabout had been saved and would go back into the Treasury.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may we have order? This as a most significant amendment, and I think all Members of the Senate ought to listen to the explanation of it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope they will listen, for the reason that it is of very great importance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let there be order in the Chamber. Senators desiring to converse will please retire to the cloakroom.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope they will not leave the Chamber, because I want them to hear about this particular matter.

Mr. President, as I was saying, it will be recalled that several weeks ago a statement was given out to the effect that a sum of about \$13,500,000,000 was being returned to the Treasury. The Secretary of War or some other official of the War Department made the statement. The next day that statement was challenged by the Budget Director, with the statement that the money would not go back into the Treasury, and would not affect the Treasury, because he had put it in a reserve to be disposed of by the War Department, with his approval if

the War Department should need money for some other purposes than the ones for which it was appropriated.

A very large part of this sum accrued by a process I shall describe. I call the particular attention of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] to it to show how these matters arise.

When the appropriation was made last spring it was estimated upon the theory that we were to have an army of 8,200,000 men. Later our military authorities determined that we would not have an army of that number; but that the number would be reduced to 7,500,000, making a difference of 700,000 men, for whom we had appropriated, and the money was in the hands of the Department.

Taking the induction into the Army of those 700,000 men, their training, their clothing, their allowances, their pay, their food, the expenses of travel, all the expenses incident to such a number, we find the appropriation amounted to a very large sum, and a very large part of the \$13,500,000,000 is comprehended in that item.

The Budget Director, under a provision which allowed him to approve the transfer of 10 percent of the fund, assumed the right to make what he called a reserve fund, and upon the recommendation of the Department he has the right, as he understands it, and as he testified he understood it, to apportion the fund to some other purpose in the War Department.

In the first place, there is no law which gives him the right to set up a reserve at all, but there was a section in the law which was enacted last July to which I shall call attention. I wish to read it so that Senators can understand the enormous proportions of what we are attempting to change. It reads:

SEC. 3. Not to exceed 10 percent of any of the appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1944 may be transferred with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to any other of such appropriations, but no appropriation or subappropriation, except the subappropriations "Claims for damages to and loss of private property, Army" and "Claims of officers, enlisted men, and nurses of the Army for destruction of private property" shall be increased more than 10 percent thereby.

Last year Congress appropriated for the Army \$71,000,000,000 plus, and 10 percent of that is \$7,100,000,000, so it is a very large sum we are considering. In the regular appropriation bill last passed a new sum of \$59,034,839,673 was appropriated, and we reappropriated the unexpended balances of \$12,472,000,000, making a total of \$71,507,000,000.

It is easy to see, by a simple calculation, that 10 percent of that is \$7,150,000,000. It is a very tidy sum, and one about which we should be careful.

So far as I am concerned, and so far as the committee is concerned, we want to appropriate every dollar that is necessary to provide for the Army. We do not want, and do not intend, to have the Army hampered in any way by lack of funds. I am sure the committee is a unit on that subject. We are in session practically all the time, and if there is any trouble about the appropriations, the

department can come to Congress at any time.

Let me state the effect of these two provisions of the present law. They mean that we virtually turn over to the Bureau of the Budget the power to appropriate money, within 10 percent, at all events, and if the Director of the Budget is allowed to make reserves, of even more than that; from now until next June, the money will be apportioned as he may determine. In my opinion, we have not selected the Budget Director as the agent of Congress to make appropriations. Congress should reserve that right to itself, and I hope the Senate will agree that we should keep the appropriating power in our hands.

Mr. President, I have given a general outline of the situation, and the reason for the amendment. There are some other provisions to which I shall now refer, but I have stated the main object, so far as the War Department is concerned.

The next proviso is that—

No appropriation or part of appropriation heretofore, herein, or hereafter made available for any executive department or independent establishment to construct any particular project shall be impounded, or held as a reserve—

And so forth.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. This provision means that if there were 10 percent left in a given appropriation and it were not needed for the purpose for which it had been originally appropriated, the money would go back to the Treasury of the United States to await the further order of Congress?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CHANDLER. And could not be appropriated in any sense by the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield. I shall be glad to answer any question propounded by any Senator.

Mr. WHITE. The effect of the amendment would be to prevent agencies of the Government transferring from one activity to another funds in cases in which the Congress had not specifically authorized the additional amounts?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct. I may give an illustration. We all know about the road that was constructed from somewhere in Montana, as I recall, through Canada to Alaska. It is supposed that it was constructed out of some reappropriation of funds. I do not know what are the facts about it. We will investigate that in considering the next appropriation bill, and we will give the information to the Senate, but I cannot give the facts now.

Assuming what I have stated to be accurate, no bill was ever brought before the Congress authorizing the construction of that road. Congress might have allowed it; it might have been a perfectly proper project, but no department ever recommended to the Congress that

an appropriation be made for that purpose. It was a very large outlay of money, which should have been examined into every carefully, it seems to me.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. I am heartily in accord with the objective sought to be accomplished by the Senator from Tennessee. I ask his consideration of a proposed amendment to his amendment. The language would appear on page 1 of his amendment, in line 5, after the comma and before the word "shall," to insert the words "and no amounts withheld from any contractor as a result of the renegotiation of any contract", and a comma.

The clause then would read:

No part of any funds appropriated for the War or Navy Departments, when it is found by the head of such department that any part of such funds is not necessary for the completion of the purpose for which appropriated, and no amounts withheld from any contractor as the result of the renegotiation of any contract, shall be used for any other purpose without the specific approval of law by the Congress.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I want to say that this amendment will have to go to conference. There is nothing in the House bill about it. It will have to go to conference anyway, and so far as I am personally concerned I shall be very happy to accept the amendment and give it consideration in the conference.

I may say to the Senator from Connecticut that I know something about the renegotiation of contracts, as I happen to be the author of the law providing for renegotiation. I worked the matter out in the Committee on Appropriations a year or two ago, as the Senator will probably recall, and I am very familiar with it. Last year the Government received in cash and by way of reductions the enormous sum of \$5,300,000,000 through the renegotiation of contracts. The item is a very important one, and I myself think it should be included in the bill, and I hope the Senate will agree. I will accept the suggestion for the purpose of carrying it to conference. I have not studied it with the degree of care with which it should be studied.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. DANAHER. As I understand, the question before the Senate is whether we will or will not agree to the amendment which the Senator from Tennessee has proposed.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. DANAHER. So the Senator need only modify his amendment by including the suggested language, and if he will do that he will accomplish precisely the result I seek.

Mr. McKELLAR. If there is no objection on the part of other members of the committee present, I shall be glad to accept it.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. I wish to have it clearly stated why my amendment should be inserted in the Senator's proposal. When in April 1942 we adopted the renegotiation-of-contracts law on the recommendation of the Senator from Tennessee, it had come up on the floor as a piece of legislation on an appropriation bill. The Senator from Tennessee explained to us what was sought to be accomplished. The first phase of the bill authorized the recovery of certain sums allegedly constituting excessive profits, if the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy, or the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, should so decide. If the contract in fact had been terminated, or executed is the better word, and payment made the Government was authorized to bring suit for the excessive profits, and if the judgment recovered brought funds—of course, to the Government—they went into the Treasury, and the bill specifically so provided, and that is the law now.

But with reference to the amounts withheld—and I emphasize the word "withheld"—before payment is made on a contract, such sums are not paid back into the Treasury of the United States, but quite the contrary, they go back to the departments which did the renegotiating, with the result that the Army and the Navy both are able to renegotiate contracts and recover for themselves the amounts recovered, and they do not come back to the Congress at all to have those funds reappropriated.

Mr. President, I submit that every single word the Senator from Tennessee says with reference to the committee amendment applies with equal force and vigor to the suggested language which I have offered.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAYBANK in the chair). Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. I think the provision in the committee amendment is sufficient to cover the objectives the Senator from Connecticut has in mind, because where money is withheld from the contractor on renegotiation of a contract it is a part of funds which have been appropriated, and the amendment as now phrased reads:

No part of any funds appropriated for the War or Navy Department, when it is found by the head of such department that any part of such funds is not necessary for the completion of the purpose for which appropriated, * * * shall be used for any other purpose.

In the renegotiation of a contract, where a sum is withheld from a contractor because it is excessive, then it is not necessary for the completion of the project, and, therefore, falls within the purview of the amendment as now proposed by the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. Let me say to the Senator from Louisiana that if the language were to be given that construction

it would definitely be strained for the reason that there is an amount involved in the completion of the contract. Indeed, under the renegotiation clauses there is nothing to show that the contract is not to be completed. Quite the contrary, it will be completed. And the point about the renegotiation recovery is that if the Secretary decides that the amount should be withheld on the ground that it is excessive, he is able to retain for himself funds to be appropriated under the blanket clause to which the Senator from Tennessee referred and which was contained in the military appropriation bill last June. I think we would give clarity to the whole expression and make it beyond peradventure of doubt if we should add this additional language. I think we are all agreed on the objective.

Mr. OVERTON. We are all agreed, and I am in sympathy with the objective the Senator from Connecticut has in mind, but the sum withheld is not necessary for the completion of the contract. I do not think it is necessary to insert the language. However, I have no objection to modifying the amendment in the manner proposed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, it seems to me there is no reason why it should not be done, for this reason: The larger portion of the savings of \$5,300,000,000 made in the year and a half the law has been in effect has resulted from reductions in contracts. I am advised that the amounts saved in the War Department, for instance, are contained in the \$12,000,000,000 which had to be reappropriated last July. But I can see no reason why we should not change the language so as to effect the purpose the Senator from Connecticut has in mind, because we all want to do the same thing.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. NYE. I express the hope that the acting chairman will accept the amendment to the end that we may be sure that when we have finished with this matter in conference we will have reached the very important accumulation of funds to which reference has been made.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I think we are discussing this question somewhat in the dark at the present time. As a member of the committee, I voted to report the amendment, and I approve of its purposes, but, of course, I do not foreclose my right, any more than any other Senator does, to seek to perfect the provisions of the bill up to the last minute.

The War Department has made, I think, some very pertinent observations about the language of this amendment extending down in line 8, to the word "provided."

Mr. McKELLAR. As I understand, the Senator is now talking about the entire amendment. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter which I received this morning from the

Secretary of War dealing with this matter

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 7, 1943.

HON. KENNETH MCKELLAR,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Deficiencies,
Senate Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MCKELLAR: It is noted that an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill H. R. 3598 to be cited as the "First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944" provides for the insertion of a new section reading as follows:

"Sec. 305. No part of any funds appropriated for the War or Navy Department, when it is found by the head of such department that any part of such funds is not necessary for the completion of the purpose for which appropriated, shall be used for any other purpose without the specific approval of law by the Congress; and, notwithstanding any other provision of law providing for transfer of any part of such funds, when it is found by the head of such department that such funds are not to be used for the purposes for which appropriated, such appropriations to that extent shall be rescinded and canceled and the Secretary of such Department shall certify the amount so reduced, rescinded, and canceled to the Treasury Department, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate: *Provided*, That no appropriation or part of any appropriation heretofore, herein, or hereafter made available for any executive department or independent establishment to construct any particular project shall be impounded, or held as a reserve, or used for any other purpose, except by direction of the Congress, and any part of such appropriation not needed to complete such project, or the part thereof for which appropriation has been made, shall be retained by the Treasury: *Provided further*, That section 3 of the Military Appropriation Act, 1944, approved July 1, 1943, is hereby repealed."

Because of continually changing requirements with respect to classes and types of munitions and implements of war and ever-recurring changes in the strategical situation, it is necessary to make frequent and important changes in procurement programs. During the fiscal year 1943 savings which resulted from changed requirements totaled over \$12,000,000,000. This amount was reported to the Congress and reappropriated to meet 1944 requirements in lieu of appropriating new money.

At this time it appears that substantial amounts of the appropriations available for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1944 will not be obligated. Authority for procuring agencies to obligate such savings has been withdrawn and the Congress has been apprised that it is reasonable to anticipate that the amount of such savings will be over \$13,000,000,000. Except in the event of an urgent unforeseen military requirement, no part of this savings will be used. However, should such emergency arise, it is most important that the War Department have both the authority and the means to meet it without delay. War is a precarious uncertainty, and the War Department's efforts to conduct this war energetically and successfully should not be impaired or endangered.

If section 305, as proposed, be enacted into law the War Department would find itself in a position of not being able to finance any requirement, however urgent, which arose from changes in the strategical situation or from the need for new types of munitions and implements of war, not foreseen at the time the War Department estimates were presented to the Congress. It is hoped you will

appreciate this and will realize it is imperative that the War Department be left with sufficient authority to use its funds for urgent requirements caused by such changes.

In view of the foregoing it is urged that the restrictions imposed on the War Department by section 305 which, if enacted, might seriously interfere with and retard the proper conduct of the war, be not favorably considered at this time.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I presume the Senator from Massachusetts is talking about the amendment as a whole, not the proposal made by the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. LODGE. The proposal of the Senator from Connecticut relates to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee. Perhaps the proposal of the Senator from Connecticut suggests a good procedure to follow. Of course, other changes could be made which would further perfect the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee. I think we ought to realize that there are some other changes in prospect which would improve it very much. It is not a question of going against the purpose of the amendment; on the contrary, it is a question of better achieving that purpose. I wanted to make that point clear because it may be necessary to incorporate the language of the Senator from Connecticut in other changes we may make on the floor.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MCKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Will the distinguished Senator from Tennessee tell me what part of the amendment deals with the Alaskan Highway?

Mr. MCKELLAR. There is nothing whatever in it which refers to that highway in any way.

Mr. LANGER. Can the Senator tell me how much money the Alaskan Highway is going to cost?

Mr. MCKELLAR. I have not the slightest notion.

Mr. LANGER. Can the Senator tell me where the money with which to pay for it is to be obtained?

Mr. MCKELLAR. I have not the slightest notion.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator know they are building another highway at the present time?

Mr. MCKELLAR. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. LANGER. They are building it from Haines to 40 miles north of Champaign. Does the Senator know about that?

Mr. MCKELLAR. No, sir; I do not. That is why I am offering the amendment. I think the Congress ought to be advised as to the use of such appropriations. I sincerely hope the amendment will be agreed to. By the way, a two-thirds majority will be required to suspend the rule. I hope Senators will remain in the Chamber, and will vote to suspend the rule. Of course, only a simple majority is required in order to agree to the amendment.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, am I to understand that if the Senate agrees to the amendment it will be impossible to

repeat what happened in connection with the Alaskan Highway?

Mr. MCKELLAR. If the amendment is agreed to, it would not be possible.

Mr. LANGER. It would make it impossible to do what has been done, would it?

Mr. MCKELLAR. Except by approval of the Congress.

Mr. LANGER. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, let me say that I understand the amendment, if agreed to, would not have any effect on the War Department in connection with the building of the Alaskan Highway, but would only provide that if any money were left after that project was completed, it would go back into the Treasury.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I am frank to say that I know very little about that. I used it as an illustration, because it is familiar to everyone.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Alaskan Highway was not specifically authorized by act of Congress.

Mr. MCKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. BARKLEY. The money for the Alaskan Highway was obtained from funds appropriated for military purposes; and that undertaking would stand in the same position as that of any other project built with money coming from an appropriation made by Congress.

Mr. MCKELLAR. No, Mr. President, it would not. If it were needed by the Army, and if it were built as a military road, it would be perfectly proper.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Army could build it and could use money coming from military appropriations, without having an act of Congress telling them they could build a particular road.

Mr. MCKELLAR. That has been done, and, I think, no doubt, legally done; but in my opinion such projects as that should come before the Congress and should be passed upon by the Congress.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. MCKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have had opportunity to read the amendment only hastily, because of the multiplicity of other things I have had to do. It has been my feeling all along that when Congress appropriates a lump sum of money for use by the War Department, for instance, to do certain things not specified in the appropriation, if in their discretion they undertake a certain project and enter into a contract with someone to carry out that project, under the law permitting renegotiation they have a right to renegotiate the contract; and, as Under Secretary of War Patterson testified yesterday, as I recall, before the Committee on Finance—

Mr. MCKELLAR. He did.

Mr. BARKLEY. Which meeting the Senator from Tennessee attended as a sort of amicus curiae, not as a curious amicus, I should say [laughter].

Mr. MCKELLAR. I was very curious.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Tennessee manifested great interest, and I think properly so. It was testified that

under that law they have been able to save more than \$5,000,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. The amount is \$5,-300,000,000.

Mr. BARKLEY. Five million three hundred thousand dollars has been recovered. In most cases it was money which had not been paid out. A little of it may have been paid out.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, Mr. President, a very large proportion of it—33 percent of it, I think—was actually paid back in money.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes. I have had a feeling—it is not a dogmatic feeling; it is subject to change, if I could be convinced—that in cases in which we appropriate a lump sum to the War Department or the Navy Department, if they enter into contracts in a hurry—as they must, because war does not wait on detailed, meticulous negotiations across a table; the contracts have to be entered into in a hurry—and if subsequently they are able to enter into a renegotiated agreement which results in having the contractor receive less money than he would have received under the contract, that money should remain subject to expenditure by the Department, just as if no contract which was subject to renegotiation had been entered into up to that time, on the theory that when we appropriate the lump sum of money to the department we have to trust them for its judicious expenditure.

As I understand the amendment, its effect would be that in a case such as that—one in which, under a lump-sum appropriation, the Department in its discretion entered into a contract because it had to proceed without delay, and then later renegotiated the contract, and saved \$1,000,000 or \$5,000,000 or \$100,000,000 on it—

Mr. McKELLAR. Five billion dollars.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is the total, but I am talking about a single contract. If the War Department saves any particular amount, instead of having that amount available thereafter for use by it in entering into some other contract, either for the same thing or for something different, the money must go back into the Treasury, and must be reappropriated, before the War Department can use it again. Is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. No. Under the amendment, whenever the Secretary of War reported that the money was not necessary, it would go back into the Treasury. The Secretary of War would have to report it.

Mr. BARKLEY. He would have to report it as not being necessary; would he?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; he would have to report that to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand that. But he would have to report it as being unnecessary for that particular project; would he?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. Whereas the Congress had not appropriated money for that particular project, if he had entered into the project, and if thereafter he found he could save any part of the money, and so reported to Congress, he

could not use for other projects what he saved; is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. No, Mr. President; the Senator is mistaken. That was one of the reasons why I was willing to take the matter to conference. The proposed amendment says:

No part of any funds appropriated for the War or Navy Departments, when it is found by the head of such Department that any part of such funds is not necessary for the completion of the purpose for which appropriated.

There would have to be a purpose for which it was appropriated.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I understand that; but that language would cover, would it not, over-all appropriations with respect to which the object of the expenditure or the particular form of the expenditure was not set out in the law, but was left to the Department to determine?

For instance, if we appropriated \$100,000,000 for aviation, without saying how much should go to any particular company, and if the War Department saved a certain amount of money on renegotiation, it could not be used for—

Mr. McKELLAR. Road building.

Mr. BARKLEY. For road building; it would have to be used for aviation. Is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. But so long as the Secretary of War needed all the money for aviation, even though a part of the money was recaptured by renegotiation, he would not have to turn it back, and he would not have to report it to Congress; is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. President, let me say that while the amendment represents some limitation, and while what the Senator from Kentucky has said is correct, the situation is that last year, the first year we were in the war, the War Department had a surplus of more than \$12,000,000,000, and it had to be reappropriated. This year it will have a larger surplus. So the Congress will not be denying to the War Department the money needed by it in carrying on its functions. We are more than living up to our purpose to furnish all the money that is necessary to carry on the war; but it should be done in a way which is fair to the American taxpayer and to the American Government.

That is all the amendment proposes to do. I regret very much that there is any objection to it. It may be that upon consideration in conference some changes will have to be made. Naturally, in dealing with the House conferees, some changes perhaps will have to be made. But I am sure no change will be made which would in any way prevent the War Department from having all the money necessary to conduct the war, and even more; because that is the purpose of the amendment.

Mr. WHITE rose.

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair). Does the Sena-

tor from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I promised to yield first to the Senator from Maine, I believe. In a moment I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I express no opinion as to the merits or demerits of the amendment as a piece of draftsmanship. I have in mind that the amendment, in its full sweep, will go to conference, and that the conferees will have a very substantial authority with respect to its terms. I am quite confident that it should be that way.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WHITE. I cannot help adding one word. My experience on the Appropriations Committee has been relatively very brief, but I have been shocked over and over again to find instances of the transfer of funds to various agencies of the Government, in amounts far different, far in excess of what the Appropriations Committee had thought was necessary for a particular bureau or division or activity of the Federal Government. So far as I am concerned, I wish to join with the Senator from Tennessee in any effort that can be made to recapture and bring back into the Treasury funds which cannot be spent in the specific way which Congress has authorized. Unless we do that I think we shall, in truth and in fact, in large measure surrender our control over appropriations.

I hope the amendment of the Senator will be adopted.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ELLENDER in the chair). The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask the senior Senator from Tennessee if he did not accept the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHER].

Mr. McKELLAR. So far as I can do so, yes. We are not talking about that feature of it now.

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I should like to discuss my viewpoint on this amendment. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] has been acting as chairman of the Appropriations Committee for 2 or 3 years. The Senator from Tennessee will recall that in 1941, when the appropriation bill for 1942 was under consideration, the War Department had an unexpended balance of \$35,000,000,000. I tried my level best to get the Appropriations Committee to find out why that \$35,000,000,000 should not be gone into in detail by the Appropriations Committee to determine the reason why that money was left over and not spent.

Under the same circumstances, in 1942, when the 1943 appropriation was under consideration, there was an unexpended balance of \$12,000,000,000, and I made the same effort to find out why it was necessary to reappropriate that \$12,000,000,000.

I am in sympathy with what the Senator from Tennessee is trying to do, but I think he has gone at it wrong-end-to. I have made very careful studies on this question. I am sorry that I have been unable to attend the meetings of the Appropriations Committee to as great an extent as I should like, but I have too many other things to do. I am on too many busy committees, such as the Committee on Military Affairs, the Interstate Commerce Committee, the Committee on Appropriations, and a special committee which keeps me very busy. I wonder if the Senator from Tennessee will bear with me while I make a statement of my views with respect to this amendment, and what I think it would do from a legislative standpoint.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to hear the statement of the Senator.

Mr. TRUMAN. Because of the pressure of other business I have not been able to give as much study to this bill as I would like, but I have been able to skim through the hearings and read the bill and the proposed amendments. In the printed transcript of hearings I read a statement by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget concerning the practice of the Budget Bureau to set up reserves against appropriations.

Good business practice requires a constant review of financial programs in the light of changing conditions. When the Congress acts on one of the regular appropriation bills, it is passing on a program to finance activities over a year in the future. It is acting on a budget prepared over 18 months in advance of the end of the fiscal year concerned.

Estimates for the annual budget are submitted to the Bureau of the Budget in September of each year. The programs proposed have generally been prepared in the field several months earlier. The funds involved are not available until the following July; that is, about a year later. Exigencies may cause long delays before the actual projects can be placed under way. Should the review of the Senate in connection with the appropriation bill be the last consideration of the project until it is built? No sound business enterprise could be so dogmatically operated. Regardless of other considerations, a review of authorized programs must be maintained so that full advantage can be taken of all changes in circumstances.

There is no way for the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, or the chairman of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee to supervise these projects and find out whether or not they are being carried on as they should be. It is our object to find out where the money goes, and why. That is one of the things which the Senate has authorized the special committee of which I happen to be the chairman to do. That is the reason I know to some extent about what this amendment might do to other appropriations besides those for the Army and Navy. I am perfectly in sympathy with what the Senator is trying to do, but I do not think it ought to be done in this way. I think it is a legislative matter which requires a great deal of careful consideration so as not to upset the whole budget system.

After funds are appropriated and control has temporarily left the hands of Congress, there are two principal changes which may take place in a program and which, it seems to me, call for action in the offices of the President rather than in the agency concerned. The first is a change in conditions which might require that the project priority be changed and the work deferred a short while, or even for an indefinite period. When this comes about, the Executive should set the funds aside for later use. The second is a change in conditions which might eliminate the need of a part or all of the program. When such a condition comes about, a saving should be affected, and this can best be accomplished by the office of an objective reviewer detached from the agency concerned.

In Government this review and control should be made in the office of the Chief Executive because that Executive is not properly performing his job if he permits the agencies to execute a program no longer needed even though it has been authorized. Lacking a legislative termination of the work, who but the Chief Executive can determine that the work is no longer needed at that time in the over-all program?

Particularly in times like these when the picture of our Federal program changes in detail almost every week, it is a matter of good judgment that some agency in Government keep a control of the fiscal changes which the new conditions require. What looks like a good program one day may be completely unnecessary 6 months later. We know it is contrary to human nature for an individual himself to determine that his good idea has outlived its usefulness before it has been actually effected. It is the same with our Government agencies. They are generally reluctant to curtail their programs as rapidly as changing conditions might warrant. Consequently, some agency in Government should keep on top of the programs so that only those expenditures essential to Government are made. The committee of which I am chairman, investigating the national defense program, finds frequent examples of the need for project control and review by another agency.

I could name instance after instance of tremendous sums which would have been wasted had not the project been stopped before it got a good start.

When the Congress appropriates funds it gives the executive branch an authority to incur obligations. Certainly none of us hold that we give a mandate to expend the funds appropriated. We expect the funds to be used only where needed, and not in excess of the amount appropriated, to carry out some phase of law.

I believe that the pending amendment would tend to make Government agencies spend the money before we catch up with them. I think it would do exactly the opposite of what the Senator from Tennessee hopes it would do. I should like to see the objective accomplished, but I believe it will be necessary to make a complete and thorough investigation of the situation. Unless we do so, when we make an appropriation we shall encourage administrative officials to spend it

for fear that it will be taken away from them and put back into the Treasury. There are specific instances of expenditures having been held up, to a good purpose. I think there ought to be a proper way to get that money back into the Treasury without warning the agencies that unless they spend it they will have to give it up.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator is asking me the question, I should very much dislike to have that opinion of our administrative agencies.

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I think the pending amendment would do just what I have suggested.

Mr. McKELLAR. I dislike to think that the administrative agencies would spend the money merely because it was appropriated. I do not believe they would. I believe that the amendment would result in an enormous saving. If I did not think so I would not be for it.

Mr. TRUMAN. Let me say to the Senator that I have come in contact with spending agencies of the War Department which have urged their employees to spend the money before the year is out so they could say that it was gone.

Mr. McKELLAR. If that be the case, we had better change the system. I did not know that that was the case.

Mr. TRUMAN. That is exactly what I am trying to get at. I do not think this is the way to do it.

It is proper that the President exercise through his offices control over these appropriations to see that no nonessential expenditures are made. In the administration of appropriations which are made available until expended, such as many for public works, it is fully desirable that the President through his offices control the programing required to undertake these works. We know that we cannot undertake everything at once. There are not enough men, materials, equipment, or money to let us prosecute the war to our utmost ability and concurrently undertake the many desirable general improvements unrelated to the war.

Having determined that some project or activity should receive a low priority and not be initiated as soon as funds become available, it then becomes incumbent on the Executive to see to it that those funds are saved for that particular purpose and not left unearmarked and free for such use as the agency may legally make of them. The mechanics of setting the funds in reserve seems to me to be an excellent method of holding them aside for future specific use.

It is in part because we in the Senate feel that this necessary control is not always as effective as it could be that we have set up committees such as that of which I am chairman and the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures. The latter committee has expressed itself on the very subject now before us. In its first report it stated:

The committee recommends that legislation be enacted which would authorize the Director of the Budget to set up reserves out of any future appropriation, at such times and in such amounts as the Director may determine.

Are our committees now working at cross purposes? While we are striving for more economy in Government shall we also drop what controls we have and merely ask the agencies to turn back the funds they said they needed but really did not need? How many agencies will be anxious to show that they overestimate and overstate their needs? The amendment before us proposes no time limit in which an agency shall determine whether or not it needs the funds available. No machinery of control is proposed. That a control would be needed is only too evident from what comes before us every day.

The proposed amendment would remove the incentive on the part of the executive branch to reserve funds for savings and contingencies. It would give the impression that the Congress desires that appropriations made for construction and for other purposes shall be expended, and that no authority should defer such projects regardless of the fiscal situation confronting the Nation. The departments must assume that when the appropriations were made Congress was satisfied that all such projects were essential to the war effort, and that critical materials and manpower must be made available. Many of the construction projects for which appropriations have been made were authorized before the beginning of the present war. Numerous other projects have been appropriated for since the beginning of the war, and while such projects were fully justified at the time, it is to be expected that the rapidly changing conditions facing the country, and the need for eliminating or deferring all nonessential projects at a time when the Nation is under heavy financial, material, and manpower strain fully warrant the deferment of many projects at this time. It is essential that all appropriations once made be given a continual review by the executive branch, and that reserves against such appropriations be set up pending such time as the Nation is in a better position to afford such expenditures which the President and the executive branch might determine are not absolutely essential to the war effort.

The proposed amendment repeals the specific authority of the War Department to transfer funds between appropriations.

Since the beginning of the war Congress has authorized the heads of certain departments to transfer funds from one appropriation to another within specific limitations in order that the departments may be in a position to meet emergencies and contingencies without the delay of reporting to Congress and securing appropriations on each occasion. The repeal of this authority would result in a definite handicap to the prosecution of the war.

An argument as to prerogative is out of place at this time. Whether it be by the legislative or the executive branch, we need more effective management to accomplish economies in government. The machinery of the Bureau of the Budget establishment of reserves has been available since 1921. From a practical standpoint, this is not the time to

abandon the existing procedure for establishing economies and savings to set up a new scheme. Rather, if anything need be done at this time, let us follow the recommendation of the Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures and strengthen the control now available.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I was and still am very much in favor of the stated purposes of the proposed amendment, one of which is to promote economy, and another to preserve the right and power of Congress in the question of appropriations.

I was also glad to join in an amendment which sought to validate and regularize the action of the War Department so far as the \$13,000,000,000 surplus was concerned. I am still in favor of those objectives; but as I have said before, Mr. President, no Senator forecloses his right to seek to perfect an amendment. It is in that spirit that I make these few remarks today.

The plain fact of the matter is—I have only recently learned it—that the first part of the proposed amendment as it now stands, down to the word "provided" in line 8, would hamper the prosecution of the war. It could be very simply amended to carry out the purpose of the committee and prevent any hampering effect on the war. But, in its present form, it would compel the War Department to come to Congress for appropriations. The need might arise in a moment of crisis at a time when Congress was in recess, as it was for 2 months last summer, and even if it were not in recess it might take a long time to agree on an appropriation. It took us almost 8 weeks to enact the War Department appropriation bill last year.

In war we should be able to move fast. While I do not wish the Bureau of the Budget to have any more authority than it is supposed to have, I do not believe it is sound practice to cancel appropriations if they are not spent at once, and compel the War Department to come to Congress and go through the long procedure which is necessary before action is taken.

Another respect in which I think the amendment should be perfected is that any discretionary percentage would be eliminated. I subscribe to the final proviso, which strikes out section 3 of the Military Appropriation Act of 1944, because according to that provision the 10-percent differential had to go through the Bureau of the Budget.

I still believe that it is necessary in time of war for the head of the War Department to have the right to transfer not to exceed 10 percent of an appropriation to meet unforeseen contingencies. I am informed that last year the War Department used that power once to transfer funds for the Military Academy at West Point, which was necessary because of the fact that the number of cadets had been increased. That certainly was a proper use of a discretionary power.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does not the Senator believe that the Senate and the House would instantly agree to a bill if it were necessary to enlarge the academy? Why could not the departments ask Congress to do its duty rather than take the matter to the Budget Director and have the increase provided for in that way?

Mr. LODGE. I do not think that Congress is capable of doing many things instantly.

Mr. McKELLAR. Congress can sometimes do things with great speed—in a matter of days.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; Congress can do some things very fast, but I do not think speed is one of its most prominent and distinguishing characteristics. The fact is that the War Department appropriation bill, which we were all in favor of and voted for, required 8 weeks to be enacted. Hitler and Tojo will not wait 8 weeks while we in Congress, in a rather leisurely way, push appropriations along. That is the point I wish to make.

I have some language to suggest which I believe would carry out the purpose of the Senator from Tennessee, with which I am in complete accord, and would at the same time prevent us from doing any military damage. I read the language to which I refer:

No part of any funds appropriated for the War or Navy Department, when it is found by the head of such department that any part of such funds is not necessary for the general purposes for which appropriated for the prosecution of the war, shall be impounded or held as a reserve, except by the head of the department concerned, who shall report such action to the chairman of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, or used for any other purpose without the specific approval of law by the Congress; except that the Secretary of War may transfer not to exceed 10 percent of any of the appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1944 to any other such appropriation; but no other appropriation shall be increased more than 2 percent thereby.

That is the proposal which I have in mind. With it I should like to incorporate the thought which the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHY] advances. In order that he may not lose out by reason of any changes we may make here, I would add a paragraph to the following effect:

Amounts withheld from any contractor as a result of the renegotiation of a contract shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

That would simply carry into my suggested amendment the thought regarding renegotiation the Senator from Tennessee accepted in his original amendment.

I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee if the language I suggest would not meet his views, and, at the same time, prevent any harm being done to the war effort?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; I do not think it would meet the purpose the committee had in mind in adopting this provision. The Senator says such a thing occurred only once last year, so it is not of the greatest importance; but discretion might be added, and I think, if it should be, the conferees could work it out. I

hope the Senator will allow the amendment to be adopted as we agreed upon it in the committee. The question of what percentage of leeway the Secretary should have if he should have any, might be easily arranged in conference. The Senator will be one of the conferees and will have every opportunity to present the matter in conference. I hope the Senate will adopt the amendment as it has been reported by the committee.

Mr. LODGE. As I understand the portion of my suggestion to which the Senator objects is the portion giving the Secretary of War 10-percent leeway. Is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. The committee worked out this language with great care. It went over it time and time again. I do not believe the Senator was present during all the time, but he was present a part of the time. We went into it and worked it out very carefully, and I believe that the best course would be to adopt the amendment the committee has proposed, and if there is any change that the Senator cares to bring before the conferees it would be entirely proper for him to do so, and the fact that he will be a member of the conference committee will make his right all the stronger in that regard.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, it is true I was not present when the first portion of the amendment was drafted, but I think the Senator will agree I took quite an active part in drafting the second proviso.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; the Senator did. The report was unanimous and I think the Senator agrees with the main purpose or with the entire purpose of the provision, which is to be exceedingly careful about appropriations, to the end that the Congress may continue to have the appropriating power rather than to transfer it to another branch or some official of the Government.

Mr. LODGE. I am glad to agree to that, and I hope the Senator from Tennessee will agree that in the middle of a war we do not want to subject the Army to an 8 weeks' delay because they have not sufficient money.

Mr. McKELLAR. We would never do that in this world; I assure the Senator, so far as I have anything to do with it, that will never happen. The Secretary does not have to make the report until he desires; there is more than \$13,000,000,000 leeway now; there was a \$12,000,000,000 leeway last year; and, with all that money floating around, I believe that the Army can get along; but if it could not get along, I should be the first to help it in every possible way.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—

Mr. LODGE. I shall yield in a moment. I wish first to respond to one remark of the Senator from Tennessee before I forget it. The Senator from Tennessee surely does not want to encourage the departments when they have a surplus to keep it to themselves, and not tell anybody about it, so that they will have enough when the times comes. They can always do that.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not want to encourage them to do any such thing; but when the Secretary of War makes a

statement that the department has \$13,500,000,000 which was appropriated for some purposes and which ought to go back into the Treasury, it is not right that another officer of the Government should say, "Oh, no, that \$13,500,000,000 cannot go back into the Treasury because I have the right to put it in a reserve," and he undertakes to do so. I am opposed to that; I believe, from what I know of the Senator from Massachusetts, that he is opposed to it, too; and I hope he will not put anything in the way of the adoption of this amendment.

Mr. LODGE. My amendment rules that out, too. My amendment would prevent the Director of the Budget from taking \$13,000,000,000 and setting it up as a reserve. But I think it is just as important to keep the War Department in such a condition that it can meet sudden emergencies which may arise in war as it is to prevent the Budget Director from usurping authority he should not have.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. I merely wanted to correct the figures quoted by the Senator from Tennessee. A few days ago we all read in the newspapers the statement that the War Department or some official—it never was really fastened on any particular person—had given out information that there would be turned back into the Treasury \$13,000,000,000 which had been appropriated for the War Department, and there was a speculative statement made that the Navy Department would be able to turn back about five or six billion dollars.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; as I recall it, it was \$1,200,000,000.

Mr. BARKLEY. The newspapers said five or six billion dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in testifying before the Finance Committee the other day, from figures given him by the Director of the Budget, stated that the public debt for this fiscal year ending the 30th of June would be about \$7,000,000,000 less than had been anticipated; in other words, that the public debt at the beginning of July would be \$7,000,000,000 less than we had thought it would be. That was not necessarily in cash turned back to the Treasury, but the expenditures themselves would be approximately \$7,000,000,000 less than had been anticipated at the beginning of the year.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think whoever gave the figures to the Senator was entirely mistaken. Let us assume, however, that he was not mistaken. Is \$7,000,000,000 so inconsequential that we will now just let it be put in a reserve by some official of the Government?

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not opposing the Senator's amendment; I simply wanted to correct his figures.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President—

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AUSTIN. I rise to obtain some information, as I am not a member of the Committee on Appropriations. Are there

occasions created by changes in the strategical situation or by new types of ammunition suddenly required which were not foreseen at the time the War Department sent its estimates to the distinguished Committee and for which there must be funds available and ready?

Mr. LODGE. There most certainly are. War is full of the unforeseen, and it is quite possible, as I was saying, that during the next fiscal year we will have, let us say, more than we need in ordnance, and not enough for our quartermaster and engineer items. To my mind it is inconceivable that the Senate should seek to impose a system under which the War Department may be without funds, and not be able to get funds for a period of 6 or 8 weeks, which is the time it takes to get an Army appropriation bill through Congress.

Mr. AUSTIN. Will the Senator yield for another question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS of Utah in the chair). Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR rose.

Mr. AUSTIN. I have two or three questions to ask.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wanted to answer the question the Senator from Vermont has just asked. In connection with the bill before us, among all the departments asking for additional money, there are no requests from the War Department for any funds, showing that the Congress has made full appropriations for that Department.

Mr. AUSTIN. I would comment at this point that the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee has not yet become the law, and such a request might be made if it were the law.

I desire to ask the Senator from Massachusetts what would be the condition after the adoption of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Tennessee? Would there be any revolving fund available to the Secretary of War to answer the emergency calls which must be answered before the Department can come to Congress and go through the machinery involved in obtaining an appropriation? Would there be any such rotating fund left?

Mr. LODGE. There would be no rotating fund, and the only recourse the Secretary of War would have would be to come to Congress for another appropriation.

Mr. AUSTIN. Will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. Would one of the effects of the amendment be to cut off that cushion, which was intended to be provided in the power to transfer 1 percent of an amount appropriated from one use to another in case of an emergency? Would that all be cut off, too?

Mr. LODGE. That would be cut off. I have an amendment, which I have read, I do not know whether the Senator heard it—

Mr. AUSTIN. I heard it.

Mr. LODGE. Which I think would meet the very proper objection the Senator from Tennessee has to some of the

things which have been going on, and at the same time would prevent the occurrences which the Senator from Vermont has indicated with such clarity and power of analysis.

Mr. AUSTIN. Looking at the Senator's amendment, of which I think I have a copy, does not his amendment provide that such funds as were retained under the exclusive control of the head of a department shall be limited or prohibited from use for any other purpose than that for which they were appropriated, by the clause "or used for any other purpose without the specific approval of law by the Congress"?

Mr. LODGE. That is the second proviso to which the Senator refers?

Mr. AUSTIN. No; it is not in that; the clause is in the first proviso.

Mr. LODGE. Yes. I think that carries out the whole purpose the Committee on Appropriations has in mind, which I think is a proper purpose.

Mr. AUSTIN. If the Senator will yield for a further question, on the point of diversion from one use to another and different use, the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts is an absolute prohibition, without the intervening action of Congress. Is that correct?

Mr. LODGE. That is correct; yes.

Mr. AUSTIN. With respect to the funds proposed to be permitted to remain impounded, I want to know whether the Senator interprets his suggestion as meaning that they shall be held for the use for which the Congress appropriated them.

Mr. LODGE. Except for the 10-percent leeway.

Mr. AUSTIN. Except for the 10-percent leeway the funds held, then, would be funds properly appropriated for a specific use, and those funds would be prohibited from use for any other purpose until after Congress should again act upon the appropriation?

Mr. LODGE. That is entirely correct, and it seems to me it is exactly what the Senator from Tennessee desires. At the same time, it does not involve the grave dangers incident to leaving the War Department without money.

Mr. AUSTIN. In other words, I gather that the difference between the proposal of the Senator from Tennessee and the proposal of the Senator from Massachusetts is that in one case there is a cushion provided, and that is the case of the amendment suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts, yet in both cases the objective of preventing the diversion of funds would be accomplished?

Mr. LODGE. Absolutely. My amendment would prevent the diversion of funds. I think anyone who reads it must agree to that. But instead of canceling the appropriation so that there would be no money left for unforeseen emergencies, it would leave the money in the control of the department. It must be reported at once to the Committee on Appropriations. It could then only be expended according to the provisions of law, except for the 10-percent leeway, which would be allowed in order to meet

the unforeseen emergencies which are inevitable in time of war.

Mr. OVERTON. Will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. When the Senator was answering the questions propounded by the Senator from Vermont either I misunderstood the Senator from Vermont or misunderstood what the Senator from Massachusetts said. The amendment suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts does permit the Secretary of War to take 10 percent of any appropriation and add it to any other appropriation for any other purpose, provided it does not increase such appropriation by more than 2 percent. If that is the understanding, then I thoroughly understand it.

Mr. LODGE. That is correct.

Mr. OVERTON. What the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts proposes—

Mr. LODGE. But it does not have to go through the Budget.

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct; it carries out the purpose of the committee amendment, it does not have to go through the Budget at all, but is left entirely to the Secretary of War; just as the Senator's amendment gives discretion to the Secretary of War—

Mr. LODGE. Of course it does.

Mr. OVERTON. To withhold unnecessary funds, and not use them. That is a discretionary authority.

Mr. LODGE. Absolutely.

Mr. OVERTON. And such discretionary authority is now vested in the Budget, but by the Senator's amendment it is proposed to lodge that authority in the Secretary of War.

Mr. LODGE. With provision for a report to the Committee on Appropriations of every such item, and with expenditure subject to provisions of law, and with the 10-percent leeway.

It may be of some interest, I think, to note a few words which the War Department has expressed regarding the original draft of the amendment. I quote:

Except in the event of an urgent unforeseen military requirement, no part of this savings will be used.

That refers to the \$13,000,000,000—

However, should such emergency arise, it is most important that the War Department have both the authority and the means to meet it without delay. War is a precarious uncertainty; and the War Department's efforts to conduct this war energetically and successfully, should not be impaired or endangered.

If section 305, as proposed, be enacted into law, the War Department would find itself in a position of not being able to finance any requirement, however urgent, which arose from changes in the strategical situation or from the need for new types of munitions and implements of war, not foreseen at the time the War Department estimates were presented to the Congress. It is hoped you will appreciate this and will realize it is imperative that the War Department be left with sufficient authority to use its funds for urgent requirements caused by such changes.

I think that states the situation very well, and it seems to me the amendment I have submitted meets the needs of both the interests which are involved.

Mr. DANAHER. Will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. Is it the Senator's purpose to offer as an amendment to his suggested amendment the language which I gave him, which will cover the point I raised?

Mr. LODGE. Yes.

Mr. DANAHER. Will the Senator further tell us why he strikes out lines 8 to 18 on page 2 of the committee amendment?

Mr. LODGE. I do not propose to strike them out.

Mr. DANAHER. I understood the Senator to propose to strike that language in the amendment he proposed.

Mr. LODGE. No; I wish to leave that language in the bill. I am heartily in favor of the two provisos, and in this part of the amendment I have offered I simply have not included the words, because I mean to leave them in the bill.

Mr. DANAHER. So that it is the Senator's purpose to move a substitute, in effect?

Mr. LODGE. No; it is amendment. I move an amendment, striking out from line 1 to line 7 on page 1, and from line 1 to line 8, to the word "Provided," on page 2.

Mr. DANAHER. I understand.

Mr. LODGE. At that point I offer the provision which I have already described. The situation appears to be rather complicated at first, but I have done my best to make it clear to the Senate. It is one of those unusual situations in which one can accomplish all the things one wants to accomplish without doing violence to any of them. For that reason I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. President, I ask that my amendment be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut withdraw his amendment?

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I am happy to withdraw my amendment for the purpose of having it appear in the amendment suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read.

Mr. BARKLEY. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Before the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee can be considered, the rule must be suspended if the point of order is made. Has the procedure gone to the extent that the amendment is now before the Senate?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, no point of order has been made against it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No point of order has been raised. The amendment is offered.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understood that the point of order had been made, or that it would be made. That is why the Senator from Tennessee gave notice of his motion to suspend the rule.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, of course I had to give the notice, but I did not expect any Member to make the point of order, and I hope it will not be made.

Mr. BARKLEY. I did not expect to make it.

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I make a point of order against the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have given notice in writing that I would ask for a vote on the question. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gillette	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Green	Overton
Austin	Guffey	Radcliffe
Bailey	Gurney	Revercomb
Bankhead	Hatch	Robertson
Barkley	Hawkes	Russell
Bridges	Hayden	Scrugham
Buck	Hill	Shipstead
Burton	Holman	Smith
Bushfield	Johnson, Calif.	Taft
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Idaho
Byrd	La Follette	Thomas, Utah
Capper	Lodge	Tobey
Caraway	Lucas	Truman
Chandler	McCarran	Tunnell
Chavez	McClellan	Tydings
Clark, Idaho	McFarland	Vandenberg
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Van Nuys
Danaher	Maybank	Wallgren
Davis	Mead	Walsh, Mass.
Downey	Millikin	Walsh, N. J.
Eastland	Moore	Wheeler
Ellender	Murdock	Wherry
Ferguson	Murray	White
George	Nye	Willis
Gerry	O'Daniel	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-eight Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, in accordance with the notice heretofore given, I move that the rule be suspended, and that the amendment be considered.

Mr. TRUMAN. On that question I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so I may ask the Chair to have read at the desk the amendment which I have proposed to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I ask that my amendment be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read as requested.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all down to the word "Provided" on page 2, line 8, of Mr. McKELLAR's amendment, and to insert:

SEC. 305, No part of any funds appropriated for the War or Navy Department, when it is found by the head of such department that any part of such funds is not necessary for the general purposes for which appropriated for the prosecution of the war, shall be impounded or held as a reserve, except by the head of the department concerned who shall report such action to the chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, or used for any other purpose without the specific approval of law by the Congress; except that the Secretary of War may transfer not to exceed 10 percent of any of the appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1944 to any other such appropriation, but no other appropriation shall be increased more than 2 percent thereby. Amounts withheld from any contractor as a result of the renegotiation of a contract shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. For the benefit of Senators who have just come into the Chamber, I will say that the amendment just read at the desk is one which I am offering to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee regarding which we are asked to suspend the rule. My amendment seeks to accomplish the same purpose as that of the Senator from Tennessee, without involving the cancellation of unexpended appropriations, with the attendant risk that the War Department might be left without enough funds at a time when Congress was not in session, and might therefore not obtain the needed money.

In order to meet the views of the Senator from Tennessee I will modify my amendment so that the figure of 2 percent will be the leeway given to the Secretary of War, instead of 10 percent, which I understand is a proposition acceptable to the Senator from Tennessee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts may modify his amendment if the motion to suspend the rule is sustained.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI, pursuant to the notice given by him on Friday last.

Mr. TRUMAN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, before the vote is taken, I wish to make a very brief statement about the amendment. I am in complete sympathy with the idea that in cases in which Congress makes an appropriation for a definite project, such as a dam or a military training camp or something of that sort, when the project itself is specified in the appropriation, if the agency concerned does not expend all the money which is made available for that purpose, or if it finds that the entire amount of money so appropriated is unnecessary, the surplus left over from such project should not be transferred to some other project wholly separated from and unrelated to the particular project for which the Congress appropriated the money and earmarked it, without there being an act of Congress authorizing some other project, which it might or might not be willing to advocate, on which the money might be expended.

But in cases in which Congress appropriates lump sums of money, as we have had to do in the present war, and as has been necessary in all wars, for the use of the Executive or the departments, without being able to go into detail as to where the money shall be spent, we are bound to express our confidence in the department involved by allowing it discretion as to how the money shall be spent for war purposes. That is particularly true of the War Department, and, in some degree, of the Navy Department.

However, in cases in which we have appropriated lump sums of money to the War Department or the Navy Department, without specifying the location of

the project or without specifying the contractor involved—which, of course, we could not do—and in cases in which the contracts have been entered into, in more or less of a hurry, as I said a while ago, because we could not afford to have the representatives of the department sit down at a conference table and haggle over a few dollars, at a time when, from all the fronts on which our men were fighting, calls for equipment were coming, and when later, under a law which enacted by Congress, the War Department or the Navy Department has renegotiated the contract, and has saved some money, it seems to me that money should be treated as if it never had been involved in the contract, whether it had actually been spent, or whether it was saved without having been actually expended.

In other words, suppose the Congress appropriates \$100,000,000 to the War Department for aviation, let us say. Of course, it has appropriated much more than that. Suppose the War Department enters into contracts with the aircraft manufacturers, and that the contracts absorb the entire \$100,000,000. Suppose that later on the War Department renegotiates the contracts, and saves \$5,000,000 of the \$100,000,000. I feel that the War Department should have the right to spend the \$5,000,000 it had saved, not spend it for tanks, not spend it for anything other than aviation, but that it should have the discretion and power to spend the \$5,000,000 for aviation, for which Congress originally appropriated the money.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. Following the Senator's thought in that respect, I take it the Senator would not approve of a policy on the part of the Bureau of the Budget by which that Bureau would say it was going to impound the money and hold it in reserve for some purpose which the Bureau of the Budget itself would devise. Would the Senator favor such a policy?

Mr. BARKLEY. No. I would not favor the transfer of that money from aviation to some other department of war activity, whether by the Bureau of the Budget or by the Secretary of War or by anyone else. But under the amendment, as I understand it, out of the \$100,000,000 for aviation—the amount I have used merely as an example—if the War Department were to save \$5,000,000, and not expend it, or if it were to make contracts for all of it, and subsequently by renegotiation was able to recover \$5,000,000, it could not thereafter expend that \$5,000,000, even for aviation, without coming back to Congress and requesting specific authority. I do not believe that should be done. I think the War Department and the Navy Department are to be commended whenever they are able to save money. Under Secretary of War Patterson, testifying before the Committee on Finance yesterday, I believe, stated that they had been able to recover \$5,300,000,000 by renegotiating contracts, and that that money of course was saved to the Treasury.

I believe that if the Department has been able to save that much money, if it later proposes to spend the money saved for whatever purpose for which Congress appropriated it—whether for aviation or for tanks, or for whatever purpose it was earmarked—out of that earmarking, as to the amount of money saved in any category, the Department should not be required to come back to Congress and to say, "While we have saved this amount of money on tanks or on aircraft or guns, for which it was originally appropriated, we cannot make a contract with another contractor, for the same purpose, without requesting authority."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator does not mean to say, however, does he, that when the \$5,000,000 he has stated as an example is saved in connection with the renegotiation of a contract, it is actually a saving unless that money actually goes back into the United States Treasury?

Mr. BARKLEY. I mean to say it is an actual saving in connection with the things for which the contract was made. The money may go back into the Treasury, but if a part of the money was saved in connection with contracts for aircraft, for which Congress has appropriated large sums of money, I think the Department should be allowed to enter into contracts for more aircraft than it would have contracted for if it had not saved the particular amount of money, without having to ask Congress whether it could expend for additional aircraft the money it had saved from a previous appropriation for aircraft. In other words, by saving that amount of money, and by later expending it on other aircraft, the Department would get more aircraft than the number Congress appropriated for, but not more than are needed.

Mr. BRIDGES. It would mean that the Department could buy aircraft cheaper and actually it would be getting a better buy for the money. But the money would not actually be saved, because it would not go back into the Treasury.

Mr. BARKLEY. It would be saved if, in the case of appropriations for aircraft, the subsequent appropriation for aircraft would be reduced by the amount of money thus saved.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. The Senator from Kentucky is now addressing himself to the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BARKLEY. In part, what I said applies to that amendment more than to the language of the bill. I understand that the language of the bill itself, as unamended, would prohibit the subsequent expenditure for any other purpose than that specified, without additional congressional authority, of any money appropriated for a definite purpose and for a particular project. I illustrated the point by referring to a dam across a river. If we were to appropriate \$50,000,000 for a dam which might be necessary for war purposes, and if the

dam were built for \$45,000,000, the remaining \$5,000,000 would go back into the Treasury. It could not be used for some other purpose. I favor that idea. I would not want the Department to be able, without congressional authority, to use for the building of tanks or fortifications somewhere along the coast the \$5,000,000 of the original \$50,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the building of the dam.

But in cases in which, under a lump-sum appropriation, we have given it authority to use its discretion, and in connection with which it is able, either by renegotiation or by economy, to save money under contracts which it is considering or into which it has actually entered, I think it is entitled to the same discretion in connection with the expenditure of what it saved as it would be in connection with the expenditure of the original amount. That is my opinion.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. I do not know that I entirely agree with the Senator. Take the War Department, for example. It makes an estimate as to the number of planes it needs, and the cost thereof. The estimate is approved by the Bureau of the Budget. It is presented to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate, which hold hearings thereon, and an appropriation is made, on the basis of the estimate as to the number of planes needed and the cost thereof. Suppose the Department has overestimated. To use the Senator's illustration, suppose the Department has overestimated by \$5,000,000. Had the Congress had that information at the outset, it would have appropriated \$95,000,000 instead of \$100,000,000. So, by an overestimate, the War Department or any other department is simply giving itself a leeway to spend money which was not in reality intended to be appropriated by the Congress.

Mr. BARKLEY. I realize, of course, that all these things are subject to the frailty of human judgment. We must give ourselves a leeway in the appropriation of money; but after we have appropriated money and the Department has entered into contracts and is able to save money on the contracts already entered into—which is a commendable thing, and one which we have approved—I doubt the wisdom of requiring the Department to come back to Congress and obtain authority to spend what it has saved out of a fund which we appropriated for a definite purpose, such as aviation, tanks, anti-aircraft guns, or anything of that kind, without undertaking to say how much should be paid for each unit.

Mr. OVERTON. If the departments must render such an accounting, they will not be so anxious to save.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not know about that.

Mr. OVERTON. I would not make that statement. However, that suggestion has been made. I do not accede to it.

Mr. BARKLEY. If the departments must come back to Congress for authority to spend what they have saved, I do not think the officials of the department are unpatriotic or unfair enough to say, "Very well; if we must do that, we will not be so careful to save anything." I think they would do the same as they are now doing.

Mr. OVERTON. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I believe the Senator wants to save money. He will recall the last War Department appropriation bill, containing an appropriation of \$71,000,000,000 which passed by unanimous vote. We want to give the War Department, the Navy Department, and all the other agencies of the Government sufficient money with which to prosecute the war; but I believe we have reached the point, with the tremendous spending, bond sales, taxes, and so forth, where we should start some orderly procedure to save money.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not in disagreement with the objective; but because I entertain these views, especially with respect to that part of any funds which our Government, through its departments, has saved, I do not believe we should require a department to come back to Congress for a further appropriation before it can spend the money for the same purpose. Frequently contracts are renegotiated over the objections of contractors, and the Government has been able to recover large amounts, as the Senator knows if he heard the statement made yesterday by Judge Patterson. I do not believe it is in the interest of the war, or in the interest of economy and speed, to require the departments to come back to Congress and say, "You appropriated this money for us 6 months ago, thinking that we would spend all of it. We have saved this much out of it, but now we must come back and ask you to re-appropriate it before we can spend it for the same purpose."

Mr. BRIDGES. Suppose the Senator should give his son \$50 with which to buy a suit of clothes—

Mr. BARKLEY. I am afraid if I were to do so my son would drop dead of heart failure. [Laughter.]

Mr. BRIDGES. Let us assume that the Senator gave his son \$50, and that his son bought a \$40 suit. If his son came home and returned \$10 to the Senator, the difference between the \$50 which the Senator gave him and the cost of the suit, the Senator would save \$10. But if his son, having spent \$40 for the suit, kept the \$10 or spent it for other wearing apparel, the Senator would not be saving any money.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator assumes that I would give my son \$50 with which to buy a suit of clothes, which is purely speculative. I thank the Senator for the compliment. I am sure my son will be grateful to him for the suggestion. [Laughter.] But if I were to give my son \$50 with which to buy a suit of clothes, and he were to spend only \$40 for

the suit of clothes, I would expect him to come back and say, "I spent only \$40, and here is \$10. I am willing to give it back to you, or if you want me to spend it for something else, all right." But if I should give him \$50 without telling him what he should spend it for, and he should spend \$40 for a suit of clothes, I would not expect him to give me back \$10.

Mr. BRIDGES. Even if he spent only \$40 for a suit of clothes, if the Senator did not get the \$10 back, he would not save \$10.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; I would not save \$10. I could save \$50 by not giving him anything.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing an amendment. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee if I correctly understand the agreement between him and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Lodge] which I think was made near my desk. My understanding of the agreement is that if in the proposal of the Senator from Massachusetts the 10 percent is reduced to 2 percent, the Senator from Tennessee will accept the proposal of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. McKELLAR. I suggested to the Senator from Massachusetts that instead of 10 percent, the figure should be 2 percent, and I stated to him that I would have no objection to that figure going into the amendment; but the wording of the amendment is a different thing. His wording of the first part of the amendment is different from mine. If we vote to suspend the rule, I am perfectly willing to fix the amount at 2 percent. I am sure that can be arranged. I hope the rule will be suspended, and that the matter can be adjusted in that way. The parliamentarian tells me that I would have no right to accept an amendment to the language reported by the committee. However, I told the Senator from Massachusetts that I would be perfectly willing to allow a 2-percent leeway to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, so that funds could be used interchangeably to that extent.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President—

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I believe I have the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHITE. I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee a question with regard to the understanding.

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. WHITE. Is it contemplated, if the motion to suspend the rule is agreed to, that we shall then adjourn or take a recess, or is it hoped that this question can be disposed of this afternoon?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to call a meeting of the committee for tomorrow morning. I am quite sure that the Senator from Massachusetts and the committee can agree. The Parliamen-

tarian tells me that I have no right to accept the amendment. The committee has reported the other language. However, I shall be glad to call a meeting of the committee for tomorrow morning. I will agree to support the Senator from Massachusetts in connection with the leeway of 2 percent instead of 10 percent, as proposed.

Mr. WHITE. If the motion to suspend the rule should be agreed to, would that conclude the session this afternoon? I ask that question of either the Senator from Tennessee or the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. McKELLAR. That would be my purpose.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am perfectly willing that the Senate take a recess.

Mr. WHITE. It seems to me that we could make substantial progress on the bill tonight.

Mr. BARKLEY. In view of the present situation, I think it would be impossible to conclude consideration of the bill today.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I think it would be unwise for the Senate to proceed to vote on this question at this time, in view of the confusion about what led up to the present parliamentary situation. Of course, it is not the proposal of the Senator from Massachusetts to make the cushion 2 percent, as implied in the statement of the Senator from Tennessee. That is the proposal of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I said that I suggested it to him, and that he accepted it.

Mr. AUSTIN. Very well. He accepted it upon a consideration. I understood there was a definite understanding that if 2 percent instead of 10 percent were adopted, as suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts, his proposal would be accepted. I ask him if he did not so understand.

Mr. LODGE. My understanding was that my amendment would be agreeable to the Senator from Tennessee if I should alter the 10-percent leeway to 2 percent.

Mr. AUSTIN. That is the way I understood it. I will ask the Senator from Connecticut if that is not his understanding.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Vermont is trying to put me in a very awkward position, which is not in accordance with the facts.

Mr. AUSTIN. No; I am not.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say to him that what occurred is this—and he will remember it, as will other Senators—I suggested to the Senator from Massachusetts that the amendment could be put into the bill by way of a proviso. He said that he could not get in touch with the military officials with whom he had been in touch, and that he could not tell me whether he would be willing to handle the amendment in the way I suggested. I thought we would suspend the rule, and that I would call a meeting of the committee tomorrow. At that time we could have the military men appear and we could agree on the language of the amendment. That is the whole sum and substance of it.

I told the Senator from Massachusetts that I had been informed by the Parliamen-

mentarian that I had no right to make an agreement, and I merely made a suggestion to the Senator to the extent which I have stated.

Mr. LODGE. I did not understand there were any rules which would prevent the Senate from adopting my amendment if the Senate wished to do so.

Mr. McKELLAR. There is nothing in the rules which would prevent it.

Mr. BARKLEY. The point of order having been made against the original amendment, it cannot be before the Senate without a suspension of the rule. Therefore, an amendment to change the language of the original amendment cannot be considered by the Senate until the Senate first agrees to suspend the rule so that the amendment can be offered. That is the parliamentary situation.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I am not trying to raise the question of veracity. I am raising the question of accuracy of my own memory. I have had it verified by one Member of the Senate and differentiated by another.

At the time of the conversation the situation was different than it now is. The parliamentary question had not been raised at that time. But we are now confronted with the question of whether we shall waive the rule, and on that question I believe it is very important for the Senate to know what is pending, and to understand it thoroughly. The difference between the amendment proposed by the Senator from Tennessee and the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts should be clearly understood before we vote on the pending motion. I trust that the leaders will allow this question to go over until tomorrow.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I will state that I concur in the suggestion. I have just made the same suggestion to the Senator from Tennessee. What is to go into the amendment may determine how some of us shall vote on the motion to suspend the rule.

Mr. AUSTIN. It would certainly control my vote in that respect.

Mr. BARKLEY. For example, if the language which has been written in pencil on page 5, after the word "appropriate," namely, "and no amounts withheld from any contractor as a result of renegotiation of any contract," is to be put in I should not vote for the suspension of the rule, because I do not believe in doing that. That question ought to be settled, and I think that in view of the fact it is now almost 5 o'clock the best thing to do is to suspend the proceedings of the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have no objection to suspending at the present time, but I wish it distinctly understood that the amendment is not mine at all. It is an amendment of the Committee on Appropriations. The Parliamentarian informed me—and I so stated to the Senator from Massachusetts, and I thought the Senator from Vermont heard it because it was in his hearing, but I am sorry he did not hear it—that I have no right to make an agreement about the amendment; that

it is a committee amendment and not mine. If it had been my amendment I should have been very happy to act on it in the way suggested. I am sure the Senator from Massachusetts understood it in the way I have stated. I am sure the Senator from Connecticut also understood it in that way, because that is the fact. That is all there is to it. It is a fact.

I shall call a meeting of the committee tomorrow.

Mr. President, the Senator from Vermont is smiling at me as though he did not believe me. I do not care a particle whether the Senator from Vermont believes me or not, but I assert that what I have said is the fact, and he will not dare to say that it is not.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I regret that any feeling has been exhibited in connection with this matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. I did not like the way the Senator was smiling about it.

Mr. AUSTIN. I was not at all smiling at what the Senator was saying.

Mr. McKELLAR. In my judgment, the Senator was smiling at what I had said.

Mr. DANAHER. It might be that he was smiling at the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. McKELLAR. Well, if he was, that is a different thing. But I do not like that kind of humor.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am sure the Senator from Tennessee will agree that it is much easier for the Senator from Vermont to laugh at the Senator from Connecticut than to laugh at him.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not saying one way or the other.

Mr. AUSTIN. There is nothing to it.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator says there is nothing to it, and I am willing to accept his explanation.

Mr. BARKLEY obtained the floor.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to be clear in my own mind as to what is the program. We are not to vote on the motion to suspend the rule until tomorrow; is that correct?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to announce to the members of the Appropriations Committee who are present in the Chamber that I have asked the clerk of the committee to invite all members of the committee to be present at a meeting of the committee tomorrow. I should especially like to have the Senator from Massachusetts, who offered the amendment, appear at the meeting. The meeting will be at 11 o'clock a. m.

CONFIRMATION OF NOMINATIONS IN THE COAST GUARD

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, certain Coast Guard nominations have been reported favorably from the Committee on Commerce, which the chairman of the committee, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] wishes to have taken up at this time and acted upon. As in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the nominations were unanimously reported from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHITE. In those circumstances, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, the clerk will state the nominations. The legislative clerk read the nomination of Commodore Joseph F. Farley to be rear admiral in the Coast Guard while serving as Assistant Chief of Operations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Capt. Philip B. Eaton to be rear admiral while serving as Assistant Engineer in Chief.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Capt. Earl G. Rose to be commodore for temporary service while serving as commander, Greenland Patrol.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of the nominations confirmed today,

as well as those which have been confirmed by the Senate previously and not heretofore sent to the President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the President will be notified forthwith of all previous confirmations not heretofore sent to him.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS of Utah in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States nominating Capt. Willard A. Kitts 3d to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, to rank from December 1, 1943, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 8, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate December 7, 1943:

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY

TEMPORARY SERVICE

Capt. Willard A. Kitts 3d, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, to rank from the 1st day of December 1943.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 7, 1943.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

TEMPORARY SERVICE

Joseph F. Farley to be a rear admiral, for temporary service, while serving as Assistant Chief of Operations.

Philip B. Eaton (E) to be a rear admiral, for temporary service, while serving as Assistant Engineer in Chief.

Earl G. Rose to be a commodore, for temporary service, while serving as commander, Greenland Patrol, to rank from November 1, 1943.

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, on the anniversary of the grimmest hour in American history, give ear to Thy words and consider our meditation; grant that our fellow countrymen may harken unto Thy voice: "Fret not thyself because of evildoers, neither be thou envious against the workers of iniquity." Through the dreary desert of suffering and sin, we pray for a highway for the march of all emancipated peoples. "Commit thy way unto the Lord and He shall bring it to pass."

Heavenly Father, universal is the hand of justice that holds the eternal scale. As we meet the challenge of today, grant that we may keep enthroned within the spirit of humanity, which is the merciful endowment of our Master. Allow us not to relax the divinity of our immortal souls, nor treasure up wrath against any nation which forgets God. O let us labor for the advancement and the release of man from the chains of tyranny and the promise of future days will assume for us fresh meaning and power in all the vicissitudes of this world. Inspire all to bring to this Chamber tithes of time, of energy, and of understanding. O come and reign above all treaties that the Christian precepts may be augmented in all lands and thus they will be brought into closer relationship with Thee and become the garden of our Lord. In the name of Him who is the Prince of Peace and the Son of man. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, December 6, 1943, was read and approved.

PERMISSION TO SIT DURING SESSION OF THE HOUSE—COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs may sit today during the time the House is in session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

CASH PAYMENT TO MEN AND WOMEN OF ARMED FORCES UPON DISCHARGE

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I heartily approve and endorse the statement made yesterday by the gentleman

from Massachusetts, Minority Leader MARTIN, calling for immediate action on legislation to grant a cash payment to the men and women of our armed forces at the time of their discharge. He will have my full cooperation in a determined effort to get action on this proposal before Christmas.

Even dishonorably discharged men, on their release from a sentence of confinement, are given a suit of clothes. Honorably discharged personnel are paid up to the date of their discharge and must then drift for themselves until they are able to establish a claim for disability, if they have such a claim, before the Veterans' Administration.

Certainly it is not the intention of either the Congress or the American people to shirk our joint responsibility for assisting the discharged veteran to readjust himself to civilian life.

We have a duty to perform for these discharged service men and women, who are being returned to civil life by the thousands. It is an obligation which we cannot conscientiously postpone any longer.

The gentleman from Massachusetts, Minority Leader MARTIN, sounded the call to action when he urged the passage of suitable legislation before the Christmas holidays. This job must be done eventually. Why not now? No American service man or woman should be permitted to suffer because of any failure on our part to act immediately.

This is an American responsibility—not a partisan issue.

I believe all Members of Congress will approve of the purpose of the gentleman from Massachusetts, JOE MARTIN, to deal justly and generously with the honorably discharged veterans of this war, and will be happy to join with him in his effort to take this first essential step toward the rehabilitation of the members of our armed forces.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MCCORMACK addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article from the Washington Daily News, of Washington, D. C.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein an address delivered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] before the Tennessee Farm Bureau Association, at Memphis, Tenn.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks with reference to two subjects and to include an article in reference to each.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein a speech I made before the national executive committee of the American Legion.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House after the special orders today for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include a very brief editorial from the Pathfinder on the subsidy bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3598

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 7, 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. LODGE to the amendment proposed by Mr. MCKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz: In lieu of the language contained in said amendment beginning in line 1, on page 1, and extending down to and including the word "Senate", in line 8 on page 2, insert the following:

- 1 SEC. 305. No part of any funds appropriated for the
- 2 War or Navy Department, when it is found by the head
- 3 of such Department that any part of such funds is not neces-
- 4 sary for the general purposes for which appropriated for the
- 5 prosecution of the war, shall be impounded or held as a

1 reserve, except by the head of the Department concerned
2 who shall report such action to the chairman of the House
3 and Senate Appropriations Committees, or used for any
4 other purpose without the specific approval of law by the
5 Congress; except that the Secretary of War may transfer
6 not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the appropriations
7 for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1944 to any
8 other such appropriation, but no other appropriation shall
9 be increased more than 2 per centum thereby. Amounts
10 withheld from any contractor as a result of the renegotiation
11 of a contract shall be covered into the Treasury as mis-
12 cellaneous receipts;

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Lonee to the amendment proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

DECEMBER 7, 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed



DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 9, 1943, for actions of Tuesday, December 8, 1943)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. GRAIN IMPORTS. Passed, 255-55, with amendments H.J.Res. 171, to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, and hay, and their products to be used for livestock and poultry feed (pp. 10513-33).

Agreed to amendments by Rep. Hale, Me., 97-30, adding corn to the list of grains and by Rep. Rizley, Okla., to provide that "this act shall not be construed to authorize the importation of wheat for milling purposes" (pp. 10520-31).

Rejected, 35-90, an amendment by Rep. Hope, Kans., to prohibit the exemption allowed by this act on any "article or product, 1, with respect to which the foreign country from which it is exported has imposed an equalization fee or export tax or charge; or, 2, the price of which in the foreign country...has been increased subsequent to 30 days prior to the date of the enactment of this joint resolution" (pp. 10531-32).

2. FOOD ADMINISTRATION; SUBSIDIES; BUTTER. Rep. Jonkman, Mich., urged enactment of H.R. 2837, the Fulmer bill, providing for the appointment of a single food administrator, and criticized consumer subsidies and WFA's "hoarding" of 200,000,000 pounds of butter (pp. 10535-38).

Rep. Norton, N.J., (p. 10511) spoke favoring and Rep. Dondero, Mich., (p. 10512) spoke opposing subsidies.

Received a petition from sundry Calif. citizens favoring subsidies (p.10546).

3. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING; FOOD ADMINISTRATION. Rep. Schiffler, W.Va., criticized the OPA and WFA for "attempting to apply policies strange in form to our land" in administration of the rationing, price control, and food distribution programs and inserted a Washington Star article on this subject (pp. 10534-35).

4. A.A.A.; TOBACCO. Received petitions from Calif. veterans opposing the restrictions imposed by this Department on tobacco growing and cigarette manufacturing (p. 10546).
5. FLOOD CONTROL. Received petitions favoring promotion and development of the Ho. River for flood control purposes (p. 10546).

SENATE

6. PERSONNEL. Received from the Attorney General a letter relating to claims of Messrs. Dodd, Watson, and Lovett for alleged pay, stating, "I regret that in these cases I find it impossible to advocate with conviction the views of the Congress" (p. 10547).
7. DAIRY INDUSTRY; PRICE CONTROL. Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 1418, to provide for the adjustment of maximum milk prices (S. Rept. 575) (p. 10548).
8. LABOR. Received a Grand Rapids (Mich.) Federation of Labor resolution opposing the relocation of Japanese in manpower-shortage areas (p. 10547).
9. RESEARCH. Received from the Joint Council of the Associated Engineering Societies of St. Louis, Mo., resolution opposing the pending science-mobilization legislation (p. 10547).
10. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. Received a National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation telegram opposing S. 1426, to suspend taxes on oleomargarine (pp. 10547-48).
11. SOCIAL SECURITY. Received a Wichita Independent Businessmen's Assn. resolution opposing S. 1161, the Wagner-Murray social security bill (p. 10548).
12. BILL OF RIGHTS. Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 186, to provide for the observance of the 152nd anniversary of the adoption of the first 10 Constitutional amendments, known as the Bill of Rights (S. Rept. 574) (p. 10548).
13. MINERALS. Public Lands and Surveys Committee reported with amendments S. 1335, to amend the act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain (S. Rept. 576) (p. 10548).
Public Lands and Surveys Committee reported with amendment S. 1576, to provide for the extension of certain oil and gas leases (S. Rept. 577) (p. 10548).
14. VETERANS; REHABILITATION. Sen Hill, Ala., inserted Col. Sanders' (Selective Service) statement relating to "the reinstatement in civil life of members of the armed forces" (pp. 10584-92).
15. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H.R. 3598, the first supplemental appropriation bill, 1944. Agreed to committee amendments providing \$4,100,000 for the emergency rubber project (p. 10562); \$3,428,656 for crop insurance (p. 10569); and \$6,500,000 for FSA for loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, and a \$37,500,000 increase in the RFC loan authorization for this purpose (pp. 10569-72.) Agreed to Sen. McKellar's (Tenn.) amendment restricting budget reserves (p. 10565). (For this and other provisions of interest see Digest 188a.) Sens. McKellar, Glass, Hayden, Tydings, Russell, Nye, Lodge, and Holman were appointed conferees (p. 10583). House conferees not yet appointed.

During the debate on the loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation item Sen. Russell, Ga., commended the collection record of FSA and stated that "in this emergency we must turn to the man who has more labor available than funds. These loans are made to people...on the family-sized farms where surplus labor is already available" (pp. 10570-71). Sen Wherry, Nebr., stated, "We are paying... too much for administrative costs, and the money is not getting to the man who... needs the loan...I should like to see one big agency, if possible, all agencies consolidated into a streamlined agency to handle all loans to farmers" (p. 10571).

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. **SELECTIVE SERVICE; INSURANCE.** By Rep. Chenoweth, Colo., H.R. 3805, to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 by providing insurance benefits for relatives of persons in active service who died after Oct. 8, 1940, and before April 20, 1942, without having such death insurance under the War Risk Insurance Act. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 10545.) Remarks of author. (p. 10544.)
17. **MINERALS.** By Rep. Barrett, Wyo., H.R. 3807, to provide for the extension of certain oil and gas leases. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 10545.)
18. **MEAT RATIONING.** By Rep. Wilson, Ind., H.R. 3810, to provide for the suspension of the point-rationing system with respect to meat for 60 days. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 10545.) Remarks of author. (p. 10512.)
19. **PERSONNEL.** By Rep. Pracht, Pa., H.R. 3811, "to protect classified civil-service employees." To Civil Service Committee. (p. 10545.)
20. **VETERANS.** By Rep. Rankin, Miss., H.R. 3812, (by request), to authorize suits for benefits claimed to be payable under laws administered by the Veterans Administration. To World War Veterans' Legislation Committee. (p. 10545.)
By Rep. Brooks, La., H.J.Res. 294, to provide an orderly method of demobilization for members of the armed services; to aid in obtaining suitable employment for such persons; to provide an orderly method for speeding up and handling claims and applications. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 10545.)
21. **FOOD ADMINISTRATION.** By Rep. Case, S. Dak., H.Res. 375, requesting certain information from the Attorney General on the authority for transferring to the War Food Administrator certain duties placed by statute upon the Secretary of Agriculture. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 10545.)
22. **MINERALS.** By Sens. Scrugham, Hayden, Murray, Johnson of Colo. and Maybank, S. 1582, to assure an adequate supply of strategic and critical minerals for any future emergency by holding intact in the post-war period all Government stock piles surviving the present war and by necessary augmentation thereof primarily from domestic sources. To Mines and Mining Committee. (p. 10548)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

23. **INCOME TAXES.** Rep. Woodruff, Mich., inserted a Minneapolis Star-Journal on "The Income Ceiling Right Now: \$23,984" (pp. 45746-47).
24. **SUBSIDIES; COMMODITY CREDIT.** Extension of remarks of Sen. Capner, Kans., including Edward A. O'Neal's (Farm Bureau) statement before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee favoring the Steagall-Bankhead (H.R. 3477 and S. 1458) bills continuing CCC (pp. 45747-49).

Sen Ellender, La., inserted a Baton Rouge Advocate editorial criticizing objections to consumer subsidies by those who favor producer subsidies (p. A5751).
Sen. Truman, Mo., inserted Sen. Ellender's radio address favoring subsidies (pp. A5752-53).
Sen. Barkley, Ky., inserted Director Byrnes' radio address, "Crisis on the Home Front," in which he discussed the increased cost-of-living and criticized H.R. 3477, stating, "The Commodity Credit...bill as now written is in effect a bill to increase the cost of living...[and] increase food prices 7 percent" (pp. A5758-60).

25. LATIN AMERICA. Rep. Woodruff, Mich., inserted an editorial "Our Latin-America Boondoggle," commending Sen. Butler's report (p. A5755).
26. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Sen. McCarran, Nev., inserted a Mining Congress Journal editorial, "Silver--A Metal of Growing Importance" (pp. A5756-58).
27. BUDGET PROCEDURE. Rep. Brand, R.I., inserted a Providence Journal-Bulletin article, "Federal Budget Making--Congress and Treasury Should Play Larger Part in It" (p. A5765).
28. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Rep. Scrivner, Kans., inserted several newspaper articles commending a Los Angeles court decision ruling that OPA must obtain its evidence through subpoena (pp. A5761-62).

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29. TAXATION. BIR's amendments to regulations relating to relief from double payments on current income taxes and credits against the victory tax (pp. 16501-03).
30. TRANSPORTATION. ICC's permits for refrigeration of citrus-fruit shipments (pp. 16533, 34) and vegetable shipments (p. 16534).
31. PRICE CONTROL. OPA's orders on canned goods, apple butter, coal, dairy products, fruits, vegetables, firewood, food and drink sold for immediate consumption, milk, silver, sorghums, oats, barley, syrups, molasses, and burley tobacco.
32. RATIONING. OPA's order on cheese.
33. COMMODITY LOANS. CCC's instructions concerning 1943 loans on potatoes and sweet potatoes (pp. 16496-97).
34. MILK MARKETING. Assistant to the War Food Administrator's determination of equivalent price for animal feed dry skim milk in the Boston marketing area (p. 16497).
35. FOOD DISTRIBUTION. FDO 63, Am. 3, on cigar filler and binder types of tobacco and FDO 244, Am. 1, on 1943 crop fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco (p. 16497) and Acting Director of Food Distribution's issuance of orders resulting from violations of priority or allocation orders (pp. 16497-500).

this country chose as President of the United States in two elections, and who bore a burden at that time greater than anyone since Lincoln, and of a wider nature, because it involved more world-wide questions. I regarded it then as unfortunate, and I regard it now as unfortunate that the Senator from North Dakota saw fit to dig up—or somebody dug it up for him, I presume, and it does not make any difference who dug it up—and put that thing into the RECORD, as a reflection upon the honor, the good faith, the integrity, of a man who as President of the United States was revered by millions of our people, and whose memory now is revered by millions of our people, of whom I am proud to be one. I appreciate what the Senator has said in the statement he has just made, but I still think it was very unfortunate to go back 25 years and revive unhappy memories which involve the personal character, honor, integrity, and good faith of one of the great men of this country.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President—

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I should like to proceed for just one moment, if the Senator will yield.

Mr. LODGE. I have the floor, and should like to discuss the pending bill. However, if the Senator will be brief—

Mr. NYE. I have just one remark to make.

Mr. LODGE. I did not realize I was yielding for a debate. I thought the Senator was going to request unanimous consent to have some matter printed in the RECORD. If the Senator will assure me that he will not launch upon a long flight of oratory, I shall yield.

Mr. NYE. I can assure the Senator I will be very brief.

Mr. President, I can fully appreciate the attitude of mind which the Senator from Kentucky has recorded in his remarks, and I am sure that others share the view he entertains with respect to the item. On the other hand, there are others who feel that the reprint of the article was of extreme value at this particular time. With the statement I have made, I am leaving it a matter for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I thank the Senator from Massachusetts for yielding to me.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] that the remarks made by him and those made by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] will be transposed to the RECORD of November 12.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, today we are confronting a motion to suspend the rule, which, I understand, requires a two-thirds vote of the Senators present and voting, in order that we may consider

the amendment offered by the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] to the pending appropriation bill. The amendment embodies three basic thoughts. The first would require that when the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy finds he has more money than he needs, he will certify that fact, and the appropriation will thereupon be canceled and rescinded, and cannot subsequently be expended. That is the first provision.

The second provision would require any branch of the Government, not merely the War Department or the Navy Department, to construct any particular project for which money shall have been appropriated, and would deny to such branch of the Government the right to impound the money.

The third thought or provision would repeal a section of the last military appropriations act which authorizes the Bureau of the Budget to provide a 10 percent leeway on military expenditures. Those are the three concepts in the amendment.

I voted to report the amendment from the committee because I am always in sympathy with the idea of having Congress retain its functions, because I am opposed to any form of usurpation, whether it be usurpation of congressional prerogatives by the Executive, or vice versa. I also regarded the committee amendment as an attempt to obtain economy in public expenditures—an objective which I always favor. Of course, I naturally reserve the right, which every other Senator reserves, to seek to perfect these propositions and to change them so that they may more nearly achieve their purpose.

Yesterday the Secretary of War addressed a letter to the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the senior Senator from Tennessee, the letter being printed in yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at page 10470. In the letter the Secretary of War addressed himself to the first of the three concepts in the amendment; that is to say, the proposition that if the Secretary of War finds he has more money than he needs for a certain activity, that appropriation is thereupon canceled and gone. In the letter, which Senators can read for themselves, the Secretary pointed out that war is full of unforeseen emergencies, full of crises, that he must be in the position of having available funds which will enable him to meet the unforeseen situations, and that if a surplus develops in a certain department of the military structure, for instance, in ordnance, if he cancels that appropriation, 3 months later he may be confronted with a demand for a great deal more ordnance—for a different type of shell, let us say—and then he will not be able to obtain the necessary money without coming to Congress.

It might be said, "Why should he not come to Congress?" Mr. President, there are two arguments to be made in that connection. One is that for 2 months last summer the Congress was not in session; so, in such event, our military activities would have to wait for 2 months

until Congress returned or until a special session was called.

The other consideration is that last year when Congress was in session it took between 6 and 8 weeks to pass the military appropriations bill, a bill which every Member of the House and every Member of the Senate favored. Congress, with all its splendid attributes as an instrument of our Government, is not always noted for its speedy action; and during a war it must be possible to meet unforeseen emergencies with speed.

So, Mr. President, yesterday I proposed an amendment to the first part of the committee amendment, which is all that is at stake today, insofar as I am concerned. In my amendment I provide that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall be given the right to impound any extra amounts which might develop, reporting the action each time to the chairmen of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees; and my amendment would forbid them ever to use the extra amounts for any other purpose except the purpose specified, but would give them a 10-percent leeway in transferring amounts from one appropriation to another.

Incidentally, Mr. President, the amendment to the amendment can be found at page 10476 of the RECORD, but I shall read it because it is very brief and I think it is very clear. It provides that—

No part of any funds appropriated for the War or Navy Department, when it is found by the head of such Department that any part of such funds is not necessary for the general purposes for which appropriated for the prosecution of the war, shall be impounded or held as a reserve, except by the head of the Department concerned who shall report such action to the chairman of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, or used for any other purpose without the specific approval of law by the Congress; except that the Secretary of War may transfer not to exceed 10 percent of any of the appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1944 to any other such appropriation, but no other appropriation shall be increased more than 10 percent thereby. Amounts withheld from any contractor as a result of the renegotiation of a contract shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

I felt that was an extremely important matter. The question of having the War Department in such a situation that it can meet unforeseen events in the middle of a war which threatens our whole national existence is certainly just as important as the question of having a proper control by Congress in reference to the expenditures of Government. Some persons may say it is more important, but certainly it is just as important.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. Assuming that the Senator's version of this amendment should be adopted, is it the Senator's interpretation of his own amendment that the action of reporting to the Appropriations Committees of both branches of the legislature might result in either the cancellation of the balance of unused or unnecessary appropriations, or might

result in an appropriation of that balance for some other use? Is that the Senator's interpretation?

Mr. LODGE. No; except for 10 percent.

The situation which we have to meet is one in which, for example, in January the department might find that it had more money than it needed for ordnance. Let us assume that it had all the 30-caliber ammunition it needed. Suppose it had \$10,000,000,000 left over. That amount would be impounded. Four months later it might find itself in such a situation that it needed siege guns and a great quantity of large ammunition, and there would be another unforeseen call on the same appropriation. My amendment would permit impounding of the money from January until August, and then in August the money could be used for the same purpose for which it was originally appropriated, namely, ordnance.

Mr. AUSTIN. From the answer of the Senator I gather that it is not the purpose of the Senator from Massachusetts to suggest action by the Appropriations Committees of the two Houses on the report being made.

Mr. LODGE. No; I do not suggest action. I suggest that the committees be kept informed. The possibility of an individual Member obtaining an idea from this information which might cause him to demand congressional action is always present, but that is not what I contemplate. I contemplate that the Congress should be constantly informed of such impoundings. But no Member of Congress, and no one in the Army knows exactly the kinds and amounts of ammunition which will be needed in September 1944.

Mr. AUSTIN. Let us suppose that the Secretary of War has made such a report, and that it involves a large sum of money appropriated but not used, and with no foreseeable use for it. Has the Senator any doubt that the two committees could at once act in the passage of such a resolution as that of the Senator from Tennessee to cancel the balance at that time? Is there any doubt in the Senator's mind?

Mr. LODGE. None whatsoever. I am very grateful to the Senator for bringing up a point which had not occurred to me, and that is, if we are to cancel appropriations, it is much better to consider each one on its merits as it comes along, at the proper time, instead of trying to put into effect a blanket cancellation applying to everything, for a period of time in which no man can foretell the future.

Mr. AUSTIN. From the Senator's experience does he not think that it is better to act with knowledge of the facts; or, to put it another way, if we are to cancel, to cancel with knowledge of the conditions at the time of cancellation, rather than to cancel in advance, before we know what the facts will be?

Mr. LODGE. That is the time to make the cancellation. In my judgment it is much better to have a system under which we seek congressional action to effect cancellations, rather than a system under which, in the midst of war, we

must seek congressional action to obtain emergency appropriations. I think we have the cart before the horse.

Mr. WHITE and Mr. OVERTON addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield, and if so to whom?

Mr. LODGE. I yield first to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I find myself somewhat confused by the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts. The Senator provides in his amendment that no part of the funds appropriated which is found by the head of the department not to be necessary for the general purposes for which the funds are appropriated shall be, first, impounded; second, or held as a reserve; and, third, or used for any other purpose, without the specific approval of law by the Congress. I cannot see the practical difference, in the ultimate effect, between the cancellation of an appropriation which is not needed for the particular purpose specified when the appropriation is made, and this provision of the Senator's amendment, which says that no part of the funds shall be used for any other purpose than that for which they were originally appropriated, without the specific approval of law by the Congress. I wish the Senator would clarify the situation for me. I cannot see any difference, in ultimate effect upon the War Department, between canceling an appropriation, or that part of an appropriation not needed for the specific purpose for which it was made, and a provision that no part of it shall be used for any other purpose than that for which it was specifically appropriated.

Mr. LODGE. The sense of the language in line 3 on page 2 is, "nor shall they be used for any other purpose."

Mr. WHITE. That is what I understand. So the third limitation is that no part—

Mr. LODGE. It is not a third limitation.

Mr. WHITE. That is the way I read it.

Mr. LODGE. It is not a third limitation. If the Senator will bear with me, he will find that my amendment was defeated this morning in the Appropriations Committee.

I now yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts contains this provision:

Except that the Secretary of War may transfer not to exceed 10 percent of any of the appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1944 to any other such appropriation, but no other appropriation shall be increased more than 10 percent thereby.

I should like to ask the Senator's interpretation of that provision in his amendment. Is it not correct to say that the Secretary of War would be limited, in the transfer of any appropriation, to 10 percent of the total appropriation? That is the first limitation, is it not?

Mr. LODGE. That is correct.

Mr. OVERTON. And he could not transfer it except to some other appropriation which has already been made.

Mr. LODGE. That is correct.

Mr. OVERTON. He could not transfer it so as to increase such an appropriation more than 10 percent.

Mr. LODGE. That is correct. There are very severe limitations in the interest of economy and prudent, economical management. It is my effort to meet the wishes of the Senator from Louisiana and the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. OVERTON. The committee amendment contains the same provisions.

Mr. LODGE. The committee amendment is very different.

Mr. OVERTON. I mean with that exception. The words which I have just read are incorporated in the committee amendment, are they not?

Mr. LODGE. Those words have been incorporated—

Mr. OVERTON. In the committee amendment.

Mr. LODGE. They have not been incorporated, but they were agreed to by the Appropriations Committee, and the understanding is that if the rule is suspended, that language will be offered. That is the parliamentary situation.

Mr. OVERTON. That is the controlling feature of this whole provision.

Mr. LODGE. That is where I differ with the Senator from Louisiana. I do not think it is the controlling feature. There is the other feature, that of cancellation of the appropriations.

Mr. OVERTON. Who would cancel? It would be the Secretary of War, would it not?

Mr. LODGE. Yes. I presume the Secretary of War would act in good faith. In fact, I know he would, knowing him as I do. He would be put in a very unsound position, because, as I stated to the Senator from Vermont, if a situation should develop in which there were a surplus in a certain activity of the Army in January, and in August there were a shortage in the same Army activity, in the meantime the appropriation would have been canceled, and the August emergency could not be met promptly.

Mr. OVERTON. It is to be assumed, is it not, that the Secretary of War would not cancel any part of any appropriation if he thought an emergency might arise whereby he would have to use the 10-percent provided for in the 10-percent clause?

Mr. LODGE. Of course, following out the reasoning of the Senator from Louisiana, the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy might say to himself, "I do not know what is going to happen; therefore, I will not certify any surpluses." I believe the Secretary of War is entitled to commendation for having frankly told the other House 3 or 4 weeks ago that he had a \$13,000,000,000 surplus. I thought that was very fine.

I like to encourage that type of candor on the part of our Government officials. I do not like to see language written into the law which would be practically a mandate to them not to reveal any surpluses which they may have. I believe that the language of the committee amendment defeats its own purposes. I believe that the language of my amendment would make for candor, and not

only a more efficient situation from a military standpoint, but a much more candid and frank situation insofar as the fiscal aspects of the matter are concerned.

Mr. President, this morning I offered my amendment in the Appropriations Committee and it was defeated by a vote of 9 to 6. I hope I have convinced the Senate that I feel very strongly about the matter, and that I believe it to be the most important factor in the whole amendment.

As I have said to the members of the committee, in approaching a vote such as we are about to take on whether we shall suspend the rule, the decision of a Senator as to how he will vote will naturally be determined by the reason for suspending the rule. If the proposal on which he votes after the suspension of the rule is one which he approves, he will vote to suspend the rule. If it is a proposal which he does not approve, he will vote against suspending the rule.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. As I understand, only the members of the Appropriations Committee have authority to establish a basis for appropriations. If money is appropriated to the War or Navy Department, and if 10 percent of it is held in a reserve fund, as I understand, no money may be transferred from such fund for any purpose except that already authorized by Congress as the subject of the appropriation. The Secretary of War could not in any event spend money for something Congress had not heretofore agreed was a proper subject for which to appropriate money.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator is entirely correct.

Mr. CHANDLER. And under the Senator's amendment no single appropriation would be entitled to receive more than a 2 percent increase.

Mr. LODGE. I had provided for 10 percent.

Mr. CHANDLER. I was confused about that, and I should like to ask the Senator to correct the amount, if necessary, in the copy of the amendment appearing on the Record on page 10476, which states 2 percent.

Mr. LODGE. The correct figure is 10 percent.

Mr. CHANDLER. Very well.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I believe this to be a very important distinction. I am in favor of economy. I am also in favor of Congress retaining its control over its own projects and expenditures. I am opposed to usurpation of authority by the Bureau of the Budget. When we want a particular project constructed, and vote for it, I do not want the Bureau of the Budget, merely because it may not like the project, to impound the funds and prevent construction of the project. I am in favor of all those things. If the Senator from Tennessee or the Senator from Louisiana should propose the adoption of the two provisos and leave out the first part of the language, I should vote with a great deal of pleasure to suspend the rule.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. I believe that the first thing for the Senate to decide is whether we shall suspend the rule. If the rule should be suspended, that in itself would not mean the adoption of the committee amendment. The Senate would then proceed to the consideration of the amendment offered by the committee. The Senator from Massachusetts could then offer his amendment.

Mr. LODGE. I believe that I probably would offer it.

Mr. OVERTON. And the Senate would vote on it. If the majority of Senators voting should agree to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, his amendment would be adopted. Any other Senator may offer an amendment. However, the first thing to do is to suspend the rule. Until that is done no amendment may be considered.

Mr. LODGE. The parliamentary situation would be, if the rule were suspended, that it would merely give us the right to consider the amendment. Is that correct?

Mr. OVERTON. If we suspend the rule we can then consider the amendment.

Mr. LODGE. To tell the truth, Mr. President, I have been somewhat surprised at the resistance to accepting a change in the language which I believe would carry out the purposes we have in mind, and which are so absolutely essential if we are to fight the war efficiently and make it possible for the War Department quickly to meet unforeseen conditions.

I wish we could agree to eliminate the first part. I know from my experience of yesterday afternoon, and in the committee this morning, that we cannot do so. If we could agree to do it and adopt the last two provisos we would then have something on which I believe every Member could agree. I cannot understand why, in the midst of war, we must pick on the Army and the Navy in imposing conditions of economy. It seems to be a very upside-down, cart-before-the-horse way of doing things. The first part of the amendment mentions the Army and the Navy. If public money is being spent by any department of the Government for any necessary purpose at all, it is being spent by the Army and the Navy, which are using the money to protect the very existence of this country. Every Senator could mention governmental agencies other than the Army and the Navy in which real economy might be instituted, but they are not mentioned at all. We bear down only on the Army and the Navy for economy. Of course, it should be exercised there.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. HOLMAN. The proviso which follows the insertion of the last seven lines of the Senator's proposed amendment reads as follows:

That no appropriation or part of any appropriation heretofore, herein, or hereafter made available for any executive department or independent establishment to

construct any particular project shall be impounded—

And so forth. That would meet the Senator's observation that there are other departments of the Government in which economy should prevail.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; but that provision has nothing at all to do with economy. That provision is the one which requires the construction of river and harbor works, and public works of all types. That proviso has nothing to do with saving money. It is for the purpose of eliminating usurpation by the Bureau of the Budget in refusing to build projects. I have never heard it contended that the proviso beginning on page 2, in line 8 of the amendment had anything to do with economy. I do not think it has.

Mr. President, it seems to me that this is not the right way to approach the subject. I am in favor of sound budgetary and fiscal practices, but I am, above all, for winning the war. For that reason I very reluctantly must oppose the committee amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not wish to detain the Senate. I wish only to make an observation which I hope will not consume more than 5 minutes.

I hesitate to question any motion authorized by the Committee on Appropriations to suspend the rule. If I felt sure that nothing would be done except to agree to the amendment of the Appropriations Committee, I might resolve my hesitation.

The trouble is that when we suspend the rule we open up the amendment to any other amendment which may be offered from the floor of the Senate, just as though we did not have to suspend the rule.

There is one amendment which may be offered, to which I should very much object. There are two reasons for my fears if it were adopted. I tried to express them yesterday. I am not making this statement because of any influence which I expect it to have on other Senators, but merely to explain my own position and the vote which I may cast.

The Committee on Finance is now considering the question of the renegotiation law as a part of the tax bill sent over by the other House. We have had a hearing on it. What the committee will do with it, I am not in a position to predict, but it was testified that already renegotiation has been instrumental in saving \$5,300,000,000 on contracts heretofore entered into.

If the Senate should adopt the amendment the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHY] suggested, which was written into the amendment yesterday, as I have it, and is still in it, providing that the money saved by the various departments in renegotiating contracts may not be expended for the same purpose for which it was originally appropriated; in other words, that the departments may not take advantage of the savings they make to buy the same type of equipment from somebody else or even from the same

contractor, I think it would be most unfortunate.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Does the Senator mean that if the Congress of the United States appropriates, say, \$100,000,000 for the War Department or the Navy Department to purchase 10,000 planes, for example, which is all they need, and they are able to buy 10,000 planes for \$90,000,000, the other \$10,000,000 should not go back into the Treasury?

Mr. BARKLEY. The estimates, as the Senator knows, are made frequently a year and a half before the expiration of the fiscal year for which the appropriations are made. If last July, August, or September or October, prior to the time when the House of Representatives began its hearings on appropriations for airplanes, we will say, the Department decides that they only needed 10,000, and that they would pay \$100,000,000 for them—of course that is merely an illustrative figure—and that much was appropriated, and during the interim they were able to renegotiate the contracts and save \$10,000,000 out of the \$100,000,000 my theory and belief is that if they find in the meantime that they need more than 10,000, they ought to be allowed to use the amount saved for the purchase of additional airplanes, because the number needed at the time the Budget made its estimate was speculative. As the Secretary of War said in his letter to the Senator from Tennessee yesterday, war is a mobile thing; it is necessary to be ready every day and every week to decide what is needed as compared to last week or last month. My belief is that when they are able to make savings out of contracts already entered into under renegotiation, they ought to be allowed to spend what they save for the same thing, if they find they need it. I would not favor letting them spend money appropriated for airplanes to buy tanks, guns, or automobiles; it should be spent for the same type of equipment. I think they are to be commended for their effort to save money, and they ought to be given the right to spend the money which they save for the same type of equipment if they have need for it. For that reason I fear and would seriously oppose any such amendment as that.

That is only an illustration of the fact that if we suspend the rule, then, the proposition is opened up to all kinds of amendments.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am not quarreling with the Senator's theory or point of view; I differ with him; but that is all right. There is one point, however, that I do not believe he can question and that is that when taking the illustration we have just used of the purchase of 10,000 airplanes for \$90,000,000 instead of \$100,000,000, the \$10,000,000 which is saved is not saved to the notion of the taxpayers unless it is returned to the United States Treasury.

What has happened, if the Senator will allow me to finish, is that, through shrewdness or ability, the War Department or the Navy Department have been able to buy the planes \$10,000,000 cheaper; but the money is not actually saved to the taxpayers and the public of the country until it reverts to the Treasury.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, the question of whether \$10,000,000 was saved, in my judgment, is not so important as the question of the War Department having power to use the \$10,000,000 to procure equipment of the same type if they need it without coming back to Congress. We have already said we will give them \$100,000,000 for airplanes, say. Suppose they estimated 18 months ago, 6 months ago, or a year ago, that they needed 10,000 airplanes. As the Senator knows and everyone else knows they begin to prepare their estimates long before the appropriations are passed, long before the Committee on Appropriations of the House even begin hearings on them. In a war such as this the situation may change in 30 days, and certainly it may change in 6 months or a year. We have been emphasizing the importance of aircraft in controlling the air, and it is not at all unreasonable that, whereas last October a year ago, or in December 1942, they may have thought a given number of airplanes was all they needed, they may find now that they need more than that number, indeed twice that many; and if out of the appropriations they have been able by renegotiation to save on the original cost a sufficient sum to buy additional airplanes, it seems to me they ought to be allowed to purchase as many as they can without having the Congress reappropriate the amount they have been able to save out of the original appropriation.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator and I might agree if he would distinguish between saving money and ability to buy at a cheaper price, but I think it is very unfortunate to mix them up and to say we have saved \$5,000,000,000 on renegotiation when we have not saved it. We have saved for the taxpayers only that part which has been returned to the Treasury.

Mr. BARKLEY. It has been saved as compared to the original terms of the contract which had been entered into in a hurry. Congress took that into consideration when it authorized the departments to renegotiate contracts. Of course, it is a saving if Congress does not have to appropriate an equal amount for the same purpose in addition to what it has heretofore appropriated. Of course, it would not be a saving in the sense that dollars and cents come back into the Treasury, but in the sense that that money is available for things for which we might have been called upon to appropriate an additional amount for the same purpose, it certainly is a saving.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I discussed the other day with the head of one of the divisions of the War Department why a certain contract was not given to a low

bidder. I got the impression that there has been a consistent policy in the awarding of public contracts that the low bidder should always get the contract if he is competent; but I was told—and I shall not embarrass the man by mentioning his name—I was told that it was rather immaterial as to the figure at which the contract was awarded and to whether it went to the low bidder, because, after all, they would renegotiate it and they would probably save a substantial amount by renegotiation. I am wondering how many contracts have been awarded on that rather slipshod basis. I think the official who awarded the contract is honest; I think he is an able man; I do not question his integrity or the good work he and his department are doing; but I do question his theory and this basis of awarding contracts. This basis cannot be justified except on the theory of time if the low bidder is competent to do the work and will post a bond to complete it.

Mr. BARKLEY. I will say to the Senator it may depend a good deal on how much of a hurry they are in for the things they need. In my judgment, in a war such as this it would be much better not to waste time and not to spend time in advance of awarding the contract for things which are needed just as quickly as as they can be manufactured, so that the contractor could go ahead with the production of whatever he is to make and not lose any time in haggling over the price. Under the renegotiation law 6 months from then, or a year from then or whatever the time may be under the terms of the act, they can sit down in more deliberation and go over the terms of the contract to see whether the contract they had entered into in a hurry to get production in a hurry was too liberal to the contractor. That is the theory upon which Congress passed the renegotiation law. As between spending the time on entering into a contract for materials which are needed at once, and spending the time on renegotiation later on, when it can be done in a more leisurely manner, but when the production has already started, I think it is better to do it later than to do it in advance, even though a few dollars might be saved.

Mr. BRIDGES. I agree with the Senator, and I agree with the position taken by the General to whom I have referred that time is of the essence.

Mr. BARKLEY. It does not necessarily involve the question of honesty, either on the part of the Government officials or the contractors. We all know how we had to reconvert our whole economy and industry to a war basis, almost overnight. I have no doubt that many contractors who had to convert their establishments into plants for the production of war materials could not themselves tell what the cost would be of a given article of equipment. There was no dishonesty about it. Naturally they wanted to give themselves a margin so that they would not lose money, and the Government did not want anyone to lose money in the construction of the plants, or in the manufacture of the articles required. It may involve a question of

judgment, it may involve a question of accounting. All these may enter into the consideration, matters which do not in any way impugn anyone's honesty or integrity. It is a question of getting what we need as fast as we need it, and taking up the slack a little later, if that is necessary.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WALLGREN in the chair). Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. I think what the Senator has said was true in the early stages of the war effort, when men who had made peacetime supplies had never in their lives made machine guns or bombs, or had loaded bombs, and no one could tell what things were going to cost; but certainly now we know what things are going to cost. Not many new implements of war are now being required, and the argument which has been presented by businessmen all over the country has been that the time has come, at long last, when they would like to be able to negotiate contracts and have them stand, without the uncertainty of the possibility of renegotiation afterwards. I think that, in the main, the time is past when the departments can haphazardly, because of some emergency, enter into a contract with the idea that they must have the material contracted for, no matter what the cost may be.

Mr. BARKLEY. I agree in part with what the Senator says. Undoubtedly the experience of the last 2 years has resulted in a stabilization, to some extent, of methods and costs, but new contracts are still being made, with new contractors, and it may be that in some cases, due to improvements and changes in the mechanical devices, which are constantly being studied by a large group of men interested in improving an implement with which we are fighting the enemy, it may be just as important to get a particular article out in a hurry as it was originally to get out some tanks, which we are now producing in large quantities. Undoubtedly there has been a stabilization, but I would not call it a complete stabilization, to the point where we can abandon the theory altogether.

Mr. BROOKS. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. We are off on a subject different from the one we were starting out to discuss.

Mr. BARKLEY. That frequently happens in the Senate, as the Senator knows.

Mr. BROOKS. As I understand, there is no desire on the part of any member of the Committee on Appropriations to limit the appropriations necessary for the War Department. As a matter of fact, it was suggested in the committee that if the Department wanted a separate subsection which would provide \$10,000,000,000 for unforeseen emergencies, we would comply. The desire was, as I understand, to have some certainty now, and some limitation on the juggling of funds within the War Department

itself, and as I understand, there was no desire to curtail in any matter that was necessary.

Mr. BARKLEY. It has not been my understanding that in the appropriation bills which have heretofore been enacted, where a definite amount was appropriated for airplanes, we will say, the War Department had the right to transfer the appropriation to some other item for some other purpose. As the Senator knows, there have been funds which the Secretary could allocate here and there.

Mr. BROOKS. Has he not still such a fund?

Mr. BARKLEY. He has a fund, but it is not so great as it was at the start. I have never understood, however, that when we earmarked an amount for any particular type of equipment, that earmarking could be ignored, and the money spent for something else.

Mr. BROOKS. I wanted a point cleared up, if the Senator will yield further. I do not believe there is any desire on the part of the Committee on Appropriations to limit the amount of money which should be provided for the armed services. It is purely a matter of bookkeeping arrangement, and as I recall—and I shall be glad to have the acting chairman of the committee correct me if I am wrong—we started out to keep a hand on the Director of the Budget Bureau, to determine what is to be done with the money that goes to surpluses.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am completely sympathetic with any effort to economize and to reduce expenditures wherever possible. I do not feel that now, in the midst of the present situation, when we are on the verge of a supreme drive to win the war on all fronts, and as fast as possible, so that we cannot only quit spending money for war, but can get our men back to their homes, we should be too meticulous about making it impossible for the War and Navy Departments to spend money which they through their own efforts would be able to save, for the same purposes for which we appropriated originally.

Mr. BROOKS. I am in complete accord with the Senator's last statement.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I am somewhat confused by the argument of the distinguished Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am really not making an argument; I am explaining my hesitation and embarrassment over the question of suspending the rule, because it would open the amendment to any sort of changes the Senate might see fit to put in the bill. That is the difficulty. I do not mean by that to reflect on the Senate, but we have already had a sample in one amendment which it is stated will be offered, and there may be others.

Mr. LANGER. What troubles me may be illustrated by the expenditures on the Alaskan Highway, for example. The Department has spent between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000 on that highway, which was built by the Bureau of Public Roads. They did a good job. Then, out of a clear sky, the War Department steps

in, they throw out the Bureau of Public Roads, and say, "We are going to build a road from Haines to 40 miles north of Champaign." Congress was not consulted at all. They are building the road long after the Japs are out of the Aleutian Islands, when they have had every chance in the world to come back to Congress, when they could go to the Bureau of Public Roads, that could build the roads, and build them cheaper. It seems to me that after the Japs are out, as the Senator said a moment ago, there need be no haste in building the road.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have not commented on that road.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator did yesterday.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; I did not refer to the Alaskan Highway.

Mr. LANGER. Perhaps it was the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am somewhat familiar with the construction of the original Alaskan Highway, because the Senator from North Dakota offered a resolution to investigate the construction of that road, and the resolution went to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which considered it and held a hearing on the subject, and did not approve the Senator's attitude.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator is correct. There were two hearings on it.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not sufficiently familiar with the details, or the progress which has been made in the construction of the second highway, to comment on it, and I shall not discuss something about which I do not know anything, if I can help it.

Mr. LANGER. But the Senator agrees with the general principle I have suggested?

Mr. BARKLEY. It would depend on whether we gave the Department a lump sum, out of which they had the right to make the expenditure. I do not recall that originally we appropriated any amount for the construction of the highway in Alaska, but out of a lump-sum appropriation for war purposes the Department did construct it. If they had authority to construct one, they probably had authority to construct the second one. I would not attempt to pass on the wisdom of the second construction because I have not looked into it. But I will say that if we had appropriated a hundred million dollars, let us say—that is a familiar figure, and it is one I can understand. When we go above that I get into the stratosphere—if we had appropriated a hundred million dollars with which to build a single highway to Alaska, and that highway was built for \$75,000,000, I would doubt whether the Department would have had the authority to build another one with the \$25,000,000 remaining, because we would have earmarked a certain amount for a single highway. But if we said, "For highways for military purposes, \$100,000,000," merely giving the Department a blanket, lump-sum appropriation, or blanket authority, I do not see any reason why under the law they could not build two roads as well as one, if they thought they were needed.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, yesterday in the Senate the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] made a statement which appears in the final paragraphs of his argument in opposition to the committee amendment, on page 10473, as follows:

Since the beginning of the war Congress has authorized the heads of certain departments to transfer funds from one appropriation to another within specific limitations in order that the departments may be in a position to meet emergencies and contingencies without the delay of reporting to Congress and securing appropriations on each occasion. The repeal of this authority would result in a definite handicap to the prosecution of the war.

That, Mr. President, seems to me the burden of the argument of the proponents of the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

In the concluding paragraph of his statement the junior Senator from Missouri made a statement relative to a recommendation by the chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] who is now in the Senate chamber. I should like to ask him a question based on the following statement made by the Senator from Missouri yesterday:

From a practical standpoint, this is not the time to abandon the existing procedure for establishing economies and savings to set up a new scheme. Rather, if anything need be done at this time, let us follow the recommendation of the Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures and strengthen the control now available.

I do not have before me the recommendation referred to. I suppose it is somewhere in the RECORD, and I have not seen it, but I should like to ask the junior Senator from Virginia if the recommendation which the junior Senator from Missouri mentions would strengthen the control if we adopted the committee amendment which has been presented by the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR]? Would it strengthen government control, and should it be done through adoption of this amendment, or should we use the substitute amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]?

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator from Nebraska that I do not think the recommendation made by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures is directly applicable to the proposal made by the Senator from Tennessee. It seems to me that there can be no question with respect to the first portion of the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee. I believe that when the funds are not needed by the Army and the Navy they should revert to the Treasury. I am in entire agreement with that.

I have some question in my mind with respect to the latter part of the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee, which provides that no funds appropriated can be impounded except by the direction of Congress. I think

there are probably some construction appropriations which have been made, and perhaps it might be wise that those appropriations revert to the Treasury, especially in this emergency, and could be deferred by the action of the Bureau of the Budget, and that the Bureau of the Budget should have the authority in those cases, of actually making a reversion of the money into the Treasury.

So I do not think the recommendation the Senator referred to is entirely applicable to the proposal made by the Senator from Tennessee. Certainly it does not apply to that part relating to the unneeded balances of the Army and the Navy.

Mr. President, in that connection I wish to say that the Army and the Navy have on hand unexpended appropriated balances of approximately \$180,000,000, 000 as of this date.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. May I inquire if that sum includes the \$30,000,000,000 allocated to lend-lease?

Mr. BYRD. Yes, I think all allocations in that category are included.

Mr. AIKEN. It includes the \$30,000,000,000 allocated to lend-lease last summer and not spent?

Mr. BYRD. Yes, the balance of approximately \$180,000,000,000 includes all the funds within that category.

Mr. President, no one is more anxious to provide every single dollar that is necessary for the prosecution of the war than the Senator from Virginia, but I do not think that the Army and the Navy should be permitted to have such great appropriated unexpended balances, because in that case the control of appropriations is practically removed from the authority of Congress. So I am in thorough accord with the first part of the proposal of the Senator from Tennessee. I have some reservations with respect to the second section relating to projects which it may be possible to defer in this emergency, but which could not be deferred if the sole power is designated in the agency to which the appropriation has been made. I hope the amendment will be modified in this respect.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, since the Senator's advice has been asked, and very appropriately asked, by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], I should like to ask him an additional question. Does not the Senator think that at this time the rule of the Senate should be suspended and the matter taken up as recommended by a majority of the Appropriations Committee, and if there are any inequalities or objections to the proposal, amendments might be offered?

Mr. BYRD. I agree with the Senator from Tennessee. I shall vote to suspend the rule and take up the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am happy to hear the Senator say that.

Mr. President, if no other Senator wishes to speak on the subject, I should like to have a vote on the pending question. I hope the rule will be suspended.

The yeas and nays have been ordered, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hatch	Robertson
Andrews	Hawkes	Russell
Austin	Hayden	Scrugham
Bailey	Hill	Shipstead
Bankhead	Holman	Smith
Barkley	Johnson, Calif.	Thomas, Idaho
Bridges	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Okla.
Brooks	La Follette	Thomas, Utah
Buck	Langer	Tobey
Burton	Lodge	Truman
Bushfield	Lucas	Tunnell
Byrd	McCarran	Tydings
Capper	McClellan	Vandenberg
Caraway	McFarland	Van Nuys
Chandler	McKellar	Wagner
Danaher	Maybank	Wallgren
Davis	Mead	Walsh, Mass.
Eastland	Millikin	Walsh, N. J.
Ferguson	Moore	Wherry
George	Murray	White
Gerry	O'Daniel	Wiley
Gillette	O'Mahoney	Willis
Green	Overton	Wilson
Guffey	Reed	
Gurney	Revercomb	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI. On that question the yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WHITE (when Mr. Nye's name was called). I regret to announce that since the opening of the session the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] has been obliged to leave because of illness. It is anticipated that he will be absent for possibly a week or 10 days.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HOLMAN (after having voted in the affirmative). I have been reminded that I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART]. I have also been advised that if he were present he would vote as I have voted. I, therefore, permit my vote to stand.

Mr. REED (after having voted in the affirmative). I transfer my pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and let my vote stand.

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK] are detained in Government departments on matters pertaining to their respective States.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], the Sen-

ator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is detained on public business.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is absent on official business.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is paired on this question with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from South Carolina would vote "yea," and the Senator from Alabama would vote "nay."

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is absent on public business. If present he would vote "yea."

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], if present, would vote "yea."

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] is necessarily absent. If present he would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 62, nays 10, as follows:

YEAS—62

Alken	Gillette	Robertson
Andrews	Green	Russell
Bailey	Hawkes	Scruggam
Bankhead	Hayden	Shipstead
Bridges	Holman	Smith
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Thomas, Idaho
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Okla.
Bushfield	La Follette	Thomas, Utah
Butler	Langer	Tobey
Byrd	McCarran	Tydings
Capper	McClellan	Vandenberg
Caraway	McFarland	Van Nuys
Chandler	McKellar	Wallgren
Chavez	Mead	Walsh, Mass.
Clark, Mo.	Millikin	Walsh, N. J.
Danaher	Moore	Wherry
Davis	O'Daniel	White
Eastland	O'Mahoney	Wiley
Ferguson	Overton	Willis
George	Reed	Wilson
Gerry	Revercomb	

NAYS—10

Austin	Hatch	Truman
Barkley	Lodge	Tunnell
Guffey	Lucas	
Gurney	Murray	

NOT VOTING—24

Ball	Ellender	Nye
Bilbo	Glass	Pepper
Bone	Hill	Radcliffe
Brewster	Kilgore	Reynolds
Burton	McNary	Stewart
Clark, Idaho	Maloney	Taft
Connally	Maybank	Wagner
Downey	Murdoch	Wheeler

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative, the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI is agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert a new section reading as follows:

SEC. 305. No part of any funds appropriated for the War or Navy Department, when it is found by the head of such Department that any part of such funds is not necessary for

the completion of the purpose for which appropriated, shall be used for any other purpose without the specific approval of law by the Congress; and, notwithstanding any other provision of law providing for transfer of any part of such funds, when it is found by the head of such Department that such funds are not to be used for the purposes for which appropriated, such appropriations to that extent shall be rescinded and canceled and the Secretary of such Department shall certify the amount so reduced, rescinded, and canceled to the Treasury Department, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate: *Provided*, That no appropriation or part of any appropriation heretofore, herein, or hereafter made available for any executive department or independent establishment to construct any particular project shall be impounded, or held as a reserve, or used for any other purpose, except by direction of the Congress, and any part of such appropriation not needed to complete such project, or the part thereof for which appropriation has been made, shall be retained by the Treasury: *Provided further*, That section 3 of the Military Appropriation Act, 1944, approved July 1, 1943, is hereby repealed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the clerk did not read the amendment on the side. That will have to be offered separately. I will offer that amendment now, or I will yield to the Senator from Massachusetts and let him offer that part of it.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the pending amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, as I understand, the amendment read by the clerk, which was offered by the Senator from Tennessee, the acting chairman of the committee, was not read in full. In other words, there was an omission.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; it was read as originally presented; but the amendment which the committee authorized this morning was not read. I ask the Presiding Officer if that part should have been read, or only the portion which was originally offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The part which was set out in the original notice should be read at this time.

Mr. McKELLAR. It should be read first.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, I offer, as an amendment to the amendment, the language, in part, offered by the Senator from Massachusetts this morning and adopted by the committee at its meeting. I ask that the amendment to the amendment be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Massachusetts withhold his amendment?

Mr. LODGE. I withhold my amendment. I presume that the amendment to which the Senator from Tennessee refers can be agreed to, and then my amendment will be in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may the amendment which I have offered to the pending amendment be stated?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 8, of the amendment, after the word "Senate", it is proposed to insert "except that the Secretary of War may transfer not to exceed 10 percent of any or all of the appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1944 to any other such appropriation, but no other appropriation shall be increased more than 10 percent thereby."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee to his amendment offered on behalf of the committee.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, as I heard the amendment read, it stated "10 per centum of any or all of the appropriations." Am I correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DANAHER. So, if we should appropriate in one bill \$71,000,000,000, let us say, for the War Department, 10 percent of that amount, which is, of course, \$7,100,000,000, might be covered by this additional language.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will leave it to the Senator.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, no human being could answer the question definitely or accurately.

Mr. DANAHER. The question certainly can be answered if we do not put in the words "or all."

Mr. LODGE. No; because it is not clear from the language whether the 10 percent shall be computed on the amount existing before or after the surpluses are had.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, why in the name of heaven, are we trying to legislate by using language concerning which no human being in the world can make answer? I respectfully make that suggestion.

Mr. LODGE. That is one of the arguments for the amendment which I propose. I am proposing it in order to make the language clear.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. LODGE. If I have the floor, I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. As I heard the amendment read at the desk it stated further as follows:

But no other appropriation shall be increased more than 10 percent thereby.

Am I correct in my understanding?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LODGE. That is correct.

Mr. DANAHER. Yesterday the language at that point was "2 percent."

Mr. McKELLAR. No.

Mr. LODGE. No; I believe the Senator is in error. Yesterday I was quite sure that I understood, perhaps erroneously, that if I should make a modification down to 2 percent all the rest of the language of my amendment would be acceptable. Consequently, in the in-

terest of economy, and in order to reach a meeting of the minds, I accepted the suggestion. However, 10 percent was my original figure. I do not think it was too high.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I have in my hand the language of the amendment which has been placed on our desks, intended to be proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts, and on page 2 in line 9 it states "2 percentum." That amendment was placed on our desks this morning, and I assume it was consequent upon what the Senator from Massachusetts suggested yesterday afternoon.

Mr. LODGE. It was consequent upon it, but I do not know anything about it. The language of my amendment is the language which I proposed, which I should like to have read. The modification of 2 percent was not authorized by me. I do not know how it occurred.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question? Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. Will someone tell me whose idea it was to insert after the word "any" the words "or all"?

Mr. LODGE. That was my idea.

Mr. DANAHER. Then, what is the Senator trying to accomplish by it?

Mr. LODGE. I am trying to prevent the Senate from adopting language which will hamper the war effort, or prevent the War and Navy Departments from meeting a crisis in an emergency. In my judgment that is more important than any budgetary or fiscal reform, however desirable it may be.

Mr. DANAHER. What does the Senator think can be done by inclusion of the words "or all"?

Mr. LODGE. I think that under those words it would be possible to compute 10 percent of a total appropriation for some one item in the bill. But as I have told the Senator, I am not completely satisfied in my own mind as to what is the meaning of this amended language. That is why I am urging my own language. If I may have my own amendment considered, I should like once again to present the argument for what I am trying to accomplish. I am not the one to defend this particular language because it is not the language I wanted.

Mr. DANAHER. Even though the Senator from Massachusetts suggested it?

Mr. LODGE. Oh, no; I did not suggest it.

Mr. DANAHER. Well, a while ago I asked whose idea it was. I understood the Senator from Massachusetts to say that it was his idea.

Mr. LODGE. The language "or all" is mine. I want the War Department to be in position to meet emergency situations which may arise. I do not like the first part of the language, and I was trying to improve it by an amendment so that the War Department would have as much discretion and authority as it is possible to give them. However, I am frank to say to the Senator from Connecticut that when that language is applied to the first part of the committee amendment it is very difficult to know

precisely what it would accomplish. I always try to perfect an inferior proposal if I can do so.

Mr. DANAHER. Of course; and the Senator is perfectly right in doing so, and I commend him for it. I wish to thank the Senator from Massachusetts for having brought the matter along this far. At least we now know that if anyone accepts responsibility for inserting the two words to which I have referred it must be the committee. I will ask the acting chairman of the committee what he had in mind when inserting the two words "or all."

Mr. McKELLAR. They were not inserted by me, but were inserted this morning in a meeting of the committee, on a motion. I will ask the Senator from Louisiana, whom I believe suggested the insertion, to explain it.

Mr. OVERTON. The Senator from Connecticut is a very able lawyer. If he can point out any difference between the phrase "not to exceed 10 percent of any of the appropriations" and the phrase "not to exceed 10 percent of any or all of the appropriations" I should be very glad to have him do so. There is no distinction whatever. If we should adopt the language "not to exceed 10 percent of any of the appropriations" it would embrace all the appropriations. Therefore the Senator from Massachusetts himself in the committee suggested "or all" and I stated I had no objection to the incorporation of the words "or all" because they do not change the meaning of the amendment as originally presented.

Mr. DANAHER. Allow me to ask the Senator another question. Suppose there are 10 items in a given appropriation bill, and that the accounts on 9 of them have been completely exhausted. It would follow, in view of the language which the Senator from Louisiana has said he suggested, that if the Secretary of War may transfer not exceeding 10 percent of any of the appropriations, the only item left on which the 10 percent clause may operate is the tenth item as yet not exhausted. Therefore, 10 percent of that item may be transferred. The Senator will agree to that statement, will he not?

Mr. OVERTON. Under either language the Secretary of War could take 10 percent of the total appropriation.

Mr. DANAHER. That brings us to the second question. Surely, if the answer to the first question is "Yes," it follows that if the tenth item should comprise only one-tenth of the total, the Secretary could still transfer 10 percent of the total, which would mean the entire amount represented by the tenth item.

Mr. OVERTON. With the limitation that he could not thereby increase the tenth item to which the Senator refers by more than 10 percent of the original appropriation. The language of the amendment is:

But no other appropriation shall be increased more than 10 percent thereby.

Mr. DANAHER. What does the Senator hope to accomplish by inserting the words "or all"?

Mr. OVERTON. I do not hope to accomplish anything. To my mind the words do not add or detract. If we should insert the words "10 percent of any appropriation," it would be the same as if we insert the words "any or all of the appropriations."

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Senator from Louisiana. I will observe further while we are thinking about the answers which we have elicited, that if we approve 10 appropriations for the Military Establishment in a given year the authority to transfer 10 percent of any one of them is one thing. The authority to transfer 10 percent of all the appropriations is a very different thing. When we say transfer 10 percent of any or all appropriations for the Military Establishment for fiscal 1944, I respectfully suggest, Mr. President, that we go far beyond the limitations of the original appropriation.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, of course, what the provision does is merely to establish a revolving fund of 10 percent of the total of unexpended appropriations of the War Department, and let the Director of the Budget expend the funds as he pleases.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; the Director of the Budget is left out entirely.

Mr. DANAHER. The Senator from Missouri thinks it goes further than I thought it went.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. They are to be allowed to use 10 percent as a revolving fund to do with as they please; in other words, it is a question of marching up the hill and marching down the hill again. If we adopt this amendment, we completely nullify and eliminate the original amendment.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. If the Congress establish as the basis 10 items of appropriation there would not be any left. Ten items would be all the items that would be eligible to take a part of the residue. There could be transferred under the amendment of my friend from Massachusetts not more than 10 percent, but in the case supposed by my friend from Connecticut there would only be 10 percent, for everything else would be gone.

Mr. DANAHER. The Senator from Kentucky may be right in his mathematics; I will not pass judgment on that particular question. I will simply point out to him that 10 percent of the State of Connecticut is one area and 10 percent of the whole United States is a very different area; and 10 percent of one appropriation is a very small amount, but 10 percent of all appropriations is a very vast sum. It means that much to me.

Mr. CHANDLER. But in the case supposed by my friend there was only 10 percent left. That was on the tenth item, and there would not be any eleventh item if Congress only authorizes 10 items. Under this, no appropriation could be made to an unauthorized agency, but the money would be subject to the provisions of this amendment, and could be transferred among existing items not in excess of 10 percent.

I wish the Senator had heard the Senator from Massachusetts this morning. I do not think the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy are under any duty to tell Congress when they have money left, but they have established the policy of making known to Congress that in one instance they have \$13,000,000,000 unexpended. We may create a situation where they will have it, and will not tell us, then they will use it, and there will be nothing we can do about it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I will say, Mr. President, that if there is not any legal obligation to tell us, there ought to be, and this act ought to be amended to require them to report to Congress at regular intervals.

Mr. LODGE. That is just what my amendment does.

Mr. CHANDLER. I think the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts will accomplish that purpose.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. But there is also established a revolving fund, and they will have 10 percent to use as they please.

Mr. LODGE. That is true.

Mr. CHANDLER. But no agency that has not been heretofore authorized by Congress is the subject of a transfer.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, would it not clarify the situation if my amendment was read at the desk?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will read the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all down to the word "Provided" on page 2, line 8 of Mr. McKELLAR's amendment, and in lieu thereof to insert the following:

SEC. 305. No part of any funds appropriated for the War or Navy Department, when it is found by the head of such Department that any part of such funds is not necessary for the general purposes for which appropriated for the prosecution of the war, shall be impounded or held as a reserve, except by the head of the Department concerned who shall report such action to the chairman of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, or used for any other purpose without the specific approval of law by the Congress; except that the Secretary of War may transfer not to exceed 10 percent of any of the appropriations for the military establishment for the fiscal year 1944 to any other such appropriation, but no other appropriation shall be increased more than 10 percent thereby.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. I do not understand the parliamentary situation, and would like to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the clerk merely read the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts. The pending question is on the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee to his original amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Tennessee a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. BRIDGES. The committee amendment which the Senator has reported, I understand he has reported as a result of his duty as acting chairman of the committee, not because he believes in it, but because that is his duty to perform.

Mr. McKELLAR. The committee decided that way this morning.

Mr. BRIDGES. And the Senator is performing his duty as acting chairman.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is all I am doing.

Mr. BRIDGES. If the amendment is adopted, it means that on a \$71,000,000,000 War Department appropriation bill they can play around with over seven thousand million dollars.

Mr. McKELLAR. I would not like to say "play around," because I hope the Government departments do not do that, but it would mean a revolving fund of \$7,000,000,000, or about that, of the entire appropriation.

Mr. BRIDGES. May I ask the Senator another question?

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. BRIDGES. In that case, if any department, regardless of what it is, has the power to transfer at will \$7,000,000,000, we might as well have no Appropriations Committee hearings.

Mr. McKELLAR. The committee directed me this morning to report the amendment, and I have done it, and I submit it to the Senate.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I have not the floor.

Mr. BRIDGES. If I have the floor, I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I want to ask the Senator from Tennessee a question. I do not care three hoots about the formal action of the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee; but I have very great respect for the opinion of the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee.

I voted to suspend the rule a while ago in order to consider the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Tennessee in his own right and also on behalf of the committee. Now I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee—and I think the Senate is entitled to know—does the Senator from Tennessee himself believe in this thing or not, irrespective of the action of the Appropriations Committee. I think we are entitled to know that.

Mr. McKELLAR. The committee reported an amendment last Friday and also directed me to give notice in writing of a motion to suspend the rule for what I thought was the correct amendment to be adopted. I approved that fully then, and I approve it fully now. But this morning in an effort to get together the amendment was adopted by a majority of 9 to 6; the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] was voted down, as well as the previous amendment, and the one submitted was approved by a majority vote.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am still not so much interested in the formal action of the Appropriations Committee as I am in the opinion of that splendid expert on these matters, the Senator from Tennessee. I asked the Chief of Staff of the Army at one time a very pertinent question when I was a member of the Military Affairs Committee. He said the opinion of the General Staff of the Army is so and so. I said to him, "I do not care

three hoots about the opinion of the General Staff of the Army, because I know that on a controverted matter the opinion of the General Staff of the Army is the opinion of the Commander in Chief. I have great respect for the opinion as an expert of Gen. Malin Craig, under whom I once served. Do you think so and so?" He banged his big fist on the table and said, "You know damn well I don't." [Laughter.] I am asking the Senator from Tennessee not what the vote of the Appropriations Committee was, but what is his own expert opinion for which I have great respect.

Mr. McKELLAR. My own expert opinion is not worth a hang.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I will say, Mr. President, that a good many of us if we had had any idea that this amendment on which we are to vote to suspend the rule was to be tied down to such a nefarious scheme as a \$7,000,000,000 revolving fund, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in his discretion, in my opinion the motion to suspend the rule would not have carried; it certainly would not have had my vote.

Mr. McKELLAR. I may say to the Senator from Missouri and all other Senators that my opinion is that what ought to go into this law is represented by the amendment the committee reported last Friday and is now reporting.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. That is the amendment on which the Senate voted by a very substantial majority of 6 to 1, I think, to suspend the rule.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think so and I hope so. Therefore, in reporting the amendment, I am merely acting in obedience to the action of the committee.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Of course, I understand the Senator from Tennessee has to act in a ministerial capacity, in view of his chairmanship.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am attempting to ascertain the opinion of the Senator from Tennessee, and I think it is sufficiently disclosed by this conversation.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have given it.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, my amendment which has just been read at the desk does not provide for a \$7,000,000,000 revolving fund. It provides that the Secretary of War may transfer 10 percent from any one of the appropriations to any other appropriation, provided it does not exceed 10 percent of the appropriation.

I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Missouri, because I think I can respond to two observations he has made which struck me as being very good. My amendment does not bring in the Budget Bureau. It requires a report to the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations. It does not provide for a \$7,000,000,000 revolving fund. It gives the department a 10 percent leeway on each appropriation, gives them a right to transfer 10 percent from one appropriation to another, provided that in turn does not bring the other appropriation above a 10 percent increase. That would

be the effect of my amendment. I believe it is much more in the interest of economy, and I am convinced that it is much more in the interest of efficient military operation.

The moment there is an effort to get away from the thought I have tried to convey, there develops immediately such a situation that we are driven into a large revolving fund, because every Senator must admit that the War Department has to have some leeway to meet unexpected situations. If we do not give them the right to go back and dip into previously authorized appropriations, in which there may have been a surplus two months ago, but in which a need might develop two months from now, if we insist on canceling the appropriations in which there is a surplus, then the only other alternative is to set up a huge revolving fund. So in my opinion the amendment I have offered is much more in the interest of true economy and a realistic and sensible procedure.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I sat through the hearings on the last appropriation bill for the War Department. As chairman of the subcommittee we have the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS]. He was very painstaking and very thorough. He knows the situation, and I should like to ask the Senator, with his permission, whether or not the committee amendment, and substantially the Lodge amendment, are not covered now in the present law?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, this particular matter was given extensive consideration and considerable attention in connection with the last military appropriation bill. It has been gone into in connection with every appropriation bill since I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

After full consideration of the matter, the law from year to year has carried a provision giving power to the Department to transfer funds, and I now ask unanimous consent that there be read from the desk section 3 of the present appropriation law, the one passed last year for the present fiscal year. It provides for not to exceed 10 percent, the same provision exactly. The amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts is substantially the same as the provision of the present law. It continues the present law in existence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection the clerk will read as requested.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 3. Not to exceed 10 percent of any of the appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1944 may be transferred with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to any other of such appropriations, but no appropriations or subappropriation, except the subappropriations "Claims for damages to and loss of private property, Army" and "Claims of officers, enlisted men, and nurses of the Army for destruction of private property," shall be increased more than 10 percent thereby: *Provided*, That as to the appropriation "Engineer service, Army," not to exceed 12½ percent may be transferred from the subhead

"Military posts" to the subhead "Barracks and quarters, Army."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I shall make one further statement, Mr. President. The Lodge amendment is to the same purpose and effect as the present law, save in one particular. Under the present law the Department can transfer 12½ percent to the Corps of Engineers. Under the Lodge amendment that could not be done in excess of 10 percent. So the Lodge amendment reduces the possibility 2½ percent, but the principle and effect are the same as in the present law.

Mr. AUSTIN. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. Section 3, which has been read, is the same section, is it not, referred to in the last proviso of the proposal now before the Senate, namely—

Provided further, That section 3 of the Military Appropriation Act, 1944, approved July 1, 1943, is hereby repealed.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. It was the intent of the amendment to repeal that section, and not have two sections on the statute books on the same subject which might be in the least contradictory.

Mr. AUSTIN. So that the law which has just been read would not be in effect if the amendment proposed by the Senator from Tennessee should be agreed to?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The amendment now pending, if agreed to, would repeal section 3 of the existing law, but the same law would be in effect, save in one particular, reducing 12½ percent down to 10 percent in the instance to which I have referred.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Oklahoma that if the Senate had desired to continue the present law it would not have been necessary to suspend the rule, by a vote of 6 to 1, to make in order an amendment to change the present law. The very purpose of the motion to suspend the rule was that we might change the present law, and it is no argument, so far as I am concerned, to say that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts is to restore the present law. That is precisely what we are trying to do, through the very unusual course of saving some money in an appropriation bill by suspending the rule for that purpose, so as to make in order the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I know the Senator from Oklahoma was referring to one portion of my amendment when he said it did not change the present law. It must be obvious to anyone who reads my amendment that it changes the present law very materially insofar as the provision that is made for the handling of the surpluses is concerned. So when the statement is made that it does not change the present law, that applies only insofar as the 10 percent leeway is concerned.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is what I had reference to, which was the point in controversy. Of course, the section is all-embrasive; it includes many things. We have oftentimes found that in submitting estimates the War Department is not clear as to the purpose for which money is requested. Last year we found requests for money which were marked "secret." We asked for explanations as to why funds were needed, and the answers which were given were off the record, and some of our questions could not be answered because it was feared that the disclosure of the information would not be for the best interests of the war effort.

For example, the last bill carried funds for the completion of drilling for oil in Canada, it carried funds for the construction of a 600-mile pipe line from the oil wells in Canada to White Horse, Alaska, and it carried funds for the completion of a refinery at White Horse, for the purpose of providing oil for our planes in Alaska, and for our ships which might be sailing from the Alaskan coast.

When we came to that item we found that it was marked "secret," and, of course, we could not go into it, and no effort was made to do so until after the expenditures had been made. I am doubtful if the committee would have recommended that item had it been fully advised.

The pending amendment, as I understand it, is to eliminate the possibility of future amendments of that kind, and of future appropriations of that kind. It is now obvious and evident, from the hearings we have held, that the War Department is spending large sums of money, in the conduct of the war, for emergencies which cannot be foreseen. I might say that recently a request was made for a large sum of money for the purchase of locomotives and railroad equipment for a foreign government which is now actively engaged in the war. That could not have been foreseen, and unless the War Department had funds with which to furnish the locomotives and the railroad equipment, of course they could not be furnished. It was held to be in the best interests of the war effort that the locomotives and railroad equipment should be provided.

In order to provide funds to supply that equipment the War Department had to search and find where savings have been made, and, as I understand, the Department found where savings have been made, and the money from those savings was applied to that purpose, and the equipment either has been furnished or is being furnished.

Of course, in the conduct of the war we cannot tell where it may be necessary to build a small landing field, or where it may be necessary to spend a sum of money, large or small. So, there must be in the Department somewhere a reserve fund, or a liberal provision of the law, under which the Department can secure funds to do the things which are necessary to be done. It is obvious that the Department cannot come to the Congress directly. Before the Department can come to Congress it must go to the Bu-

reau of the Budget, which makes recommendations to the Congress. It is obvious that the Department cannot go to the Bureau of the Budget, and then obtain money on the Bureau's recommendation from Congress, with which to do something which is needed to be done on the fighting front.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment, which I ask to have read, printed, and lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will read, as requested.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

Provided further, That a fund not to exceed \$5,000,000,000 be created from the funds already appropriated but not expended, from which the Secretary of War during a recess of the Congress and with the approval of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives may use in part, or entirely, for emergencies or unforeseen contingencies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Oregon will lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, what is the parliamentary situation now?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. At the present time the amendment proposed by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations to the amendment proposed by him, is pending.

Mr. LODGE. That is the question before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is.

Mr. LODGE. And that is the amendment which inserts the words "except that the Secretary of War may transfer not to exceed 10 percent of any or all of the appropriations"?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, that amendment was adopted by the committee this morning. It represents an attempt to make the committee language workable. Without some exception of this kind such a situation could develop as to cause a stoppage of our military effort due to inability to obtain funds.

I do not regard the method of simply adopting this amendment as the ideal solution. I shall vote for it without a great deal of enthusiasm because without something of this kind the whole committee proposal might have a very deleterious effect on the war. Of course, if appropriations are to be canceled, as the Committee on Appropriations seeks to do, we must have a large revolving fund. I prefer to have the more economical approach of not canceling appropriations, and of not having the large revolving fund. I propose to vote to adopt this amendment because without it the committee amendment is in my opinion impractical. But I should like to make it clear that I believe that my amendment, which is next in order,

which strikes out the language which would provide for cancellation, and which does not provide for a large revolving fund, is the better way of doing it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I should like to call attention to the fact that the illustration used by the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] as a justification for the proposed discretion in the War Department seems to me to be the most conclusive argument I know of against granting such discretion. The Senator referred to the expenditure for oil wells in Canada and the building of a refinery at Whitehorse, which has been denominated by the Truman committee, after full investigation, as an absolute squandering of over \$100,000,000 of public funds.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I intended to leave the impression that I condemn that appropriation and the use of those funds. Then I gave a second illustration of where in the prosecution of war it is found necessary to have \$150,000,000 for furnishing of railway equipment for use by a foreign government actively engaged in fighting the war on our side. I think that is a proper thing to do. I approve of that. But I disapprove of the expenditure of money for development of oil fields in Canada.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, the point is that for 4 years Congress has been in continuous session, with the exception of a comparatively few weeks last summer. When the departments need money they can come to Congress, and if the requested appropriation is an emergency appropriation, they can obtain it almost instantaneously.

What I am opposed to and what, in my opinion, the Senator from Oklahoma is opposed to, is permitting the War Department, or the Navy Department, or any other department to build up huge balances of unexpended appropriations and to permit them to spend the money as they please for some purposes not contemplated by Congress at all, and Congress powerless to do anything about it.

It has been developed before the Truman committee, with respect to this Canadian oil deal, that that money was expended at the whim of one distinguished general in the Army, because his old commanding officer wrote a one-page memorandum recommending the production of oil in Canada, but the Truman committee, after full and frank investigation holds that the project has resulted in squandering in excess of \$100,000,000 of the public money. In view of such presentation of fact as that, I assert that the War Department and the Navy Department ought not to be put in possession of huge unexpended balances to play with at the whim of some distinguished general. If they have a bona fide deficiency and bona fide purpose which the Congress would approve they can come before the committees of Congress which are in almost continuous session, and obtain the appropriations almost instantaneously. To accomplish the

purpose of supplying the necessary sinews of war, it is not necessary to overappropriate, as we have done, and this whole controversy comes up because Congress did overappropriate in lump sums without looking at the items, without requiring the specifications and purposes for which the money was to be spent. We have overappropriated, and having overappropriated, in order to recover the huge unexpended balances which were not needed, it is now necessary to pass extraordinary and special legislation. The very illustration used here to my mind emphasizes why these departments ought not to be entrusted with such tremendous balances, so that any general, at any time he happens to want to favor a friend, can write a memorandum and commit the United States to the expenditure of \$150,000,000.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. I want to ask the Senator what is his understanding of this "10 percent of any or all." As I understand, "10 percent of any" means 10 percent of any one appropriation, but "10 percent of all" means 10 percent of the aggregate of all appropriations.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. My understanding of that, Mr. President, is that that would be a kitty taken out from the total of all military appropriations with which the War Department could do as it pleased, within the 10-percent limitation.

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I intend to vote for the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. I am just as anxious as is any other Senator to save the public money. I am anxious that we shall never appropriate more money than is necessary to do the job at hand. I was once Governor of my State, and I received all the opprobrium, scorn, and contempt that a budget-balancing Governor could earn, but I always had my books balanced at the end of the year, never spent more than I took in, and never believed that one could be prosperous who continued such a practice for any length of time. But I am tremendously interested in seeing to it that the Army and the Navy shall have sufficient money to do even unforeseen things in order to meet an emergency.

The Senator from Massachusetts earlier today suggested that during the summer we were in recess for 2 months. I do not know what the Army or the Navy would have done if in a given situation they had been required to obtain money immediately in order to do an important job. They certainly would have been obliged to wait.

As I understand the amendment, it gives the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy the right to transfer not in excess of 10 percent to an agency, the subject of an appropriation which has been authorized by Congress, and in a case such as suggested by my friend the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHER], where all the money in nine appropriations has been spent, and there was only 10 percent left in one appropriation, then he could not make

an eleventh appropriation, but he could give a little to all the other nine, not exceeding 10 percent, or he could give all the 10 percent in the one that was left to one of the other nine. If I understand it correctly—

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, that is correct. It would not set up a \$7,000,000.000 pool at all.

Mr. CHANDLER. Not at all.

Mr. LODGE. My amendment, I should say, is not the pending amendment. I desire to make that clear.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield to me?

Mr. CHANDLER. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. Both the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Massachusetts are talking about the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts to the committee amendment.

Mr. CHANDLER. I am talking about the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the pending amendment is one which was reported favorably by the committee. I did not vote for it in committee; I did not vote against it; because I do not approve of the proposed method of handling such matters.

However, the pending amendment would make the committee language workable insofar as not having a stoppage of military activities is concerned. Unless we add something of the sort, the way the matter stands now, the appropriations will be automatically canceled, and until an agency of Government made application to Congress, it could not obtain more money.

Mr. CHANDLER. For example, Mr. President, if we had in one appropriation provision for the War Department to buy 100,000 airplanes, and if thereafter it suddenly developed that they needed 125,000 airplanes, but all the money for airplanes had been used, yet if in another fund they had money with which to buy .30-caliber ammunition or tanks, if the amendment was not agreed to, they could not transfer that money from the tank fund or the ammunition fund to the airplane fund. In that event, if Congress were not in session for 2 months, as was the case during the past summer, they could not get the airplanes, because they would have to wait until they could come to Congress and make application for money for them.

I do not agree that that should be done. I do not want to stop the war effort in any degree or any particular at all. I do not want to handicap it or to cause the military authorities to be unable to use a full effort because of some delay in Congress. Ten percent is not very much with which to meet contingencies, but it would give the military authorities enough money so that they could piece out between appropriations. For that reason, I intend to support the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts to the committee amendment.

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I simply desire to say that I think this argument amply demonstrates the fact that legislation on an appropriation bill only

causes argument, and usually gets nowhere. I also desire to say that my distinguished colleague the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] made a correct statement about the Canol project. I shall present very shortly a report on the Canol project, which is only one instance of the waste of \$100,000,000 by arbitrary use on the say-so of certain individuals in the Army set-up.

I think the objective intended to be reached is a laudable one, and one we all desire to reach, but it is one which should be very carefully considered by one of the legislative committees of the Senate. The objective we want to reach can then be reached without hindering the war effort and without hamstringing some of the boards and bureaus of the Government which ought not to be hamstrung. There are more Canol projects, and very soon we shall tell the Senate about them.

I had hoped that the rule would not be suspended, and that the proposed legislative action on the pending appropriation bill would not be necessary. The Senate saw fit to do otherwise, and that is perfectly all right with me. But if we are going to legislate in this way, we shall continue to have difficulties over which we have no control.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I should like to say a further word before the vote comes on the 10-percent proposal. It must be remembered that last year the military appropriations bill came to the Senate only a few days before the end of the fiscal year, which is the 30th of June. Had the bill not been passed before that time, there would have been a period between the 30th of June and the time when the bill would have become effective. The Congress always desires to pass the bills within the prescribed time, so the Senate Committee on Appropriations reported the bill carrying \$71,500,000,000.

If we stop to think a moment, we must conclude that it is impossible for any person to understand in detail the purposes for which \$70,000,000,000 are requested. The committee must take some things on faith.

The record shows that at one time the War Department, in planning the conduct of the war, had an ambitious program for the building of passenger-carrying gliders. A sizable sum was appropriated for the building of glider planes. However, later on it was decided that in the opinion of the high command such program was not necessary, and the money appropriated for the building of glider planes was not used. Thereupon, the money became a surplus fund.

The last military appropriation bill carried a sizable sum for the construction of tanks. At the present time, so I am advised, the demand for tanks is not so acute, and the tank-production program has been curtailed. So there is a large saving in the funds heretofore appropriated for the building of tanks. The money is still available, but is now a surplus fund.

Since the last appropriation bill was passed, it has been found that landing craft are in great demand. When our

armed forces come to invade foreign lands, means to get our soldiers to the land must be available. There must be some way to get our soldiers from the ships to the land, and oftentimes there is no convenient harbor. The ship goes as close to the land as it can, and then the soldiers must get across the strip of water between the ship and the land. That makes necessary at this time an increased number of landing craft, and now the steel mills are being urged to speed up production so that the factories can obtain the steel with which to make the landing boats in which the soldiers, the tanks, the jeeps, and whatever is needed can be taken from the ships, over to the sand bars, to where the soldiers can get on the land.

That development was an unforeseen one. It is impossible for anyone to know now what will be in demand 30 days from now. In fact, we do not know exactly where the war will be 30 days from now. Certainly it will not be where it is today.

So, Mr. President, obviously it is necessary for the Senate to provide a flexible provision of law so that the War Department can have the things which are necessary, and can have them now, without having to go to the Bureau of the Budget to get an estimate, and then come to the House and Senate committees, and finally have the money appropriated. Such a procedure is not thinkable, in my opinion, in the conduct of a war. In peacetimes we could have plenty of time to consider such items. In peacetimes we can appropriate with definiteness. That cannot be done in wartimes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee, on page 2, line 8, after the word "Senate," to insert certain language.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gerry	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Gillette	Overton
Austin	Green	Reed
Bailey	Guffey	Revercomb
Ball	Gurney	Robertson
Bankhead	Hatch	Russell
Barkley	Hawkes	Scrugham
Bridges	Hayden	Shipstead
Brooks	Hill	Smith
Buck	Holman	Thomas, Idaho
Burton	Johnson, Calif.	Thomas, Okla.
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Utah
Butler	La Follette	Tobey
Byrd	Langer	Truman
Capper	Lodge	Tunnell
Caraway	Lucas	Tydings
Chandler	McCarran	Vandenberg
Chavez	McClellan	Van Nuys
Clark, Idaho	McFarland	Wallgren
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Walsh, Mass.
Danaher	Maybank	Walsh, N. J.
Davis	Mead	Wherry
Downey	Millikin	White
Eastland	Moore	Wiley
Ellender	Murdoch	Willis
Ferguson	Murray	
George	O'Daniel	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment to the amend-

ment offered by the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, this is an amendment to set up a \$7,000,000,000 revolving fund, which is made necessary by the language of the McKellar amendment, because it automatically provides for the cancelation of every appropriation as soon as a surplus develops. I believe the whole procedure is wrong. I think it is wrong to cancel surplus appropriations in January when we may have need for them in August, and I think it is wrong to set up a \$7,000,000,000 revolving fund.

My amendment, which I shall offer as soon as this one is disposed of, provides that surpluses shall be impounded, and may be used later for the purposes for which they were originally appropriated, and provides a leeway of only 10 percent within each appropriation.

I shall vote against the pending amendment, and hope to offer my amendment when the pending amendment shall have been disposed of.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee to the amendment offered by him on behalf of the committee.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, is this vote on the committee amendment to the McKellar amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I am not clear just what the question is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Last Friday the Senator from Tennessee gave notice that he would move to suspend the rule today, to enable him to offer a certain amendment. The rule has been suspended. That amendment is now open to amendment, and the committee has submitted an amendment which has been offered by the Senator from Tennessee. That is the question at this time.

Mr. AUSTIN. Is that the amendment to insert certain language in line 8 on page 2 of the McKellar amendment? Is that the question before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HOLMAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART]. I understand that if he were present he would vote as I will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. WHITE (when Mr. NYE's name was called). I repeat the announcement made earlier in the day, that the Senator from North Dakota is absent because of illness. It is anticipated that he will be absent for possibly a week or 10 days.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MAYBANK. I have a pair with the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], who is detained downtown on most important business. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote.

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] are detained in a committee meeting.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is detained on public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK] are detained in Government departments on matters pertaining to their respective States.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is absent on official business.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] has a general pair with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED].

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is absent on public business.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] is necessarily absent. If present he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is necessarily detained, and is paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER].

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—28

Austin	Holman	Russell
Barkley	Lucas	Scruggam
Caraway	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Chavez	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Eastland	Mead	Truman
Ellender	Murray	Tunnell
Green	O'Daniel	Van Nuys
Guffey	O'Mahoney	Wallgren
Hatch	Overton	
Hayden	Radcliffe	

NAYS—42

Aiken	Ferguson	Revercomb
Ball	George	Robertson
Bridges	Gerry	Shipstead
Brooks	Gillette	Smith
Buck	Gurney	Thomas, Idaho
Bushfield	Hawkes	Tobey
Butler	Johnson, Calif.	Tydings
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Vandenberg
Capper	La Follette	Walsh, Mass.
Chandler	Langer	Walsh, N. J.
Clark, Idaho	Lodge	Wherry
Clark, Mo.	McClellan	White
Danaher	Millikin	Wiley
Davis	Moore	Willis

NOT VOTING—26

Andrews	Glass	Pepper
Bailey	Hill	Reed
Bankhead	Kilgore	Reynolds
Bilbo	McKellar	Stewart
Bone	McNary	Taft
Brewster	Maloney	Wagner
Burton	Maybank	Wheeler
Connally	Murdoch	Wilson
Downey	Nye	

So the committee amendment to Mr. McKellar's amendment was rejected.

Mr. TYDINGS subsequently said: Mr. President, on the vote just preceding the last vote, on the committee amendment to the McKellar amendment, I happened to come into the Chamber very late, as my colleague and I had been meeting with a delegation from Maryland, and at the time I came in the roll call was nearly completed. So I did not have a chance to familiarize myself with the amendment. Had I been familiar with the amendment I should have voted "nay" instead of "yea." I, therefore, ask unanimous consent, inasmuch as the result will not be affected, to change my vote on that roll call from "yea" to "nay."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. WHITE subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to say a brief word about the unanimous-consent request preferred by the Senator from Maryland just a few moments ago, and which the Senate agreed to.

I think that the changing of a vote after the result has been declared is not in accordance with the rules of the Senate. I did not object because my attention was diverted, but I think I should say that we are guilty of committing very serious breach of our rules, and establishing a precedent which I think is altogether unfortunate.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. Before asking consent, I conferred with the parliamentarian, and he said the request was in order. The alternative would have been to move for a reconsideration of the vote. In that case I would have delayed the Senate unduly. Inasmuch as one vote one way or the other would not change the result, I took the least cumbersome course to accomplish the desired result. I realize that what the Senator says is, generally speaking, sound, but if he had objected, I would have been forced to move a reconsideration of the vote in order to make my position plain.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, if the views of the parliamentarian as announced by the Senator from Maryland are correct, and I have no doubt of their correctness, then I am in error. I had assumed, however, that after a vote had been cast and after the announcement of the result had been made, it was not in order to change the vote. I merely wanted to file a caveat, so to speak, against further occurrences of the sort.

Mr. TYDINGS. I think that, even if such action is permissible, it is something to be used rarely. But the Senate can do anything by unanimous consent, and it was only because I did not want to delay the Senate by moving a reconsideration that I took the course I followed.

Mr. WHITE. Passing by the question whether the Senate can do anything by unanimous consent, there are certainly some things the Senate should not do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. For the benefit of the Senator from Maine, the

Chair will read a part of paragraph 1 of rule XII, which states:

No Senator shall be permitted to vote after the decision shall have been announced by the Presiding Officer, but may for sufficient reasons, with unanimous consent, change or withdraw his vote.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I now offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all down to the word "provided," on page 2, line 8, of the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar], and to insert:

SEC. 305. No part of any funds appropriated for the War or Navy Department, when it is found by the head of such Department that any part of such funds is not necessary for the general purposes for which appropriated for the prosecution of the war, shall be impounded or held as a reserve, except by the head of the department concerned who shall report such action to the chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, or used for any other purpose without the specific approval of law by Congress; except that the Secretary of War may transfer not to exceed 10 percent of any of the appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1944 to any other such appropriation, but no other appropriation shall be increased more than 10 percent thereby.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. On page 2, the Senator qualifies the language as applying only to the Secretary of War. In the first part of the amendment he speaks of both the War and Navy Departments. Am I correct?

Mr. LODGE. We were advised that the Secretary of the Navy did not require the provision to apply to his Department.

Mr. President, allow me to describe what the situation will be if we do nothing further. We have provided that as soon as a surplus occurs in any category the amount of the surplus shall be canceled immediately so that it shall be no longer available. We have stricken out the provision in the present law which permits the Director of the Budget to authorize an increase of 10 percent in a specific appropriation.

So the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy will either certify the surpluses and have them canceled immediately, leaving him unable to meet any emergency or any crises, or he will feel it to be his duty to spend up to the full amount for which appropriations have been made so that he will not be in a position to turn back a surplus, and will be unable to meet an emergency. That is a situation which will exist if we leave the McKellar amendment as it now stands.

My amendment is very simple. It provides that if a surplus develops in any particular activity of the War Department, such surplus shall be impounded by the Secretary of War, and that it can be expended thereafter only for purposes for which it was originally appropriated. In other words, in the case of an appropriation for ordnance, if, in January, for

example, the War Department decides that it has more .30 caliber ammunition than it will use, the fund will be impounded. Then, during the following August if our armies are besieging mountainous territory and the War Department determines that it needs many more of the 105's, they can then take that money and spend it for 105's, but it must be spent for ordnance. It is provided in the amendment that the amount may be varied up to 10 percent.

Mr. President, that is the proposition in a nutshell. I cannot believe that the Senate will agree to the McKellar amendment in its present form. To do so would be in effect to say that the winning of the war is of so little concern to us that we are willing to create a situation in which the War Department would be unable to meet a crisis or an emergency.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. Does the amendment being proposed by the Senator have the approval of the War Department?

Mr. LODGE. Well, I may say that it does.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Do I understand correctly that the amendment would apply to the War Department but not to the Navy Department?

Mr. LODGE. I believe it would apply to the Navy Department so far as surpluses are concerned.

Mr. REVERCOMB. In view of the Senator's answer a few minutes ago to the question of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Tobey] why is not the Secretary of the Navy included?

Mr. LODGE. We were advised in the committee that he was not desirous of being included.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. Is it not true, may I interpolate, that the same situation with respect to the needs in prosecuting the war might arise in the Navy as well as in the Army?

Mr. LODGE. I have no objection to including the Navy. After the amendment is adopted, if the Senator wishes to move to amend it by inserting "the Secretary of the Navy," it will be agreeable to me.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Why does not the Navy Department desire the language of the Senator's amendment to apply to it as well as to the War Department?

Mr. LODGE. The Navy Department desires it insofar as the accumulation of surpluses is concerned, but I am told that the Navy Department does not particularly desire it so far as the 10-percent clause is concerned.

I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Lodge] to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] on

which the yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HOLMAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Stewart]. It is my information that he would vote as I intend to vote. Therefore I am at liberty to vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. WHITE. I repeat the announcement made earlier today that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Nye] is absent because of illness.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. Bone], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Glass], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Maloney] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from California [Mr. Downey] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. Murdock] are detained in Government departments on matters pertaining to their respective States.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Bilbo], the Senator from Florida [Mr. Pepper], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Reynolds], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Stewart], the Senator from New York [Mr. Wagner], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. Wheeler] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New York [Mr. Mead] is detained in a committee meeting.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. Connally] is detained on public business.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Kilgore] is absent on official business.

The Senator from New York [Mr. Wagner] has a general pair with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. Reed].

Mr. BANKHEAD. I have a general pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNary]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNary] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. Brewster] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. Taft] is absent on public business.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. Burton] is necessarily absent. If present, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. Reed] has a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. Wagner]. He is necessarily detained.

The result was announced—yeas 19, nays 55, as follows:

YEAS—19

Austin	Danaher	O'Daniel
Ball	Eastland	Tunnell
Barkley	Gurney	Vandenberg
Brooks	Hill	Walsh, Mass.
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Walsh, N. J.
Chandler	Lodge	
Clark, Idaho	Murray	

NAYS—55

Aiken	Clark, Mo.	Hawkes
Andrews	Davis	Hayden
Bailey	Ellender	Holman
Bridges	Ferguson	Johnson, Calif.
Bushfield	George	La Follette
Butler	Gerry	Langer
Byrd	Gillette	Lucas
Capper	Green	McCarran
Caraway	Guffey	McClellan
Chavez	Hatch	McFarland

McKellar	Russell	Tydings
Maybank	Scruggam	Van Nuys
Millikin	Shipstead	Walgren
Moore	Smith	Wherry
O'Mahoney	Thomas, Idaho	White
Overton	Thomas, Okla.	Wiley
Radcliffe	Thomas, Utah	Willis
Revercomb	Tobey	
Robertson	Truman	

NOT VOTING—22

Bankhead	Kilgore	Reynolds
Bilbo	McNary	Stewart
Bone	Maloney	Taft
Brewster	Mead	Wagner
Burton	Murdoch	Wheeler
Connally	Nye	Wilson
Downey	Pepper	
Glass	Reed	

So Mr. LODGE's amendment to Mr. McKELLAR's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] on behalf of the committee.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, before the vote is taken on the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee I should like to say that if we adopt it as it now stands, we will take the greatest step toward extravagance that I have seen taken in one day since I have been here, because all the War Department or the Navy Department will have to do to avoid the intent of this language is not to find a surplus, and we know how easy it is not to find a surplus; it does not take much effort to do it. The second part of this language, of course, has nothing to do with economy. It is a commendable effort to reassert the power of Congress, but it requires expenditures. So I merely want the RECORD to show that, so far as I am concerned, I do not regard the committee amendment as it now stands as a step toward economy. On the contrary, it is a very definite step toward extravagance in the expenditure of public funds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] on behalf of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent executive agencies—Civil Service Commission," on page 10, after line 15, to strike out:

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$688,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 19, to strike out:

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1944, \$26,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Employees' Compensation Commission," on page 11, line 9, after the numerals "1944", to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$3,700,000"; and in line 12, after "(42 U. S. C. 1701)," to insert "as amended."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Security Agency—Office of the Administrator," on page 12, line 7, after the word "January", to strike out "1" and insert "2"; in line 11, after the name "National Youth Administration" to strike out "the unexpended balances of the appropriations made to the National Youth Administration for the purposes of liquidation in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1944, for payment of all such obligations incurred prior to January 1, 1944."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 1, before the word "Provided" and the colon, to insert "fiscal year 1944, \$300,000", and in line 3, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$5,600 a year" and insert "the rates applicable to classification grade CAF-13 or the equivalent."

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I should like to propound a question to the able Senator from Tennessee with respect to the change to \$300,000, dealing with the liquidation of the National Youth Administration.

Congress has put an end to the National Youth Administration. If I recall correctly, in the last appropriation bill we appropriated some \$3,000,000 to enable them to wind up their affairs. Is not that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not remember the exact amount, but a considerable sum was appropriated. If the Senator will notice the recommendation which came from the Budget, it was to appropriate the unexpended balances of appropriations to wind up the Youth Administration, and they agreed to wind up their affairs by the 1st of June. The Senator will recall that I was the author of the movement to repeal the National Youth Administration law. I am very much interested in that matter, and I regret greatly that they have not finally finished winding it up.

The amount stated in the amendment was recommended after direct agreement on the part of those who are in charge of the Administration that there would not be any further requests in this regard, but they said they could save some money by going on with it, and finishing by the 1st of July. This is the last word, they said, and our committee told them they had to close this activity by the first day of July.

Mr. REVERCOMB. What is the remaining amount, as compared with \$300,000?

Mr. McKELLAR. They have already turned back some \$500,000.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Does this mean that we are appropriating definitely \$300,000 to end this whole affair, and wind it up?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is exactly what was agreed to in the committee.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Does it mean that if we did not make this appropriation

they could use some \$500,000 to wind it up?

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no.

Mr. REVERCOMB. But this is \$300,000 added?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Does not the Senator, whose views and mine on this subject are identical, think we should put an end to spending money for something which we terminated and ended some months ago?

Mr. McKELLAR. I felt as the Senator did, and I feel as he does now, but they have a good deal of real estate and other property which they are disposing of. They say that with this amount of money they can dispose of absolutely all of it by the 1st of July and will do so.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. The record discloses certain damage actions and certain claims which have to be taken care of during the course of closing up this Administration. Then there must be a marshaling of the records and an answering of certain questions pertaining to certain claims. All those things are in the course of the Administration being wound up.

The Senator from West Virginia knows that the Senator from Nevada and the Senator from Tennessee, the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, have been exceedingly zealous in winding up this Administration, and refused to join in recommending an appropriation for its continuation, and we are advised that this \$300,000 will be the last word on the subject.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The Senator from Nevada feels that the \$300,000 additional is justified in winding up this terminated agency?

Mr. McCARRAN. I think it is, in that I believe it will be wound up with this appropriation.

Mr. REVERCOMB. It cannot be wound up without it?

Mr. McCARRAN. I doubt very much that it could be wound up without it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Further answering the Senator's question, let me read from the record:

Senator McKELLAR. Are you ready to wind up completely on the 1st of January 1944?

Mr. LUND. No, sir; we will not. We will by January 1, 1943, have done everything that can possibly be done under the existing legislation.

Senator McKELLAR. Now, what we intended to do was to complete this by January 1, 1944, and why cannot these three matters that you speak of be handled by the organization in the Treasury Department, namely, the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department? Why cannot they perform these services without putting the Government to the enormous expense of keeping up this organization?

Mr. LUND. Probably I should clarify the situation. We do not propose to continue the National Youth Administration after January 1.

The suggestion has been made that the unliquidated balances be continued under an existing agency, the Federal Security Admin-

istration, for the purpose of accomplishing the intent of Congress, because the existing law made impossible the final liquidation. We have saved out of the appropriation, money to finish the job and were hopeful that existing legislation would be enacted that would make possible the directive of Congress in an orderly manner.

They wanted \$560,000, and, instead of that, we recommended \$390,000 for them. That is the situation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Works Agency," on page 17, after line 1, to insert:

Office of the Administrator: Not to exceed \$4,500 of the funds appropriated by the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 shall be available to the Office of the Administrator, fiscal year 1944, for administrative expenses of said Public Works Administration, including personal services in the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 7, to insert:

War public works (community facilities): For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III of the act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534 and 1541), \$50,000,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, of which amount not to exceed \$2,250,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 19, to insert:

Work relief in Puerto Rico: For all expenses necessary to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the provisions of S. 931, Seventy-eighth Congress, entitled "A bill to assist in relieving economic distress in Puerto Rico by providing work for unemployed persons, and for other purposes," if and when enacted, fiscal year 1944, \$9,000,000, of which not to exceed 5 percent shall be used for administrative purposes.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to refer back to the second amendment on page 17, which was just agreed to. I was trying to follow the clerk as he stated the amendment, but could not hear clearly. I should like to ask the acting chairman of the committee the purpose of the \$50,000,000 provided in the amendment. In the first place, why is it necessary in connection with the funds which are available for war public works to have this special fund under the Federal Works Administrator?

Mr. McKELLAR. I will read the statement by General Fleming, Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, which appears on page 129 of the hearings:

General FLEMING. That is a request for additional Lanham Act money, Senator. On

March 16, 1943, the Federal Works Agency submitted to the Bureau of the Budget an estimate for an additional appropriation of \$300,000,000 in respect to title II of the Lanham Act to provide for additional community facilities and services. This estimate was supported by forecasts made by the regional staff of this Agency as to the apparent future need of facilities and services in their respective territories.

Since the submission of that estimate, the forecasts have been subjected to periodic reviews as time went on, and it has been found that they were sound and defensible.

He gave the figures, and proceeded further:

Consideration of the estimate as submitted brought forth a recommendation by the Bureau of the Budget and a presentation to the Congress toward the end of June for an appropriation of \$100,000,000.

The committee went into the matter very fully. It was argued pro and con for several days, off and on, and the committee finally reached the judgment that the necessities at this time did not require more than \$50,000,000, and that amount was agreed to.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, let me ask a further question. Can the Senator tell us what emergency situation was presented to the committee which was not in existence at the time the estimate was made for the regular appropriation bill? What emergency condition developed between then and now?

Mr. McKELLAR. Not any particular one, that was not in existence then. The Senator will recall they asked for a very much larger appropriation; they asked for \$100,000,000 at the time, and the Congress would not agree to it. They came before us and said that the various departments—not the Navy Department or the War Department—but various departments demanded that houses be built for the workers.

Mr. GILLETTE. But there was no evidence of any changed situation?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; except that they needed the money to build the houses. They had only 9,000,000 left.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may I propound a question? Was any part of this \$50,000,000 to be used outside the United States of America?

Mr. McKELLAR. No. As I understand no part of it was to be used outside the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment reported by the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 3, to insert:

Work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands: The funds made available for administrative expenses in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, for work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are hereby continued available until June 30, 1944.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 20, to insert:

Public Roads Administration: For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended by the act of July 13, 1943, Public Law No. 146, as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 112, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$2,191,70.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Housing Agency," on page 20, line 14, after "54 Stat. 1115)", to strike out "\$50,000,000" and insert "\$100,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Labor Relations Board," on page 20, line 24, after the numerals "1944", to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$149,224."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Veterans' Administration," on page 21, after line 1, to insert:

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration, fiscal year 1944, \$225,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 15, to insert:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Refund of erroneous collections: For an additional amount for refund of erroneous collections, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$125,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 21, to insert:

COURTS

The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia: For an additional amount for personal services, including pay of retired judges, fiscal year 1944, \$5,961.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 22, to insert:

WATER SERVICE

Water Department: For an additional amount for the refunding of water rents and other water charges erroneously paid in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,000, payable wholly from the revenues of the Water Department.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 7, to insert:

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claim, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations, the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior fiscal years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 15, to insert:

Water Department, distribution system, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941, all other expenditures, payable wholly from the revenues of the Water Department, \$4,808.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 18, to insert:

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner pro-

scribed by the District of Columbia appropriation acts for the respective fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 23, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

For an additional amount for emergency rubber project, fiscal year 1944, \$4,100,000, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, and the total amount available for this purpose shall be available until expended.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, may I ask the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to explain the appropriation, on page 23, of \$4,100,000 for emergency rubber project.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is for guayule. Experiments have been made of its use primarily for the Army, but also for use generally. What will ever come of it I cannot assure the Senator. The committee, however, reported an additional \$4,100,000.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, I had in mind that that was for the purpose of development of guayule and cryptostegia, but I could not understand how the appropriation of \$4,100,000 could be for emergency projects, in view of the particular project to which the Senator refers.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to refer the question to the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], an expert on guayule. It is grown in his section of the country, and I will let him answer the Senator's question.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I will state in answer to the Senator from Iowa that this sum of money was strongly recommended by the Rubber Director's Office for two reasons. That organization has never been able to develop a synthetic rubber which would make a satisfactory tire for heavy trucks or anything that carried a great weight. It has been able to make a synthetic tire which does fairly well for limited distances on small, lightweight cars. It is necessary to mix real, live rubber with it. We were told in the committee, for example, that not yet in this war has a German plane been shot down and analysis made of the tires, which did not show that the tires had some natural rubber in them. It is simply impossible to put a big bomber on the ground with a tire which does not have some rubber in it. It was the deliberate judgment of the Rubber Director's Office, in view of the enormous demand which has been built up for motor vehicles, that after the war for 4 or 5 years we will still need a great deal of natural rubber to mix with the synthetic rubber to make the tires to be placed on the cars which people who have saved up the money want to buy. So it is not for the war alone, but for after the war period, that the natural rubber is being developed.

Mr. GILLETTE. May I make this comment: The conclusions reached by the members of the subcommittee with whom I have had the privilege of working for a couple of years on the subject

of rubber, were not quite in accord with the situation presented by the Senator from Arizona. But that is beside the point.

I have no objection to the development of guayule, or cryptostegia, or golden rod, or anything else from which natural rubber can be obtained. The question is whether this \$4,100,000 is to be used for the development of guayule alone, or can it be used for the development of some other type of plant, or for development of synthetic rubber?

Mr. HAYDEN. That could be done under the text of the law. As a matter of fact, the greater part of the money is contemplated for guayule, because the language simply says "for emergency rubber project," including the researches with respect to natural rubber to which the Senator refers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the committee amendment at the top of page 23.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to the amendment on page 17 for a few moments. I refer to the amendment dealing with war public works, which provides \$50,000,000 for the Federal Works Administrator. There seems to be some dissatisfaction with the amendment, and we desire to discuss it.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee if the provision of \$50,000,000 in the amendment would make a total appropriation of \$100,000,000 to be used for housing?

Mr. McKELLAR. The amendment provides \$50,000,000 for war public works. That is for schools, hospitals, and various other buildings.

Mr. WHERRY. I desire to discuss the amendment pertaining to housing. Have we come to the provision with reference to the National Housing Agency? Is that the pending amendment?

Mr. McKELLAR. That has been agreed to, but we can return to it.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the one to which I should like to return. I wish to ask if the amendment provides for an increase of \$100,000,000 in the appropriation for the National Housing Agency?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator explain why that is necessary?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me inquire whether the Senator from Nebraska refers to the item on page 20. That is the one with respect to which the representatives of the National Housing Agency appeared before our committee last spring. We granted an appropriation of \$50,000,000. They have spent all of that except \$9,000,000. They say they are obliged to have the additional amount, that the whole program for housing the workers of the country will be stopped unless the requested appropriation is made.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I do not have before me the hearings on this matter. I should have read them before the Senate commenced the discussion of the item. I know it has been my experience that in some of the States I have

visited this housing is not needed. I wonder what kind of a showing was made before the committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. They made quite a favorable showing.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCARRAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to hear from the Senator.

Mr. WHERRY. I shall be glad to have the explanation, because the proposal is to increase the appropriation by \$100,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. They requested \$200,000,000.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, there are districts in the United States where perhaps additional housing is not required, and where more housing than is needed is available. However, there are other districts where, by reason of changed conditions and changes in production of war materials, additional housing is needed. It is impossible to make the demand for housing and the supply of housing in each district balance. In districts where additional housing is needed—for instance, districts in which, as the war changes, certain items essential to the war effort are being produced—it is imperative that additional housing be made available at once. There are other places where, as the Senator from Nebraska has said, ample housing is available, and additional housing is not needed.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. McCARRAN. There are certain districts in which an ample supply of houses is available. But the houses cannot be moved to places where they are needed. I think that, by and large, it is more economical to go ahead with the program of providing houses, with the limitation on the sum we have given them, rather than not to provide them at all. It is difficult enough to obtain the necessary manpower; but if, when it is finally obtained, adequate housing is not available, the workers say, "We have no place to live," and they leave. We are up against the matter of the production of items absolutely essential to the successful prosecution of the war. For some reason or other, many persons have taken the attitude that the war is about to come to an end. But it is not. I think the assumption that the war is about to come to an end is a terrible mistake. I do not see that at all.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WALLGREN in the chair). Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is true that in the rush to make necessary developments in the production of items essential to the war effort it is impossible to determine how long housing at such centers of production will be needed.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is perfectly true.

Mr. BARKLEY. Because no one knows when the situation will change, and the demand for housing be eliminated. Consequently, there is no inducement to private capital to build houses at such places for the workers. Of course, they must live somewhere.

Mr. McCARRAN. What the Senator has said is correct, of course.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Nevada about the immense appropriation of \$100,000,000 for housing. Most of the plants and factories which heretofore have been greatly expanded, in order to provide the materials necessary to the war effort, and for which great numbers of workers have been moved, have settled down in their activities. Today they are not expanding to any great extent. It seems to me that an enormous appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the continuation of the building of houses over the country is difficult of justification. I do not want to set my views and opinions against those of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] or the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR]. I know the war is not at an end; but at the same time we do know that today many of the war contracts are being terminated, which means that workers are being put out of employment. With that situation occurring today, we are asked to appropriate \$100,000,000 for the construction of houses for workers at places where the population has had to be centered. I should like to know some real, factual basis for the request for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the building of houses at, I presume, the various war centers, at a time when certainly they are not growing larger, but, on the contrary, many of them are growing smaller because of the termination of contracts.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in many cases they are not at war centers. They are at production centers.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I mean at war production centers.

Mr. McCARRAN. In many cases the need is at terminal points. Let me give the Senator an illustration. The war effort is largely drifting toward the West, because I think the next great effort will be in the Pacific. The Union Pacific Railroad Co., in the State of Nevada, has been asking and praying for housing at a terminal point where the shops are now congested, and where they would put on more men if they could house them. The project has been delayed because they do not have the money needed to enable them to go forward with the housing. The problem is one of transportation. It would continue indefinitely if some provision were not made. It would not continue if it were possible to obtain houses in which to house the workers needed at that point. I could give other illustrations, but I give only that one.

In my judgment there was no member of the committee who more carefully scrutinized the item than did the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR]. In my judgment we should go forward with it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me say that, as I recall, I received a letter or a telephone message from Mr. Forrestal to the effect that additional housing was absolutely necessary at several naval production plants and naval enterprises, and urging that it be furnished.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let me inquire where the workers are living now, and where they have been living for the last 2 years.

Mr. McKELLAR. It seems that, as the Senator from Nevada has said, contracts with some of the plants are being terminated, and other plants are being established at other places. The workers are being moved about because of that situation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, there is one other consideration, which I should like to bring to the Senator's attention. That is the manpower problem. Workers can be brought to a war plant, as has been done along the Pacific coast and in other sections of the country; but if they find they cannot get a decent place in which to live, they leave. There is a continual problem because of that situation. Unless a man can find adequate housing for his family at a place where one of the plants producing ships for the Navy, for instance, or other essential items for the war effort is located, he will not stay. That is all. That is exactly what is happening. There is a tremendous turn-over of manpower. The testimony of Mr. Blandford, who handles the National Housing Agency, was that \$140,000,000 was actually needed between now and March in order to take care of that situation.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I know how carefully and conscientiously the Senator studies questions of finance. For my information, and the information of the Senate, I should like to know, How much money has been appropriated for the purpose of providing national housing?

Mr. HAYDEN. I think at least a half million dollars has been appropriated—easily that much. The sum is a very large one.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is a very large one.

Mr. HAYDEN. However, the point is that so long as we continue to be at war, and, in particular, when the war effort is drifting toward the Pacific coast, and so long as we have the tremendous congestion of population there, we want to have contented workers at such places, to do the jobs which must be done. If homes for the workers and their families to live in are not provided, they will not stay, and a tremendous problem will face us.

In the judgment of the Navy Department, the money is needed, and Mr. Blandford said he ought to have \$140,000,000 between now and next March; but the committee voted to recommend that a smaller amount be appropriated.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me make another suggestion to the Senator. A moment ago he asked how much

money has been appropriated, and both the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and I said that the amount which has been appropriated is a very large sum. It is a very large sum. It is \$1,315,000,000.

Mr. REVERCOMB. \$1,315,000,000 for building houses for workers to live in?

Mr. McKELLAR. For building houses. Mr. REVERCOMB. That should be sufficient to build a great many houses.

Mr. McKELLAR. It certainly should. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have a tabulation showing how that total amount is constituted printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LANHAM ACT AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS THEREUNDER—COMPILED NOVEMBER 11, 1943—DEFENSE HOUSING

Authorizations

Public Law 849, approved Oct. 14, 1940, 76th Cong.....	\$150,000,000
Public Law 42, approved Apr. 29, 1941, 77th Cong.....	150,000,000
Public Law 409, approved Jan. 22, 1942, 77th Cong.....	300,000,000
Public Law 723, approved Oct. 1, 1942, 77th Cong.....	600,000,000
Public Law 119, approved July 7, 1943, 78th Cong.....	300,000,000
Total, defense housing.....	1,500,000,000
District of Columbia: Public Law 522, approved Apr. 10, 1942, 77th Cong.....	30,000,000

Total, defense housing,

including District of Columbia..... 1,530,000,000

Appropriations

Public Resolution 106, approved Oct. 14, 1940, 76th Cong.....	\$75,000,000
Public Law 25, approved Apr. 1, 1941, 77th Cong.....	75,000,000
Public Law 73, approved May 24, 1941, 77th Cong.....	150,000,000
Public Law 371, approved Dec. 23, 1941, 77th Cong.....	300,000,000
Public Law 763, approved Oct. 26, 1942, 77th Cong.....	600,000,000
Public Law 140, approved July 12, 1943, 78th Cong.....	100,000,000
Total.....	1,300,000,000
Public Law 650, approved July 2, 1942, 77th Cong.....	15,000,000
Total.....	1,315,000,000

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the members of the committee—the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], and any other members of the committee who are present—whether I correctly state the situation. While it is true, as the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] has said, that contracts have been canceled because it has been found that certain plants have produced more of certain items than it was thought they would produce, and therefore cuts were made in contracts for the further production of such items—and that is commendable; that should have been done. In other places they are still trying to speed up production. A day or two ago the War Manpower Commission issued a statement that they still need 1,000,000

men in industry in this country. That is a reduction from the 2,500,000 men needed 6 months ago. They still need 1,000,000. If those 1,000,000 are obtained in industries where they are needed, where they are still not only producing war materials, but are trying to speed up the production of war material and are making new contracts, it involves the question whether those men can be obtained at points where they cannot find decent housing. The fact that there have been cancelations does not mean that war production on the whole is not still on the increase. I have in mind two or three plants where, for instance, more TNT was produced than was anticipated. The plants are more efficient and more productive. In one case the construction of a new plant was canceled, and in another, instead of putting in four units, they put in two, because they turned out a larger quantity per unit than was anticipated. That is proper. They ought not to go ahead and complete the full capacity if they need only half of it. While that is true in some cases, in many others they are still seeking to increase production in other categories, and seeking to obtain more employees.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, it seems to me that we have gotten along pretty well in the operation of these plants. Industry and the men who perform the labor have done a great job in turning out materials for war and for domestic use. The question that is in my mind is, Why must Congress appropriate \$100,000,000 when up to this time we have managed to get along pretty well?

Mr. BARKLEY. They have had funds with which to build housing facilities.

Mr. REVERCOMB. We are proposing to appropriate \$100,000,000 more.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is correct. I am not a member of the committee, and I did not get the details. I understand that \$50,000,000 is being appropriated.

Mr. WHERRY. It is \$100,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. They have spent all but \$9,000,000, and from this bill they would get \$50,000,000 more.

Mr. BARKLEY. The mere fact that in some categories contracts are being canceled does not mean that war production on the whole is declining. It may be increasing at some other point and in the manufacture of some other war material.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The point I wish to make is that, in my opinion, we have reached the point where the Congress must stop spending money in such huge sums. My feeling is that we have gotten along pretty well. There may have been inconveniences. Why can we not cut this amount down and stop spending for additional houses, when apparently they are not so much needed?

Mr. McKELLAR. The responsible authorities came before us this time and asked for \$150,000,000, and we cut it down to one-third of that amount.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I know the amount has been reduced. The question is whether it has been sufficiently reduced.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Was there any other showing made before the Appropriations Committee than that which is contained in the record of the committee hearings on page 695?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. Our hearings on this subject begin on page 33—

Mr. WHERRY. On national housing?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; and they continue to page 49. So the Senator can see that a good deal of testimony was taken. In addition, as I recall, Mr. Forrestal wrote me a letter. My secretary has not been able to find it, but Mr. Forrestal wrote me a letter urging that \$100,000,000 be appropriated, and the committee recommended an appropriation of \$50,000,000.

Mr. WHERRY. I simply wish to call this to the attention of the Appropriations Committee. I will abide by whatever the committee's recommendations are, because the committee has gone into the subject thoroughly. On page 700 of the record of the hearings the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] asked Mr. Edelman, who I understand represents the C. I. O. or some other industrial organization, the following question:

Senator OVERTON. Do you know where there has been too much housing?

Mr. Edelman replied that there had been too much housing in one or two places. I know it to be a fact that there is too much housing in more than one or two places. Housing is overbuilt in more than one or two places in this country. I know of towns which have had to tax their facilities to the utmost in order to provide additional housing. I know of not only one or two places but dozens of places where the local authorities do not wish any additional housing, but pressure has been brought to bear to continue to build houses.

I appreciate very much the statement of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN]. He has gone into the subject thoroughly. If there is an absolute need, and if there are areas where we must build housing, I want to go along with the war effort, as he does. However, I wish to invite the attention of the Senate—because it may not have been brought out in the hearings—to the fact that there are many places where it is felt that housing has been overbuilt. I think the time has come to call a halt on any further expenditures for housing. If it is needed on the west coast, I will not object to the appropriation. But when the House rules it out, and we add \$50,000,000 to the appropriation, it seems to me there ought to be more justification than there is printed in the record. I hope the Appropriations Committee has such justification, because in my judgment, we are already overbuilt on housing.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, as a member of the Appropriations Committee I approached this question with my mind opposed to any further appropriations; but the hearings seemed to show

that it was very much worth while, and that it would be dangerous not to go forward with it.

Mr. WHERRY. Is this temporary housing or permanent housing, or both?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is temporary housing.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I should like to ask one further question. Is this the kind of housing which will be removed at the end of the war?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. I presume most of it will not be useful after that time.

Mr. FERGUSON. How can we tell from the record whether it is temporary or permanent housing?

Mr. McKELLAR. We cannot tell, except that it is all temporary housing which is being built around war plants throughout the country.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it solely for the war plants? Does it have anything to do with slum clearance?

Mr. McKELLAR. It has nothing in the world to do with slum clearance.

Mr. FERGUSON. None of it is being used for slum clearance?

Mr. McKELLAR. No.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is this housing to be built in the neighborhood of war plants, for war-plant purposes alone?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. A great deal of it is needed in cities such as my home city, and the Senator's home city.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 7, to insert:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Administrative and operating expenses: For an additional amount for operating and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, approved February 16, 1938, as amended, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,428,656: *Provided*, That the proviso contained in the paragraph headed "Federal Crop Insurance Act" in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby repealed: *Provided further*, That no part of the appropriation shall be used for or in connection with any contracts of insurance executed prior to July 12, 1943, except for the liquidation of insurance on crops for 1943 and prior years, or in connection with any new contracts of insurance for winter wheat of the 1944 crop except with the holders, on July 12, 1943, of 3-year contracts.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 24, to insert:

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

For an amount in addition to the \$20,000,000 appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, and for the same objects and subject to the same conditions, \$6,500,000; and the limitation of \$60,000,000 in the authorization and direction to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make advances, contained under this head in said act, is hereby increased to \$97,500,000.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, earlier in the day the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] had to leave the Chamber because of illness. As he left he handed me a brief statement on this amendment. It is about three pages in

length. I told him that if there should be discussion on the amendment, I would read his statement. I have been over it. I do not see anything in it which should cause Members of the Senate to object to having it placed in the RECORD as his statement. If there be no objection, I should like very much to have the statement of the senior Senator from North Dakota inserted in the RECORD.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will put it in the RECORD.

Mr. AIKEN. If it is desired to have it read, I shall be glad to read it.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to have it read, and I should like to have an explanation from the acting chairman of the committee as to why the authorization to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is proposed to be raised from a limit of \$60,030,000 to \$97,500,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. We do not propose to raise the limit at all. As I recall, the committee simply approved the estimates which were sent in.

Mr. WHERRY. What are they for?

Mr. McKELLAR. I refer the Senator to the able Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], who is an expert on agricultural matters, and who can answer any questions which may be asked.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont has the floor.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I will yield the floor to the Senator from Georgia, and then read the statement of the Senator from North Dakota after the Senator from Georgia shall have concluded. Some of my colleagues seem to think that I should have the statement read at this time.

Mr. HAYDEN. Let the clerk read it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will read the statement.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

It has been pointed out in the discussion of the farm-security item in this bill that the \$8,500,000 for administrative funds requested is absolutely essential for the continuation of that agency. There is one other point, however, which I consider of equal importance, and that is the request for authority to lend additional funds to small farmers of this country.

The approval of an additional \$37,500,000 authorization to the Farm Security Administration for loans means simply that 50,000 more farm families can increase their war-food production. What will this mean in terms of food? It will mean 127,000,000 pounds of milk more than we can produce otherwise. It will mean an additional 6,500,000 dozen eggs and an additional 22,300,000 pounds of pork, and about the same proportion of increases in other essential foods.

That's a lot of food for the money, especially when that money will be paid back, as present F. S. A. borrowers show they will do. The additional milk that this \$37,500,000 would bring forth next year is enough to supply about 266,000 active men. The increase in eggs is enough to supply 384,000 men for a full year, and the additional pork is enough for 186,000 men.

Surely this production in itself is reason enough to answer for an authorization of \$37,500,000 that will be repaid. There are others. There has been a lot of talk about keeping farm workers on the farms. This the Farm Security Administration is doing. It is keeping thousands of tenants and land-

lords in business. It is keeping thousands of farm operators on the land. By making loans where other credit is not available it is keeping all these thousands of farmers where they are and enabling them to work full time and increase production for war needs.

Another thing. We cannot look into the future. We have no crystal gazers who can tell us what the post-war world is going to be like. We do know that we'll face some fairly tough readjustments. The more low-income farmers we can get on their feet now when their production is needed, the less of a problem we're going to have later.

Today's world-wide demand for American-produced food has given many small farmers their first real chance to produce for the commercial market. For this reason the demand for F. S. A. loans has never been heavier. And for the same reason this Government has never had a better chance to protect itself against the possibility of a future flood of relief checks.

So far Congress has not been very realistic about getting production from the type of family farmers served by the Farm Security Administration. Even the 50,000 we can put to work with this additional loan authorization constitute only a small portion of the 500,000 to 750,000 farmers who could increase production but would have to have F. S. A. help to do so.

In the last 2 years we have limited Farm Security's funds to such an extent that we have been able to cash in on only a small part of the production that is possible through this medium. Last year the agency's funds were exhausted by the 1st of April. Several million applicants had to be turned down. This year the situation already is acute. In most regions funds for new loans already are running short and applications are being rejected. The \$60,000,000 made available through a compromise agreement in June provided funds for only ten to fifteen thousand new loans in addition to the amount necessary for financing families who are already on the program and in a position to make real production increases.

The \$37,500,000 supplemental request we are now considering would bring Farm Security's funds for loans up to the level of last year's—the amount previously voted by the Senate for this year—and the absolute minimum that Congress should provide for so important a part of the war food-production program.

The authorization of this additional amount is the cheapest way the Government can find of getting production. Fifty thousand more loans can be handled by the present F. S. A. field staff. It would mean the making of an average of 25 more loans in each of the 2,000 county offices, and it would enable the county offices to extend their lending activities until later in the planting season than will otherwise be possible.

There can be no question about the ability of the Farm Security Administration to get increased production. It demonstrated what could be done in 1942, when F. S. A. families produced 38 percent of the Nation's total increase in milk and made other increases well beyond their proportionate share. The families this program reaches have the labor and resources. To develop into war food producers, they need only sufficiently liberal credit and practical supervision.

The Senate not only should vote this \$37,500,000 for additional loans but it should also insist upon full agreement on this amount. If this amount is not authorized, it will simply mean that what has already started will become more acute—that is, farmers who want to increase food production and can increase food production, if given a chance, will be turned down in increasing numbers as the planting season nears.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia explain the amendment?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator will recall that when the regular appropriation for the Department of Agriculture was pending last spring the Senate, by a record vote on either three or four different occasions, overwhelmingly approved an appropriation of \$29,600,000 for grants and administrative expenses of the Farm Security Administration, and the sum of \$97,500,000 to be made available for loans.

We encountered certain difficulties with the other House in the conferences on these items. At the time the conference committee was meeting on the bill a special committee which had been appointed by the House of Representatives was examining into all phases of the Farm Security Administration with the view to either recommending the discontinuance of the agency or submitting legislation which would place it upon a statutory basis.

In view of the uncertainty which surrounded the action of the House of Representatives the conferees finally agreed on an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for administrative expenses, with the provision that for the first 4 months of the fiscal year the agency could not spend more than one-twelfth of that amount. There was an implied if not a definite understanding between the conferees on the part of the House and those on the part of the Senate that the House committee would report prior to November 1 of this year. There was certainly a very strong inference that the House conferees would be bound by whatever the House committee suggested.

The House committee has not yet made its report. However, the members of the House committee who were investigating the Farm Security Administration came before the Senate committee and unanimously recommended this appropriation.

I wish to point out, Mr. President, that the sum allowed in this item is \$3,100,000 less than the Senate approved for administrative expenses on four record votes taken last spring, and is the same amount which was approved by the Senate for loans to farmers on four separate occasions on record votes.

There is no question about the importance of this item in the bill. In the first place, the Treasury of the United States has \$430,000,000 invested in farm loans. The failure to appropriate would have the effect of abolishing the agency because for 4 months its expenditures have been on a \$29,000,000 basis, and we should certainly have to make some provision for the collection of the loans.

Mr. President, I wish to point out the amazing record of collections which has been compiled with respect to the poorest people of the country, people who under the law are unable to obtain credit from any source other than the Government. Last year when farm prices advanced, the Farm Security Administration collected \$130,000,000 at a time when the loans were less than \$100,000,000. In other words, the collections amounted to \$30,000,000 more than the total

amount of the loans. Today we are undoubtedly facing a critical condition with respect to the production of some foods. We cannot expect the large farmers to increase their production of foodstuffs. They cannot obtain labor on the farms at any price. We must in this emergency turn to the man who has more labor available than funds. These loans are made to people in order to enable them to buy more cows so they can produce milk, to enable them to buy more poultry to produce eggs, on the family-sized farms where surplus labor is already available.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I want the junior Senator from Georgia to know that all I wanted was an explanation as to what the appropriation was for. He has given me that explanation, and I thank him. I should like to ask one more question, however. The Senator said the members of the House committee came before the Senate committee and asked for this identical appropriation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Not the Committee on Appropriations, but the members of the House special committee that was appointed for the express purpose of investigating all phases of the Farm Security Administration, all activities of that Administration.

Mr. WHERRY. Am I to understand, then, that the Senate committee has suggested this appropriation on their own recommendation?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no; we also had before us Budget estimates that were submitted, and representatives of the Farm Security Administration appeared before the committee.

Mr. WHERRY. Can the Senator tell us what the administrative expense of this Administration is?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; the administrative expense for the year 1942 was \$58,000,000. For 1943 it was \$42,000,000, and if this deficiency is allowed, as I hope it will be, the appropriation will be around \$26,000,000 for this year. I challenge any other agency of the Government maintaining its activities upon the same scale to show as great a reduction in administrative expense as in the case of this agency in the past 2 years. The number of employees of the agency has been reduced from about 19,000 to around 10,000, and they are now liquidating the projects which have caused so much adverse criticism.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the cost referred to indicate an improvement over the amount of money handled in the years when the administrative cost was \$58,000,000?

Mr. RUSSELL. Does the Senator mean compared with the amount of funds handled?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. It shows a very sharp reduction. As a matter of fact, the administrative expense figure is approximately \$26,000,000, as compared with the total of last year of \$43,000,000, as I re-

call. This covers just salaries and expenses. The same amount is available for loans this year as last, and a greater amount is being collected of money that has been loaned heretofore.

Mr. WHERRY. This has reference to another agency, the Regional Agricultural Corporation. Have their loans increased in proportion to the Federal Farm Security loans also this year?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am sorry I cannot answer the Senator's question. I have not gone into that question since the regular appropriation bill was pending before the Senate committee.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I should like to point out for the Record that it is really a misnomer to lump all these expenses under the term "administrative expenses," as it is usually interpreted, because with the rehabilitation plans of the Farm Security Administration there is extended a service in the form of what might be called vocational guidance assistance in making the farm a success, which is lumped in under administrative expenses but I do not believe ordinarily it should come under such a heading.

I merely wished to make that statement because at first blush it might seem that the administrative expenses were unduly high, but it is because vocational guidance and the farm supervision are included under the item of administrative expense.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I did not mean to take the Senator from Georgia from the floor.

Mr. RUSSELL. I yielded the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Would it be possible to make these Federal rehabilitation loans to farmers through the farm agencies scattered throughout the whole United States?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In my opinion this type of loan could not be made by any other agency. As a matter of fact, it is the province of the Administration to make certain that those who are clients for rehabilitation loans are unable to secure credit elsewhere.

Furthermore, let me say that during the recess of the Congress I took occasion to go to many of the farms of rehabilitation clients of the Farm Security Administration in order that I might make a personal investigation of the manner in which the program was being conducted. I may say that again and again I was informed by the county supervisors of the Farm Security Administration that they were in many instances, because of improved agricultural practices, able to refinance loans which they had previously extended through the commercial banks and other loan agencies, and it was their policy, whenever possible, to refinance the loans through commercial agencies.

Mr. RUSSELL. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am glad to yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator well knows that provision was made in the law for the current year that these loans should be made only to those who could not obtain them in the immediate locality, from some other source.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator is correct. I merely wanted to make it known that I can state on my own responsibility, as a result of my own observations, that not only is that policy being rigidly enforced, but also in many counties in my State it is now found possible to refinance the loans through private agencies. I may say that I was very much gratified at the splendid record which I found had been made by the organization in the counties which I had the time to visit.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator yield again?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I appreciate very much the statement of the Senator's experience, and I thank him for it. The point I wanted to raise as to the administrative cost, and to bring to the attention of the junior Senator from Georgia, was that it seems to me that we have entirely too many administrative agencies administering loans to farmers throughout the country. We have 20 Government lending agencies lending money to farmers today. If the Senator would like to have the names, I can give them to him.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. The chairman of the House committee, mentioned by the Senator from Georgia, which is investigating this problem, stated that it was the purpose of that committee, in bringing in proposed legislation, basic legislation governing loans of the kind we are discussing, to see that only one agency of the Government made direct loans to farmers, and he stated that the legislation would cover that point. So there would be a consolidation.

Mr. WHERRY. I deeply appreciate that statement, because I want to go along with the agricultural appropriations as they relate to loans to farmers. I come from a rural section, as the Senator from Georgia does, and as the Senator from Wisconsin does. It seems to me that we should combine the administrative costs of the agencies lending money. There are the F. S. A. and the R. A. C. C., and 18 or 19 other organizations. We are paying entirely too much for administrative costs, and the money is not getting to the man who really needs the loan. I think something can be worked out. I should like to see one big agency, if possible, all the agencies consolidated into a streamlined agency to handle all loans to farmers.

I helped organize the first F. S. A. in my county, and served as a director for 2 years, and I know of instances in which it did good. But we had the R. A. C. C., than the triple A, and this and that. We have 20 agencies which seem unnecessary, piling up administrative costs. I think the time has come when we should give the utmost consideration to streamlining that into one activity, and

let the agency make the long-time and short-time loans with the smallest administrative cost possible.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, there were two important factors which led me to acquiesce in this important appropriation. The first was that the agency had reduced the personnel from about 19,000 persons to less than 10,000. The other was that we have a new Administrator who was a former Representative in Congress, and who made an excellent impression upon me and caused me to think that he would continue the work which had been begun, as the Senator from Nebraska said, to streamline the organization.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator. I think undoubtedly the Administrator who is now serving will undertake to carry out the intent of Congress.

Mr. President, has the pending amendment been agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 24, beginning with line 1.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO] had prepared a statement with respect to the amendment. It is brief, being less than four pages in length. The Senator was called out of the city due to very serious illness of a member of his family. I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The chief argument against the Farm Security Administration seems to be based upon economy. I have never heard such ridiculous rot delivered with a straight face by seemingly responsible persons. Farm Security is, in fact, one of the greatest forces for real economy and one of the most essential war agencies in the Government today.

Farm Security has put the Nation's small farmers into full food production at a time when every quart of milk, every egg, every pound of meat are as important as bullets. Take any set of production figures you want, and you will find that farmers who have worked with F. S. A. have expanded food production far more than any other type of farmer—20 percent more milk as compared with 3 percent by farmers in general; 31 percent more eggs as compared with 15 percent by all farmers; 36 percent more chickens as compared with 14 percent by all farmers; 38 percent more beef and 29 percent more dry beans, as compared with the general average of 6 and 7 percent, respectively. Those figures are approved by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Now, we have been hearing and reading a great deal about economy in relation to the Farm Security Administration. Our national debt is now \$166,000,000,000. Our estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year total \$113,500,000,000. The Department of Agriculture alone claims about \$800,000,000. It is costing us more than \$166,000 a minute—that's \$10,000,000 an hour night and day—for the prosecution of the war. Consider the billions upon billions of dollars this Nation has donated to big industry, big growers, and big business because we need their full efforts to win the war. We have given those billions away with few if any strings attached. Billions. Billions upon billions.

But we have done precious little to keep small business and the small farmer going.

Can we call it economy to force these typical American operators to the wall when the Nation never needed their production so much as it does now? Maybe the trouble with the Farm Security is that it asks only for a few millions. It might have less trouble if it came in here and asked for a few billions. But it's merely asking for lending authority here for an additional \$37,500,000—less than the cost of the war during an average afternoon session of the Senate, and this will be repaid. Small farmers do pay their debts.

I would like to make it clear that these are millions—not billions. And I want to emphasize that this is a loan to working farmers—not a gift. This is a loan to small farmers who need seed, feed, fertilizer, machinery, livestock, and all the essentials of food production. This is a loan to farmers who cannot get bank credit. The banks won't have anything to do with Farm Security borrowers, because these small farmers don't have the collateral that banks require, and they can't meet other terms of bank and bank-type credit. If they can't get loans from Farm Security, they can't get loans from any source of credit. They have their choice of paying impossible high-risk interest and being wiped out of business by usurious rates and terms—or of remaining partly idle on idle land. And let me tell you that nothing could be more tragic than to prevent these large families from contributing fully to the war effort. They have given their sons to the armed services, and they still have plenty of labor left in their youngsters under 18, in their women-folk, and in their men who are overage or otherwise ineligible for the draft.

These small farmers are repaying to the Treasury the money they borrow from Farm Security. F. S. A. borrowers last year repaid the Government 30 percent more than F. S. A. loaned during the current fiscal year. Counting even the pre-war years of poor markets and prices, F. S. A. borrowers have repaid on all rehabilitation loans more than 92 percent of the total due. In the face of this, can we tell our American farmers that we have no confidence in them and that we will not lend them the money they need to produce food?

Last year Farm Security was allowed to loan \$97,500,000 to these farmers. So great was the demand for credit that F. S. A. ran out of loan funds 3 months before the end of the fiscal year and right in the middle of the lending season. That cost this Nation tremendous quantities of food.

This year small farmers who are eager to serve their country have created a demand for credit even greater than last year. The \$60,000,000 F. S. A. was permitted to loan is one-third less than last year but it is going out 40 percent faster than a year ago. At the very time loans will be most needed this agency will be broke.

Gentlemen, we who legislate for the people command a responsible position in the bucket brigade that has been created to put out the fires of war and famine throughout the world. Labor, industry, commerce have positions in that bucket brigade. Agriculture mans a station—a fundamental, a vital, an essential position. If any man in that brigade fails to do his duty the flames may rise up to envelop us all. If we in Congress are derelict in our duty we shall embarrass others in line—deprive them of their functions.

I am asking you to allow America's small farmers to do their full job in this war. They need credit to do it. They need the practical guidance that has proven so effective among Farm Security borrowers. They need cooperatives so they can purchase their equipment and market their goods efficiently and economically. They need medical care to enable them to continue to work 14 and 16 hours a day—as is necessary. They need Farm Security—more Farm Security—and still more Farm Security. The funds

this agency asks will not begin to do the job. There should be no question about them. These funds are a bare minimum to keep less than a half million farmers doing their work. At least three times that number should be helped to produce food.

This is not exclusively a farm problem. Farm Security means food production. Farm Security means strength for consumers here and our soldiers and allies abroad. Farm Security food means winning the war and writing the peace. This small appropriation should be only a beginning. Let us pass it quickly so that farmers may have some stop-gap help in their herculean job. And then let us get down to giving them some real help—some real farm security—which they need so urgently and have earned so well.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if the Senator from Tennessee does not object, I should like to call up a committee amendment relating to the Public Health Service at this time. The amendment has been approved by the committee, and I was authorized to offer it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 16, after line 8, under the heading "Public Health Service" and in the item "Emergency health and sanitation" it is proposed to strike out "\$1,350,000" and to insert the following: "\$1,695,000: *Provided*, That the Surgeon General is authorized, on application of a city, county, or other local subdivision of government duly approved by the State health department having jurisdiction over said city, county, or other local subdivision of government to enter into agreements with private practicing physicians and dentists under which, in consideration of the payment to them of a relocation allowance of not to exceed \$250 per month for 3 months and the actual cost of travel and transportation of the physician or dentist and his family and household effects to the new location, such physician or dentist will agree to move to and engage in the practice of his profession in such area for a period of not less than 1 year: *Provided, however*, That no such contract shall be made with any physician or dentist unless such physician or dentist shall be admitted to practice by the State authority having jurisdiction of such new location: *Provided further*, That each such applicant subdivision shall contribute \$100 to the total cost of such relocation allowance, travel, and transportation costs of each such physician or dentist and his family obtained by said applicant."

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WHITE. Is this the amendment with respect to which the Senator gave notice of intention to move to suspend the rule?

Mr. RUSSELL. This is the amendment.

Mr. President, in the committee the amendment was modified in line 5 and in line 7 by striking out the word "city" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "municipality." I ask that the pending amendment be modified in that respect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has a right so to modify the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the evidence before the committee disclosed what is common knowledge to every Member of the Senate; that is, that there is a great scarcity of physicians and dentists in the Nation, particularly in the rural areas in the poorer communities, as well as in some of the boom towns which have been created by the location of war industries. Out of a total of approximately 185,000 doctors in the United States, 50,000 of the most active have been called into the Army and the Navy. There are left 135,000. That includes all of them; one being 101 years of age. Many of those that are left are too old to engage in active practice, and there are actually entire counties in the United States where there is not an active physician available to attend cases of serious illness in those counties.

The amendment merely provides an appropriation of \$340,000 to be made available to the Public Health Service in an attempt to remedy the most serious deficiencies in this shortage of medical attention for the people of this country.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WHITE. Am I correct in my understanding that this amendment simply authorizes voluntary agreements with physicians, or is there some mandatory force to it?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is altogether voluntary. It provides, Mr. President, that on the application of the municipality or the county to the Public Health Service, if the Surgeon General knows of any doctor who is available, he may offer him the sum of \$250 a month for 3 months—it cannot exceed \$750—and pay his transportation expenses to the community in which the doctor is needed. Under an amendment which was adopted by the committee on the suggestion of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN] it is necessary for the community in each instance to defray \$100 of that expense.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. And it was specifically provided by the committee that nothing of what was done should be construed as being what is sometimes called socialized medicine.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I do not think that under the wildest flight of human fancy that anything in this amendment could be construed as pertaining to socialized medicine. It is purely a humanitarian effort on the part of the United States Government to assist communities which have no medical attention at the present time. The Federal Government has taken 50,000 doctors out of the communities and placed them in the Army and the Navy. Surely we have some responsibility to the people who live in remote areas, and who have no doctors to attend them in their sickness and distress.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to say in further reference to the excellent statement

made by the distinguished Senator from Georgia, that since we agreed to this amendment in committee last Saturday I have had the privilege of talking to Dr. Parran. Dr. Parran tells me that the Public Health Service has known of doctors who for physical reasons could not be taken by the Army. He also tells me that doctors are now being discharged for physical reasons by both the Army and the Navy, and that some of them would be available for this work.

Mr. President, I wish to say that I supported the amendment in the committee, and I feel, as does the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, that it has nothing to do with socialized medicine, to which I am as much opposed, perhaps, as anyone else, but it is a provision which deals with the State. Applications must be made by the State itself, or by local subdivisions.

Mr. President, in this connection I ask to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a table showing the number of physicians in each State of the United States as of January 1, 1942, and as of June 1, 1942. The table shows the reduction in the number of physicians due to the Army and the Navy taking many of them. The table also shows the persons per physician throughout the United States, in each State, as of January 1, 1942, and as of June 1, 1943.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Estimated number of physicians in active civilian practice, and civilian population per physician, as of Jan. 1, 1942, and June 1, 1943

State	Number of physicians		Persons per physician	
	Jan. 1, 1942	June 1, 1943	Jan. 1, 1942	June 1, 1943
United States.....	133,250	87,470	1,000	1,466
Alabama.....	1,480	1,040	1,980	2,671
Arizona.....	440	270	1,150	2,125
Arkansas.....	1,380	1,030	1,440	1,755
California.....	9,140	5,940	820	1,245
Colorado.....	1,300	810	840	1,305
Connecticut.....	1,990	1,370	910	1,280
Delaware.....	270	160	990	1,698
District of Columbia.....	1,580	910	570	922
Florida.....	1,890	1,270	1,050	1,620
Georgia.....	2,190	1,520	1,400	1,984
Idaho.....	330	230	1,400	2,033
Illinois.....	9,300	6,000	880	1,274
Indiana.....	3,270	2,170	1,100	1,570
Iowa.....	2,450	1,640	1,010	1,399
Kansas.....	1,630	1,150	1,060	1,485
Kentucky.....	2,060	1,420	1,360	1,817
Louisiana.....	1,770	1,040	1,400	2,259
Maine.....	780	540	1,060	1,466
Maryland.....	2,080	1,350	960	1,455
Massachusetts.....	5,720	3,680	750	1,129
Michigan.....	4,710	2,970	1,220	1,774
Minnesota.....	2,530	1,650	1,050	1,542
Mississippi.....	1,130	860	1,910	2,361
Missouri.....	3,840	2,650	990	1,352
Montana.....	410	300	1,260	1,575
Nebraska.....	1,900	960	950	1,248
Nevada.....	130	90	1,040	1,479
New Hampshire.....	520	370	920	1,227
New Jersey.....	4,700	2,940	920	1,395
New Mexico.....	310	200	1,650	2,450
New York.....	21,000	12,840	610	996
North Carolina.....	2,150	1,550	1,620	2,196
North Dakota.....	430	330	1,370	1,626
Ohio.....	7,200	4,690	980	1,452
Oklahoma.....	1,740	1,260	1,230	1,669
Oregon.....	1,100	720	970	1,585
Pennsylvania.....	10,550	6,940	930	1,371
Rhode Island.....	760	520	960	1,345
South Carolina.....	1,110	770	1,740	2,384
South Dakota.....	360	280	1,590	1,974
Tennessee.....	2,080	1,430	1,430	2,002
Texas.....	5,170	3,390	1,260	1,809
Utah.....	450	320	1,280	1,825
Vermont.....	410	300	840	1,074

Estimated number of physicians in active civilian practice, and civilian population per physician, as of Jan. 1, 1942, and June 1, 1943—Continued

State	Number of physicians		Persons per physician	
	Jan. 1, 1942	June 1, 1943	Jan. 1, 1942	June 1, 1943
Virginia.....	2,170	1,470	1,330	1,883
Washington.....	1,710	1,080	1,010	1,707
West Virginia.....	1,340	910	1,390	1,915
Wisconsin.....	2,680	2,620	1,200	1,469
Wyoming.....	210	120	1,080	1,908

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I welcome the statement made by the Senator from South Carolina, and I am happy to hear that there may be some doctors available. My chief apprehension concerning the amendment has been that it was not sufficiently liberal to enable the Surgeon General to attract doctors away from established practices and go to the more remote areas where their services are so badly needed. It is unfortunate that any doctors should be discharged from the Army or the Navy due to physical disability, but certainly they could manifest no finer form of patriotism in this time of crisis than to move, when they are discharged from the armed services, to some of the remote areas where there are no doctors available.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. If I recall correctly, this very question arose earlier in the present session. If I recall correctly, the proposal was defeated at that time.

Mr. RUSSELL. I should like to have the Senator from West Virginia point to the time when an amendment similar to this has been pending?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I may be incorrect—

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator has made the statement that the amendment has been pending previously.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I may be incorrect in my statement, but whether I am correct or incorrect makes no difference. The proposal is before us now.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I do not mean to be critical with respect to the amendment, but is it true that this amendment, or substantially this amendment, was before the Appropriations Committee either in the first of this session or in a preceding session?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I should like to answer the Senator.

Mr. WHITE. It seems to me I have a very distinct recollection of it.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Nevada had charge of the bill. I shall ask him to answer the question.

Mr. McCARRAN. In that respect it was in an entirely different situation. It was then under the Department of Labor, and it had attached to it some other matters, which did not make it as emphatic or as positive in its direction as the present proposal would.

Mr. WHITE. But in substance is it not the same proposition?

Mr. RUSSELL. No, Mr. President; as I recall the amendment which was pending before, it provided for having the Public Health Service employ doctors, put them in uniform, and send them into communities where doctors were needed.

There is absolutely no comparison between paying for a doctor's transportation and assisting a community in paying 3 months' nominal compensation to attract a man to move into a community and to become a citizen of the community. He would have no contact whatever with the Public Health Service after he moved into the community.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment, so that I may explain?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. When this request came before the committee, the first time, it contained an item relative to uniforms, I think, and some other items. All that was stricken out.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sure the Senator will corroborate what I say relative to that matter.

I am very much opposed to what is known as socialized medicine; and the Senator in charge of the amendment very properly, as I thought, agreed to strike out all of the item relative to taking the doctors into the Service in a voluntary way and putting them in uniform. The committee voted to strike all that out.

Mr. RUSSELL. I did not offer such amendment in the committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true. The amendment was printed, but it was stricken out.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. As I understand the amendment offered by the able junior Senator from Georgia, it provides that the Government with public funds shall pay doctors who desire to go into certain communities which have not been designated or which may be designated. I wonder by whom they would be designated.

Mr. RUSSELL. No, Mr. President; it would be done upon application of the local community. It must originate with the local community. The Public Health Service would have no authority whatever to take any step in the matter until a local community had requested the Public Health Service to help it find a doctor to move there.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Then, upon application of any community in this country which might want a doctor, the Government would pay a doctor a monthly salary, would pay his travel expenses, and would establish him in a new community. By whatever name that might be called, whether it be called socialized medicine or State controlled medicine or State aid to doctors, it seems to me the provision is not a good one. There are several matters at which we may look, several viewpoints to be taken, in connection with the proposal. The first is

that the Government is beginning to pay doctors, to send them out into the communities of the country, which is something entirely new. The Government would be going into the business, upon the application of various communities, of sending a doctor to each of such communities, and of paying his expenses for 3 months. We may call that a temporary thing, if we desire to do so; but we know that if the doctor goes there and begins the practice of medicine, there is at least a possibility that he will stay there.

It has been said that the real cause for the shortage of doctors is the fact that many doctors have entered the armed services. They have. If there is one group of men to whom the people of the country owe the highest tribute, it is the doctors who have left their private practices and have entered the service, both in the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps. Those men—and I know many of them—without being compelled to do so, but simply in order to answer a call of their country, left their private practices, left their families, and went into the service. Some day they will want to return. When they return, they will find established there doctors whom the Government sent there while they were away performing their service to their country. Mr. President, I do not say that that is any reason, during this interim of the war for depriving people in need of medical attention of the medical attention they need; but I do say it would be a great wrong to the men of the medical profession who have gone into the service—and there is no higher calling in life, no calling of higher service, no men who have been more unselfish in this war—to ask the Government behind their backs to send in doctors to take their places, and to establish them there. From that viewpoint, I think the proposal is wrong.

Secondly, let me say that if any community desires to have a doctor, and if there is a doctor who desires to go there and to practice, there is nothing in all the law of the land to prevent him from doing so. But to have the Government provide that that shall be done, and to foster it, and to pay salaries to such doctors to invite that that be done, I say is wrong. It approaches an interference of the State into the question of the practice of medicine. It is denied that that would be socialized medicine, but it would approach close unto it, I must say.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. With reference to the last expression made by the able junior Senator from West Virginia, let me invite the Senator's attention to two safeguards which were inserted by the Appropriations Committee against the very development the Senator has been discussing. On page 1 it is stated—

*Provided, That the Surgeon General is authorized, on application of a city, county, or other local subdivision of government duly approved by the State health department * * *.*

Then, when we turn over the page, we find the further proviso—

Provided, however, That no such contract shall be made with any physician or dentist unless such physician or dentist shall be admitted to practice by the State authority having jurisdiction of such new location.

Mr. REVERCOMB. That means that he must be a qualified doctor or dentist under the examination or standards of the State; does it not?

Mr. McCARRAN. Under the standards of the State. If the State does not admit by comity, he cannot go there. If the State admits only by examination, he must pass the examination. He must meet the qualifications prescribed by the State authorities. Then, again, it must be done on the request of the locality or community where such service is so badly needed.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I understand that it must be on the request of the locality.

Mr. McCARRAN. Those two safeguards were inserted, I say to the Senator from West Virginia, at the suggestion of some of us on the committee who are always opposed to anything which approaches State medicine.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Nevada that I do not consider those safeguards with respect to the question I have raised. Of course, a community has a right to call in a doctor. When a community believes it needs the services of a physician or a surgeon, it can invite any physician or surgeon in the country to come there, and can make it sufficiently attractive for him to come. Of course, he must be a qualified doctor under the standards of the State to which he moves.

But that does not answer the question I raise—namely, that here for the first time, the Federal Government would be going into the business of supplying doctors. Let the doctors move freely within their profession. Let those who remain in our country move freely about the country. Let the communities invite any doctor in the land to come there and to practice among those in the community. Let the doctor go there, if he desires to do so, and if he can meet the standards of the State to which he moves. But do not let the Federal Government foster the removal of doctors from one community to another, and do not let the Federal Government use public funds to pay such doctors—not for 3 months, but for any length of time—to live there. That would be rather close to State control. If it would not be State control, it would be State influence in the practice of medicine.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield on that question?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. I simply wish to recall that the distinguished junior Senator from West Virginia stated that this would be the first time the Federal Government had contributed toward the payment of the salaries of doctors. In South Carolina the Federal Government, through the State health department, for many years has made contributions toward the salaries of employees of county health units and the salaries of county

health doctors. That has been done entirely through State control, as the bill would provide, as was stated by the Senator from Nevada. In other words, not only would the control be had by the county, the State itself, and the medical profession itself, but, in addition to all that, even the location must be determined by the medical profession itself. That situation has existed for some time in South Carolina, where the salaries of the members of the medical profession in rural areas have, in certain instances, been added to by payments made by the Government.

I am as much opposed as is the distinguished junior Senator from West Virginia to socialized medicine, and I never would vote for the amendment if I so construed it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, let me say to the able junior Senator from South Carolina that I know what he has said is correct. For years, where there has been need for a doctor for a public undertaking—local, or State-wide in some instances—of course public funds have been used to pay for the doctor's services. But never, so far as I know, have we undertaken to move doctors from one community to another, to foster their moving, and to pay them salaries, which I believe under the pending measure would be \$250 a month, for the purpose of sending them into a community for the general practice of medicine, not to go there on salaries to perform some public medical service, but to establish themselves in practice there, to charge their patients, as I understand, just as any practicing doctor would charge for services performed.

The whole sum and substance of the proposal is that we are asked to have the Federal Government induce or offer opportunities, if you please, to doctors to go into communities at the expense and with the aid of the Federal Government, and to establish themselves there. I think that would be carrying the question of Federal aid a little too far. I think we would be stepping quite close to State influence in the practice of medicine. For that reason, Mr. President, I cannot agree to the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK and Mr. WHERRY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from West Virginia yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I should like to complete the discussion on this point first; therefore, I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator construes this amendment as fostering the moving of doctors. I must say that I do not so construe it, because if my information is correct—and I believe it is—there are now being released from the Army and Navy some younger men, who, for physical reasons, can no longer serve. One such doctor who had served honorably overseas, and had been discharged, came to see me the other day.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Is the Senator speaking of doctors?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes; they are being discharged for physical reasons.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Under our rehabilitation measures for soldiers, they will be looked after.

Mr. MAYBANK. I am not questioning that in the least. My only thought is that they could render valuable service if, through Dr. Parran or the Public Health Service, they knew where the opportunities are to enable them to be of assistance to communities which are without doctors. To the best of my knowledge there is no way that they can get such information first hand.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let me say to the Senator that there is nothing at all to prevent doctors who have rendered honorable service in the Army and who have been discharged from going back and taking up where they left off, or taking up new work. The doctor to whom the Senator refers would be in a very unfortunate position if he should go back to the community where he once lived, to resume his practice, and find that he had been supplanted by a doctor whom the Federal Government had moved in while he was away.

Mr. MAYBANK. I have enough faith in the communities of the United States, and enough faith in the States over those communities, to believe that such a thing would not happen. I hope I am justified in that faith.

Mr. REVERCOMB. On the very point which the Senator has raised, this question has been addressed to me: A number of doctors have come into this country as refugees from the war-torn countries of Europe. I have nothing to say against them, or against any contribution which they may make, or any aid they may render to our sick in their practice. I want that done; but I do not want the Government to be moving those doctors into communities. When a community says, "We want a man sent here to practice medicine," I do not want the Government to place a refugee doctor in that community to build up a practice, so that when the doctor from the Army or the Navy returns to resume civil life, he will find himself ousted and another planted in his place. I think those things should be taken into consideration.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia a question.

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. As I understand, the Senator stated that one of the needs arises because communities in which doctors are needed cannot afford doctors. Is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I did not say just that. I said there was a shortage of doctors in many remote areas.

Mr. WHERRY. There is a reason, aside from the military effort, for the shortage, is there not?

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, when there is a shortage in any profession, men naturally go to the places where more people are living and the practice is more lucrative.

Mr. WHERRY. If a doctor is located in a community where the revenue does

not support a doctor, what will be the next step? Will the Government support the doctor?

Mr. RUSSELL. There is no provision in this amendment for that.

Mr. WHERRY. Is not this an entering wedge?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not think so. I wish to point out, with respect to what the Senator from West Virginia says, that this amendment specifically provides that no contract shall be made with any physician unless such physician shall be admitted to practice by the State authority having jurisdiction of such new location.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I think that is beside the point which I discussed. Of course he must qualify, just as any lawyer who went there to practice would have to qualify under the State law. That is not the question. It is proposed that we subsidize doctors for 3 months. Talk about subsidies! This is one of the most unusual subsidies I have seen proposed. It is proposed that we subsidize doctors to move into communities, and pay their way for 3 months while they are establishing themselves in the new communities. Let us keep the Federal Government out of that field. If the people of a community want a doctor, they can offer him an inducement to come there, and he has a perfect right to go there and settle, provided he meets the standards of the State.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. The need for doctors in various communities is urgent, and certain, largely because of the fact that doctors have been called into the Army and are performing a magnificent service all over the world in administering to our soldiers. As I understand the amendment, the need must be made known to the Surgeon General or the Public Health Service officials, by the local community. The local community must first recognize its need for a doctor, and ask for one. Then the proposal is not to subsidize them, but, in order to move a doctor from one place to another, to give him \$250 a month for 3 months, \$100 a month of which will be paid by the local community. All that would do would be to enable him to pick up his belongings and transfer them. That is little enough to pay a man to go into a new community which is almost entirely without good medical service.

Mr. RUSSELL. Many communities have no medical service at all.

Mr. CHANDLER. That is true all over the United States.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator from Kentucky has concluded his remarks, I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. We say that this is not socialized medicine, and is not State-controlled medicine; but the Federal Government would pay the doctor's way to the tune of \$250 a month, and then the community would pay \$100 of the \$250. It is pretty nearly community practice of medicine. The com-

munity would hire the doctor to practice.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator must remember that the request must come from the community or the State.

Mr. REVERCOMB. We cannot stop the communities from asking for a doctor.

Mr. CHANDLER. Where would the community find a doctor? If the community knew where a doctor was to be found, of course it would not be necessary to take advantage of this plan. The Surgeon General and the public health authorities usually know where doctors are. I know of thousands of small communities which would have no idea where to get a doctor if their people were sick. We are not talking about something that may happen. We are talking about something that is actually happening in the United States. The people need medical services. Under this plan the communities would go to the Federal Government or some agency thereof, and say, "We need a doctor. Will you get one for us?" An appropriation would be made whereby, in the aggregate, the Federal Government would pay \$250 a month for 3 months, and the local community would furnish \$100. After that the doctor would be on his own. He must earn his living by administering to patients. If he is a good doctor, he will live. If he is not a good doctor, he will have to go somewhere else, because the people will not have him. It is a simple proposition, entirely controlled by the State laws. The object, of course, is to bring about a better health condition among people who are now suffering because they have no doctor.

I ask the Senator from Georgia whether or not that is a fair statement?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is, except that the Senator is in error as to the contribution by the local community being on a monthly basis. It is a flat contribution of \$100, to show good faith.

It must be remembered that the communities referred to are the poorest communities in the United States. They do not have doctors because the doctors have gone where the money is, just as anyone else would do.

Mr. CHANDLER. In any event, the amount spent would not exceed \$650.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. If the communities are so poor, what is the doctor to do for a living after 3 months?

Mr. RUSSELL. Doctors have practiced medicine in those communities and have made a living, but they are now going where they can make more money.

I appreciate the interest of the Senator from West Virginia in doctors returning from the Army. It so happens that my youngest brother—the youngest of seven brothers—is a doctor. He was practicing in a small country community, and he gave up a practice which yielded him four or five times the amount he received as an Army officer. He left his wife and four small children to enter the Army, and has been in the Army for

approximately 2 years. I am more interested in that boy than I am in myself. I certainly would not do anything that might injure him.

Mr. President, he has a different idea about the ideals of the medical profession than that held by the Senator from West Virginia. It would hurt him, anywhere he might be in the world, to know that the people to whom he had undertaken to administer, oftentimes without pay, driving through the night, were suffering for want of a doctor. He would rather go back there and meet the competition of half a dozen doctors than to know that the people were suffering and dying merely because of the lack of medical attention in this enlightened age, when we boast of the greatest civilization on earth.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. Under the proposed arrangement, no doctor would be compelled to go to a community?

Mr. RUSSELL. Absolutely not. There would be nothing compulsory about it.

Mr. CHANDLER. The plan would be purely voluntary.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is true.

Mr. CHANDLER. Where is there a doctor who would not take advantage of the opportunity to be of service to the people of a community who are without medical attention? Many doctors believe that it is their duty to go into the country and administer to the people in the country. Under this amendment arrangements would be made so that they could do so.

Mr. RUSSELL. As matters now stand, if a man wanted to go to one of those communities and make a sacrifice to administer to those people, there is no clearinghouse where he could obtain all the information, without going through his medical association and the Public Health Service. So certainly there should be some means of communication and some assistance to the poor communities which have no doctors, at least to the extent of paying the expenses of a man who severs his connections where he is and moves into a new community.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I have listened to the remarks of the Senator with respect to his younger brother. I know that his brother must be all the Senator says he is. He certainly is if he is like his older brother, the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator. He is much more.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I would not give a hang for a doctor who did not have ideals of service to the sick. That is all the more reason why we who are not doctors ought to have some consideration for them on the material side, so as to enable them to live and make headway in this world, and to perform the great service to which they are so devoted.

So far as the clearing house is concerned, there is no objection to using the office of the Surgeon General for the

purpose of providing a method whereby the community may apply for a doctor, and find one who is available; but let us not have the Federal Government paying the way. Let us not have the Federal Government walking one step toward influencing, controlling, or moving doctors of this country into a community which may ask for them. The communities can find out where to obtain doctors. The Surgeon General's office is open to them at all times. But let the doctor go to the community voluntarily and make his own way after he reaches it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator has attacked the provision as an onslaught of socialized medicine. I wish to point out that the American Medical Association has not been noted for its activities in sponsoring socialized medicine, but they are sponsoring this amendment. I wish merely to read a brief statement from a letter written by the president of the American Medical Association. It reads as follows:

An appropriation is justified to furnish this type of service on a temporary basis.

He was referring to medical services for which he has reported a great need.

Funds will be needed to defray the expense of moving a doctor from one community to another and of guaranteeing his salary for 2 or 3 months until his practice is established. This action was approved by the War Participating Committee of the American Medical Association and subsequently by the house of delegates at their meeting in June of 1943.

I have been reading from a letter from Dr. James E. Paullin, president of the American Medical Association.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one more question?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. A moment ago I asked the Senator if there were not other reasons besides being called into the military service for the shortage of the members of the medical profession in certain areas, and he said the doctors would go where there was money to pay them.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, there is nothing in the amendment which would underwrite the income of any doctor who should move into any of the communities about which we have been speaking. Of course, after he arrives in a community he has to take a chance on earning a livelihood there.

Mr. WHERRY. Did not the Senator say a moment ago that doctors were leaving the poorer communities and moving to places where they could secure more lucrative practice?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think that undoubtedly some of them are.

Mr. WHERRY. Well, if a doctor should be moved in accordance with the Senator's amendment, and he were paid 3 months salary, and it should result that his practice was not sufficient, how would the doctor be induced to remain in the community unless he were subsidized?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I can not guarantee the effectiveness of the amendment. I am afraid that it does not go far enough to obtain doctors for the purposes provided by the amendment.

The Congress of the United States has some responsibility of furnishing doctors to replace those taken into the service. I feel that we should take some step in the proper direction, and I am willing to take the one proposed, even though it is not entirely effective. So far as I am concerned, I should be willing even to guarantee \$2,000. I know of a county in my own State where the money would be well spent, where there is but one doctor and his health is so poor he cannot answer calls at night.

Mr. WHERRY. It is the opinion of the Senator that we should go to the extent of paying the salaries of the doctors and therefore federalizing them?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator from Nebraska cannot put words in my mouth, and his statement is not justified by anything I have said.

Mr. WHERRY. I do not care to put words in the Senator's mouth, but I understood him to say that he would go so far as to guarantee a salary of \$2,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I said I should be willing to guarantee a moving fee up to \$2,000, and I believe the Congress would be justified in so doing.

Mr. WHERRY. And that would be the same as a \$2,000 salary?

Mr. RUSSELL. It would be a moving fee of \$2,000 in order to move the doctor into the community. I should be willing to have that done. My statement does not warrant any conclusion on the part of the Senator that I am advocating socialized medicine. The American Medical Association does not advocate socialized medicine, and they are certainly capable of having some idea on the subject.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I cannot go along with the Senator, because I am one who would be apprehensive of guaranteeing up to \$2,000 to move a doctor into any community, and then say to that doctor, or to a group of them, that we cannot afford to pay them. But we would then already have opened the door, and would then have to make an appropriation to maintain them in the communities. That would be the next step, if we moved doctors into the communities.

Mr. RUSSELL. If that question should ever be raised we will meet it when it comes up. It is not involved in the pending amendment.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I understand consideration of the amendment requires suspension of the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TRUMAN in the chair). No point of order has been raised against the amendment so far.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I make the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I concede the point of order, and call up my motion to suspend the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI so he may offer the amendment.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	George	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Gerry	Overton
Austin	Gillette	Radcliffe
Bailey	Green	Revercomb
Ball	Guffey	Robertson
Bankhead	Gurney	Russell
Barkley	Hatch	Scrugham
Bridges	Hawkes	Shipstead
Brooks	Hayden	Smith
Buck	Hill	Thomas, Idaho
Burton	Holman	Thomas, Okla.
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Utah
Butler	La Follette	Tobey
Byrd	Langer	Truman
Capper	Lodge	Tunnell
Caraway	Lucas	Tydings
Chandler	McCarran	Vandenberg
Chavez	McClellan	Van Nuys
Clark, Idaho	McFarland	Wallgren
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Walsh, Mass.
Danaher	Maybank	Walsh, N. J.
Davis	Mead	Wherry
Downey	Millikin	White
Eastland	Moore	Wiley
Ellender	Murray	Willis
Ferguson	O'Daniel	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI pursuant to notice given by him last Friday.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HOLMAN (after having voted in the affirmative). I have been reminded of my general pair with the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART]. I am informed that if the Senator from Tennessee were present, he would vote as I have voted. Therefore I permit my vote to stand.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I have a general pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] which I transfer to the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK] and vote "yea."

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is absent on official business. I am advised that if present and voting, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] are detained in committee meetings.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are necessarily absent. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] and

the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] would vote "yea."

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is detained on public business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], and the Senators from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK and Mr. THOMAS] are detained in Government departments on matters pertaining to their respective States. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senators from Utah and the Senator from New Mexico would vote "yea."

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] has a general pair with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED].

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] is paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Utah would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay."

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is absent on public business.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] are unavoidably detained.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] has a general pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS]. I am advised that if present the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay," and the Senator from Utah would vote "yea."

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is necessarily absent. He has a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER].

I repeat the statement concerning the absence of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] as made on a prior vote.

The result was—yeas 43, nays 20 as follows:

YEAS—43

Aiken	Hill	Radcliffe
Andrews	Holman	Russell
Bankhead	La Follette	Scrugham
Barkley	Langer	Shipstead
Capper	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	Lucas	Tunnell
Chandler	McCarran	Tydings
Chavez	McClellan	Van Nuys
Clark, Idaho	McFarland	Wallgren
Downey	McKellar	Walsh, Mass.
Eastland	Maybank	Walsh, N. J.
Ellender	Mead	White
Green	Murray	Wiley
Guffey	O'Mahoney	
Hayden	Overton	

NAYS—20

Brooks	Gerry	Thomas, Idaho
Buck	Gurney	Tobey
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Truman
Clark, Mo.	Millikin	Vandenberg
Danaher	O'Daniel	Wherry
Davis	Revercomb	Willis
Ferguson	Robertson	

NOT VOTING—33

Austin	Bridges	Gillette
Bailey	Burton	Glass
Ball	Bushfield	Hatch
Bilbo	Byrd	Hawkes
Bone	Connally	Johnson, Calif.
Brewster	George	Kilgore

McNary	Pepper	Taft
Maloney	Reed	Thomas, Utah
Moore	Reynolds	Wagner
Murdock	Smith	Wheeler
Nye	Stewart	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative, the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI is agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I rise to express the hope that the Senate may continue in session and that Senators will remain on the floor, so that we may dispose of the pending bill this afternoon. It is very important that we do so if possible, and I urge Senators to remain here until consideration of the bill shall have been concluded.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I now offer my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 16, line 8, under the heading "Public Health Service" and in the item "Emergency Health and Sanitation," it is proposed to strike out "\$1,350,000", and insert the following: "\$1,695,000: *Provided*, That the Surgeon General is authorized, on application of a city, county, or other local subdivision of Government duly approved by the State Health Department having jurisdiction over said city, county, or other local subdivision of government to enter into agreements with private practicing physicians and dentists under which, in consideration of the payment to them of a relocation allowance of not to exceed \$250 per month for 3 months and the actual cost of travel and transportation of the physician or dentist and his family and household effects to the new location, such physician or dentist will agree to move to and engage in the practice of his profession in such area for a period of not less than 1 year: *Provided, however*, That no such contract shall be made with any physician or dentist unless such physician or dentist shall be admitted to practice by the State authority having jurisdiction of such new location: *Provided further*, That each such applicant subdivision shall contribute \$100 to the total cost of such relocation allowance, travel, and transportation costs of each such physician or dentist and his family obtained by said applicant."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Georgia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 25, after line 4, under the heading "Department of Commerce—Bureau of the Census," on page 25, after line 4, it is proposed to insert:

Census of agriculture: For all necessary expenses incident to preparation for the quinquennial census of agriculture of the United States, to be taken during the fiscal year 1945, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; construction or rental of tabulating machines; travel expenses; and printing and binding,

fiscal year 1944, \$650,000, to remain available until December 31, 1946.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, with the permission of the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I desire to call up a legislative amendment which has been reported favorably by the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 23, after line 7, it is proposed to insert the following:

That the section of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, approved July 12, 1943 (Public Law 133, 78th Cong., p. 22), which authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to purchase United States Treasury War bonds for the membership of the Shoshone Tribe of Indians is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed, with the consent of the business committee of the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, to purchase one United States Treasury Series E War bond of the denomination of \$500 for each member of said Shoshone Tribe according to a roll of said tribe prepared as of July 12, 1943, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and to pay the total cost of the bonds so purchased out of the principal of the judgment fund of said tribe in the Treasury. Each bond shall be registered by the Treasury Department in the name of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in trust for the enrolled member of the Shoshone Tribe for whom purchased and shall be held by the United States until the date of maturity, whereupon said bond shall be redeemed and the proceeds thereof paid to the Indian owner free of any trust or restriction. In the event of the death of the Shoshone owner, the proceeds of said bond at maturity shall be distributed to his devisees or heirs or next of kin as provided by existing law. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to grant permission to the county chairman of the War bond purchase program of Fremont County, Wyo., in which county the Shoshone Tribe resides, to include the total amount of bonds purchased for the members of said tribe in his quota of War bond sales."

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I was about to explain the amendment.

Mr. WHITE. May I ask, is this a committee amendment?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is; yes.

Mr. WHITE. It carries new legislation?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes. It is a legislative amendment.

Mr. President, I was about to say that the amendment is offered by my colleague the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] and myself to correct an error in the Interior Department appropriation bill which was passed earlier in the year. The Shoshone Indians in Wyoming received a judgment through the Court of Claims. There is in that fund approximately \$850,000. The Indian tribe, through their tribal council, last spring voted to request the Congress and the Government that they be permitted to invest a portion of that fund in Government War bonds. Each one of the enrolled members of the tribe was to have purchased in his name by the Secretary of the Interior one \$500 bond. The amendment provides merely

that the fund now on deposit in the Treasury shall be transferred from the open account bearing interest in which it is carried, to War bonds, one for each member of the tribe.

The provision was enacted in the Interior Department bill, but it provided that the purchase should be made out of the interest on the judgment fund. There is not sufficient interest to make the purchase. The desire is to have the purchase made out of the principal of the fund, and the purpose of the amendment is merely to make that correction. The purchase is being made out of the principal instead of out of the interest. The Indians have unanimously endorsed the proposal, and the matter has been approved twice by the Appropriations Committee, and substantially once by the Congress of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming on behalf of his colleague and himself.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 25, after line 4.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," on page 27, after line 8, to insert:

Development of civil landing areas: For the construction, building, completion, and development of landing areas and public airports, subject to the approval of the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission as to the availability of manpower and subject to the approval of the Chairman of the War Production Board as to the availability of critical materials, including construction previously undertaken by the Work Projects Administration and for all necessary engineering and administrative expenses in the field, \$9,907,890, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be construed as precluding the use of other appropriations available for any of the purposes for which this appropriation is made: *Provided further*, That any or all of the foregoing appropriation of \$9,907,890 may be transferred to any other Federal agency organized to undertake the work herein provided for either by contract or by force account, and such agency is authorized to proceed with such work.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior—Solid Fuels Administrator for War," on page 28, line 8, after the numerals "1944," to strike out "\$950,000" and insert "\$3,550,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Fishery Coordination," on page 30, line 2, after the numerals "1944," to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Indian Affairs," on page 30, after line 17, to insert:

Payment to Frank O. Jones, Sac and Fox Indians, Oklahoma (tribal fund): For pay-

ment to Frank O. Jones for services performed while a member of the Sac and Fox, Oklahoma, Tribal Council, \$36.32, payable out of funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said tribe of Indians.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 22, to insert:

Expenses of attorneys, Chickasaw Nation of Indians, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys of record for the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed under authority of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 537), \$1,000, payable out of funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said tribe of Indians.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, after line 3, to insert:

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the employment at the rate of \$4,500 per annum of a tribal attorney, fiscal year 1944, \$2,625, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment to the committee amendment on page 31, at the end of line 8.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 31, at the end of line 8, after the word "Oklahoma" it is proposed to insert, "Provided that said attorney be appointed by the Osage Tribal Council."

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, this is a claims matter, but being a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs I offer the amendment to the committee amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I suggest that the amendment to the committee amendment be modified slightly by inserting after the word "appointed" the words "with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council." I am doubtful if the Indians can make the appointment. The appointment must be made by the Secretary of the Interior. I think the appointment should be made with the approval of the Council, and I suggest that that modification be made.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I accept the suggestion of the Senator from Oklahoma, and modify the amendment accordingly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] to the committee amendment, on page 31, at the end of line 8.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 31, after line 8, to insert:

Expenses of attorneys, Creek Nation of Indians, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys of record for the Creek Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed under authority of the act of May 24, 1924 (43 Stat. 139), \$2,000, payable out of funds on

deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said tribe of Indians.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, after line 14, to insert:

Expenses of attorneys, Seminole Nation of Indians, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys of record for the Seminole Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed under authority of the act of May 20, 1924 (43 Stat. 133-134), \$2,000, payable out of funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said tribe of Indians.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, after line 20, to insert:

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Water conservation and utility projects: For an additional amount for water conservation and utility projects, fiscal year 1944, including a total limitation of \$800,000 for surveys, investigations, plans, and specifications, and administrative expenses in connection therewith (of which not to exceed \$30,000 shall be available for departmental personal services), as authorized by the act of August 11, 1939 (16 U. S. C. 590y and 590z), as amended by the act of July 16, 1943 (Public Law 152), to remain available until expended, \$2,800,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Mines," on page 32, after line 16, to strike out:

Economics of mineral industries: The limitation upon the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia in the fiscal year 1944 is hereby increased from \$322,500 to \$333,780.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

Economics of mineral industries: For an additional amount for economics of mineral industries, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$18,500; and the limitation upon the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$350,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Fish and Wildlife Service", on page 35, after line 4, to insert:

Construction of byproducts plants, Pribilof Islands, Alaska: For the enlargement of the byproduct plant, for the utilization of fur-seal carcasses, on St. Paul Island, and the construction of a similar plant on St. George Island, including the purchase and installation of machinery and other equipment, fiscal year 1944, to remain available until expended, \$275,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 36, to insert:

GOVERNMENT IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, government of the Virgin Islands, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified for the appropriation for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$18,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, after line 6, to insert:

Agricultural experiment station and vocational school: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Agricultural Experiment Station and Vocational School, Virgin Islands, fiscal year 1944, including the objects

specified for the appropriation for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$4,675.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, after line 12, to insert:

PUERTO RICO HURRICANE RELIEF

The limitation of \$20,000 upon the amount that may be expended for administrative expenses, Puerto Rico hurricane relief, contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased to \$25,350.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Justice," on page 36, after line 18, to insert:

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Claims Division: For an additional amount for salaries, Claims Division, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1944, \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Bureau of Investigation," on page 37, line 6, after the word "in," to insert "Senate Document Numbered 127 and"; and, in line 7, after the name "Congress," to strike out "\$253.58" and insert "\$379.20."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Labor—Office of the Secretary," on page 37, line 24, after the word "stations", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$125,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 38, to insert:

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, fiscal year 1944, \$125,000, including the objects under this head and items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1944.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, may I have the attention of the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations? On page 38, in the item of the Women's Bureau, an additional appropriation of \$125,000 is provided. I wish to call the attention of the Senator to that item, and ask him if he will impress upon the House conferees the importance of the item. The Women's Bureau was created during the last war, in 1918 to look after the women working in industry. Approximately 18,000,000 women are now working in industry in the United States.

Mr. McKELLAR. We went into the matter very fully, I will say to the Senator from Minnesota, and, of course, the importance of the item will be impressed on the conferees on the part of the House.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. What I wanted to point out is that under the act of 1918 the Women's Bureau is the only organization established by law which has charge of policing, and inspection, and helping women who are working in industry. The Bureau has only about \$190,000 this year. I am told that this amount provided by the committee amendment will be absolutely necessary,

and I hope the House conferees will concur.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Navy Department—Office of the Secretary," on page 38, line 16, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 114 and"; and in line 18, after the name "Congress", to strike out "\$12,997.86" and insert "\$17,707.30."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Supplies and Accounts," on page 38, after line 19, to insert:

Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel: The number of officers above the rank of captain, who may receive flight pay during the fiscal year 1944, is increased from 45 to 60.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 2, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$750,000,000" and insert "\$500,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Yards and Docks," on page 39, after line 8, to strike out:

The appropriation "Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks," shall be available for the payment of compensation of those employees of contractors who are known to have been taken by an enemy as a prisoner, hostage, or otherwise, while employed on Wake Island, at such rates as the Secretary of the Navy may determine to be equitable and just (not to exceed the rates of wages being paid for comparable positions to employees of the Navy Department in areas nearest to the places of employment of such contractors' employees at the time of their having been taken by an enemy), until such time as such employees may be returned to such places as may be provided for in their contracts of employment: *Provided*, That no compensation shall be payable after the death of such an employee has been established or can be legally presumed to have occurred: *Provided further*, That compensation paid in pursuance hereof, to be effected by or through the contractor, shall be in lieu of any payments authorized by Public 784, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved December 2, 1942.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, after line 2, to insert:

The act entitled "An act to provide benefits for the injury, disability, death, or enemy detention of employees of contractors with the United States, and for other purposes," approved December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C., sec. 1701), is amended by adding:

(a) To the last paragraph of section 101 (b) (1) of such act, after changing the final period therein to a colon, the following: "*And provided further*, That where such person is found to be missing from his place of employment, whether or not such person then actually was engaged in the course of his employment, under circumstances supporting an inference that his absence is due to the belligerent action of an enemy or is known to have been taken by an enemy as a prisoner, hostage, or otherwise, the amount of benefits to be credited to the account of such person under this subsection, and for the purposes of this subsection only, shall be 100 percent of the average weekly wages of such person, except that in computing such benefits such average weekly wages (a) shall not exceed the average weekly wages paid to civilian em-

ployees of the United States in the same or most similar occupation in the area nearest to the place of employment where such person was last employed, and (b) shall not exceed the average weekly wages of such absent person at the time such absence began, and 70 percent of such average weekly wage so determined shall be disbursed to the dependent or dependents of such person, irrespective of the limitations of section 9 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, but should there be more than one such dependent, the distribution of such 70 percent shall be proportionate to the percentages allowed for dependents by section 9 of such Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, and if such manner of disbursement in any case would result in injustice or excessive allowance for a dependent, the Commission may, in its discretion, modify such percentage or apportionment to meet the requirements of the case."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, after line 13, to insert:

(b) To subsection (c) of section 105 of such act, the following:

"Where any person specified in section 101 (a), or any dependent, beneficiary, or allottee of such person, or the legal representative or estate of any such entities, after having obtained benefits under this title, seeks through any proceeding, claim, or otherwise, brought or maintained against the employer, the United States, or other person, to recover wages, payments in lieu of wages, or any sum claimed as for services rendered, or for failure to furnish transportation, or for liquidated or unliquidated damages under the employment contract, or any other benefit, and the right in respect thereto is alleged to have accrued during or as to any period of time in respect of which payments under this title in such case have been made, and in like cases where a recovery is made or allowed, the Commission shall have the right of intervention and a lien and right of recovery to the extent of any payments paid and payable under this title in such case, provided the cost of such wages, payments in lieu of wages, or other such right, may be directly or indirectly paid by the United States; and any amounts recovered under this subsection shall be covered into the fund established under section 35 of such act of September 7, 1916, as amended."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, after line 12, to insert:

The amendment in paragraph (a) shall become effective the first day of the month next following the approval of this act. The amendment in paragraph (b) shall become effective as of the effective date of title I of such act of December 2, 1942.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, after line 17, to strike out:

MARINE CORPS

General expenses: The appropriation "General expenses, Marine Corps, 1944," shall be available for civilian clothing, including an overcoat when necessary, the cost of all not to exceed \$25 per person to enlisted personnel given discharges for bad conduct, undesirability, unsuitability, or inaptitude.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, after line 23, to insert:

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

Subject to authorization by other law, the appropriations "Construction and machinery" and "Armor, armament, and ammunition," shall be available for the acquisition and conversion or construction of additional

auxiliaries, when such acquisition and conversion or construction has been directed by the President, and for the acquisition and conversion or construction of additional landing craft and district craft as the Secretary may determine to be necessary for the conduct of the war.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Coast Guard," on page 43, line 17, after the word "in" to insert "Senate Document Numbered 113 and"; and in line 19, after the name "Congress," to strike out "\$3,061.09" and insert "\$3,145.57."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General provisions," on page 44, after line 2, to insert:

On and after July 1, 1943, the limitation on the cost of civilian clothing per person, including an overcoat when necessary, for enlisted personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard given discharges for bad conduct, undesirability, unsuitability, or inaptitude is hereby increased to \$30.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "War Department—Rivers and Harbors," on page 52, line 5, after the word "enlargement", to insert "subject to the approval of the Chief of Engineers."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, after line 13, to insert:

Reimbursement for damages on the Illinois River, Ill.: For reimbursement on account of damages arising as a result of projects on the Illinois River, Ill., as authorized by Public Law 168, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved October 23, 1943, \$303,500, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, after line 19, to insert:

GENERAL PROVISION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army," approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law No. 112), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 111, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$31,960.75.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments to the items claims and judgments beginning on page 54 and ending on page 80, be adopted en bloc.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, are these all claims which are in the form of judgments?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; that is true.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments to the claims and judgments will be adopted en bloc.

The amendments agreed to en bloc, are as follows:

Under the heading "Title II—Judgments and authorized claims—Property, damage claims," on page 54, line 1, after the name "Federal Works Agency", to strike out "\$1,060.12" and insert "\$1,085.12."

On page 54, line 12, after the words "In all," to strike out "\$22,622.70" and insert "\$22,647.70."

On page 54, after line 12, to insert:

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent establishments, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 115, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:
Office for Emergency Management:
Division of Central Administrative Services, \$87.29;
Federal Works Agency, \$78;
National Housing Agency, \$32.09;
Department of Agriculture, \$356.03;
Department of the Interior, \$201.80;
Department of Justice, \$6.75;
Navy Department, \$6,949.60;
Treasury Department, \$97.81;
In all, \$7,809.37.

Under the subhead "Judgments, United States Courts," on page 56, line 7, after the word "in," to insert "Senate Document No. 117 and"; in line 11, after the name "War Department," to strike out "\$3,045.38" and insert "\$4,766.25", and in line 12, after the words "In all," to strike out "\$3,178.83" and insert "\$4,899.70."

Under the subhead "Judgments, United States Court of Claims," on page 57, line 1, after the word "in," to insert "Senate Document No. 116 and."

On page 57, after line 3, to strike out:

Independent establishments: Veterans' Administration, \$2,496.56;

On page 57, after line 5, to strike out:

Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration, \$23,732.66;

On page 57, after line 7, to insert:

Independent establishments:
Veterans' Administration, \$2,496.56;
Federal Works Agency:
Public Buildings Administration, \$23,732.66;
Work Projects Administration, \$49,192.31;

On page 57, after line 12, to insert:

Executive Office of the President:
Office for Emergency Management:
War Production Board, \$21,095.96;

On page 57, after line 16, to insert:

Post Office Department, \$754,888.32.

On page 57, line 20, after the words "In all," to strike out "\$84,991.83" and insert "\$910,168.42."

Under the subhead "Audited claims," on page 68, after line 8, to insert the following new section:

SEC. 204. (b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 119, Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, \$48.

The Judiciary: For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$350.

For contingent expenses, United States Customs Court, \$31.

For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, \$550.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$15.

Independent offices: For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$15.65.

For miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board, \$38.19.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission, 70 cents.

For miscellaneous expenses, National Labor Relations Board, \$2.80.

For contingent expenses, General Accounting Office, \$20.82.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture (transfer to General Accounting Office), \$4.81.

For youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration, \$16,416.56.

For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$7.29.

For disease and sanitation investigations, Social Security Act, Public Health Service, 42 cents.

For disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service, \$2.

For disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service, \$1.

For cooperation with the American republics (transfer to Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service), \$278.80.

For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public Health Service, \$25.16.

For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$17.23.

For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administration, \$296.03.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, Public Buildings, Procurement Division, \$252.04.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, Public Buildings Administration, \$77.50.

For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$5.31.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$8,485.10.

For general administrative expenses, public buildings branch, Procurement Division, \$1.25.

For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$465.90.

For administrative expenses, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, \$219.66.

For administrative expenses, United States Housing Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$23.96.

For Administrative expenses, Federal Housing Administration, \$8.39.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$3,420.05.

For printing and binding, Veterans' Administration, \$378.50.

For Army and Navy pensions, \$50.

Department of Agriculture: For salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agriculture, \$124.97.

For special research fund, Department of Agriculture, \$90.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$862.75.

For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Administration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture), \$9,664.32.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry, \$14.22.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$1,201.83.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$137.14.

For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer to Farm Credit Administration), \$520.

For New England hurricane damage, Forest Service, \$31.56.

For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$299.95.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, \$8.40.

For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, 27 cents.

For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, 70 cents.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$7,204.18.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, act June 28, 1937), \$94.92.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$1,792.58.

For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, \$9.24.

For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, \$18.85.

For administration of Federal Crop Insurance Act, Department of Agriculture, \$10.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$3,283.09.

For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture, \$626.30.

For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Department of Agriculture, \$12.

For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture, \$4.65.

For salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification, Department of Agriculture, \$2.30.

For rural rehabilitation loans, Department of Agriculture (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation), \$4.

Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$281.99.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$239.85.

For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce, \$2.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, \$1.16.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$1.

For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$749.25.

For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$2,651.48.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$4,135.57.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$50.

For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$30.

For air-navigation facilities, \$20.

Department of the Interior: For migratory bird conservation fund, Fish and Wildlife Service (receipt limitation), \$201.62.

For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$28.86.

For inquiry respecting food fishes, Bureau of Fisheries, Department of the Interior, \$3.66.

For propagation of food fishes, Bureau of Fisheries, Department of the Interior, \$2.40.

For National Park Service, \$34.85.

For National Industry Recovery, Interior, National Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$10.45.

For library, Department of the Interior, \$16.65.

For expenses, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior, \$60.

For Geological Survey, \$8,466.22.
 For historic sites and buildings, National Park Service, \$136.55.
 For administrative expenses, Bituminous Coal Division, Department of the Interior, \$10.15.
 For inquiry respecting food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$12.80.
 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior, Indians, act February 9, 1937), \$43.52.
 For Indian boarding schools, \$51.88.
 For Indian school support, \$84.25.
 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, \$2.13.
 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), \$101.22.
 For conservation of health among Indians, \$728.23.
 For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$13.33.
 For maintenance, Fruitlands Irrigation project, Navajo Reservation, N. Mex. (reimbursable), \$14.10.
 For Indian service supply fund, \$311.96.
 Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses, lands division, Department of Justice, \$340.49.
 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$84.69.
 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation (national defense), \$35.52.
 For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$13.70.
 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (transfer to Justice), \$119.42.
 For support of United States prisoners, \$465.
 For Federal jails and correctional institutions, maintenance, \$12.64.
 For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$59.75.
 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$5.
 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, \$5.92.
 For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Department of Justice, \$396.
 For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance, \$419.36.
 Department of Labor: For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$263.61.
 Navy Department: For Naval Training Station, San Diego, Calif., \$498.94.
 For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$342.73.
 For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast Guard, \$40.50.
 For pay, Marine Corps, \$1.20.
 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$10,742.85.
 For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$71,348.96.
 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (Navy), \$37.18.
 For fuel and transportation, Navy, \$63.
 For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$5,851.75.
 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$216.
 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$94,119.36.
 For Naval Reserve, \$1,426.17.
 For engineering, Navy, \$44,098.25.
 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$220.65.
 For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$4,034.02.
 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$695,404.01.
 For aviation, Navy, \$555,518.89.
 For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$809,942.76.
 For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy), \$2,179.69.
 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$8,773.98.
 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$9,450.82.
 For National Industrial Recovery, Navy allotment, \$186.17.
 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$896.

For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast Guard (Navy), \$300.
 Post Office Department: For indemnities, domestic mail, \$172.12.
 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$2.72.
 Department of State: For transportation, Foreign Service, \$1,154.44.
 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$354.25.
 For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (State), \$88.46.
 Treasury Department: For collecting the revenue from customs, \$81.26.
 For salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, \$1.94.
 War Department: For Army transportation, \$195.16.
 For National Guard, \$30.53.
 For working fund, War, ordnance, \$20,582.31.
 For pay of the Army, \$742.70.
 For subsistence of the Army, \$8.85.
 For barracks and quarters, \$2.40.
 For replacing clothing and equipage, \$277.44.
 For replacing regular supplies of the Army, \$10.08.
 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$47.52.
 For cemetery expenses, War Department, \$2.02.
 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$2,001.86.
 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, act Feb. 9, 1937), \$36.40.
 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, act Mar. 31, 1933), \$51.47.
 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer from emergency conservation work to War, act June 19, 1934), \$8.65.
 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, act June 19, 1934), \$73.97.
 District of Columbia: Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, \$2.84.
 Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$2,419,868.84, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

On page 80, line 4, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document numbered 118 and"; and in line 5, after the numerals "317", to strike out "\$2,880.82" and insert "\$3,217.92."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment on page 8, in line 2, was passed over. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 8, line 2, after "expenses" it is proposed to strike out "\$5,900,000" and to insert "\$5,233,000."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I hope the committee amendment will be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, by direction of the committee, I now offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following new section:

SEC. 306. No funds heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the War Department shall be used directly or indirectly for or devoted to the purpose of the cancellation of existing certificates of authority with respect to the manufacture and distribution of Army insignia and no such funds shall be used directly or indirectly either to enforce or an-

nounce the provisions of order AR 600-90, as amended, or any amended or similar or comparable order or regulation restricting the manufacture and distribution of Army insignia.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I offer the following amendment to the amendment: At the end of the section, strike out the period and add a semicolon and the following: "Provided, That this section shall be effective as of date March 1, 1943."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment to the amendment is agreed to.

Without objection, the amendment as amended is agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Nye] and myself, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. Immediately after the heading "War Department," it is proposed to insert the following:

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

SEC. —. Nothing contained in this act or in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1943, shall be construed to prevent or to interfere with the instruction, education, training, transportation, or service of class IV-E conscientious objectors within or outside of the United States, its Territories and possessions, when such instruction, education, training, transportation, or service is conducted and paid for by a religious or philanthropic agency for the purpose of carrying out relief operations, or to prevent persons paid from appropriations made by the said acts from incidentally facilitating the said instruction, education, training, transportation, and relief services.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, in support of the amendment, I submit a statement which I will not read, but which I ask to have incorporated in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This amendment is being presented to permit the sending of 70 trained ambulance men, classified IV-E (conscientious objectors), to serve with the Friends Ambulance Unit in China.

This proposal to send such men to China has been approved by Major General Kirk, Surgeon General of the United States Army, and Lieutenant General Stilwell, commander of the United States Army in China. This request was cleared with President Roosevelt, with Secretary of War Stimson, and with Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, head of Selective Service. The request was endorsed by Loo Chi Teh, Surgeon General of the Chinese Army, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Chungking and by the Chinese Ambassador to the United States, Wei Tao-ming.

The Friends ambulance unit has been working in China for 2 years, under the auspices of the Chinese Government. It ferried medical supplies on the Burma Road until that was closed. Now it is engaged in the transportation of drugs and medical supplies and in rendering medical aid to Chinese troops on the Yunnan front. Since the Friends ambulance unit went to China, it has lost 4 men by death, 6 men have been invalidated out of the service and 6 have been withdrawn for other reasons. Not only is the

need most urgent but it is anticipated that impending military operations will greatly increase it. As a result, the unit, now totaling 95 members, is in urgent need of replacements and enlargement. This was recognized a year ago when the Chinese Ambassador and the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs endorsed the proposal to send out 70 additional Americans. The matter was considered by the President and the Secretary of War with a favorable recommendation in January 1943 that the men should be released from the civilian public service camps.

Accordingly, training courses were organized for selected men and the first seven men embarked for China in June 1943. The entire expense of this project was borne by funds administered by the American Friends Service Committee as is the total operations of the Friends ambulance unit in China. This amendment is not asking for a penny of appropriations but merely the removal of one obstacle to carrying out this request for increased medical aid by the Chinese authorities.

In June 1943 a clause was attached to the Military Appropriations Act stating that none of the military appropriations shall be used for overseas relief activities of men classified IV-E nor should such funds be used for the compensation of persons assisting their training, transportation, or relief work.

On first evidence it did not seem that the clause attached to the Military Appropriations Act had any bearing on the work of the Friends' ambulance unit in China which is financed by private funds and does not require the assistance of personnel who receive compensation from the military appropriations. However, the fact that the officers of the Selective Service System are compensated from military funds has been interpreted to prohibit them from signing the necessary papers to authorize the transfer of the men from civilian public service camps to the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee.

In view of this interpretation, the seven men who sailed in June were halted in their journey at Durban, South Africa, and were ordered by the Department of State to return to the United States. They are now on their way home. In the meantime, the Chinese Government through its Ambassador, Foreign Office and Office of the Surgeon General of the Chinese Army, has expressed its strongest wish that the men should be permitted to render medical relief service in accordance with the plans that have been laid.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I now request unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from the President of the United States, a letter from the Surgeon General, a letter from the Surgeon General of China, and a letter from the Ambassador from China. I ask unanimous consent that the letters be printed at this point in the RECORD, in support of the amendment just read.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 13, 1943.
Mr. CLARENCE E. PICKETT,
Executive Secretary, American Friends
Service Committee,
Philadelphia, Pa.

MY DEAR MR. PICKETT: I am conscious of the benevolent work of the Society of Friends and have read with interest the narrative report on the activities of the Friends' ambulance unit in China. I approve your request to obtain 70 volunteers from civilian work camps for medical relief, sanitation, and public-health work in China, and I have taken the matter up with the Secretary of

War. He tells me that he has discussed this matter with you and that at his request the National Director of Selective Service has agreed to cooperate with you in securing the volunteers you desire and in procuring passports for them.

It is understood that these volunteers will function under the auspices of the Society of Friends and will not, while so engaged, become an active part of the armed forces of the United States or other nation.

I suggest that you contact the Director of Selective Service, Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, for further information and assistance in your undertaking.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL,
Washington, November 12, 1943.
Hon. ELMER THOMAS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: On the cabled recommendation of Lieutenant General Stilwell, we are glad to support the efforts of the American Friends Service Committee to secure the release of 70 trained ambulance men who are classified IV-E (conscientious objectors) and now in civilian public service camps. These men are needed in China for the medical and transport work of the Friends ambulance unit, which is aiding the Chinese forces in Yunnan.

The President and Secretary of War approved the proposal to send these men last January, but a clause in the Military Appropriations Act of 1944 now restricts them to the United States. We understand that you are prepared to introduce an amendment to the forthcoming deficiency appropriation bill which will permit these men to engage in overseas relief work at the expense of private agencies. It may be of assistance to you in this effort to know that the War Department is in accord with such an amendment and that Lieutenant General Stilwell approves the work of the Friends ambulance unit.

Members of the Friends ambulance unit gave valuable medical assistance to the Chinese and American forces under Lieutenant General Stilwell during the Burma campaign. They are now doing essential work for the Chinese forces and urgently need additional personnel to carry out their duties. American Army officers in China have had many opportunities to observe the Friends in action and highly commend their skill and devotion. We believe that the use of conscientious objectors as medical and ambulance personnel in war zones is entirely appropriate. In the case of the Chinese Army, the Friends help to meet urgent needs which otherwise could not be met.

Sincerely yours,
NORMAN T. KIRK,
Major General, United States Army,
The Surgeon General.

CHUNGKING, October 21, 1943.
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE,
Philadelphia, Pa.:

Fau proposed contribution needed implement our medical-service plan Yunnan. Strongly endorse their request for additional personnel.

LOO CHI DEH,
Surgeon General.
CHINESE EMBASSY,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1943.
Mr. CLARENCE E. PICKETT,
Executive Secretary,
American Friends Service Committee,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR MR. PICKETT: In reference to your letter of December 11, I take pleasure in inform-

ing you that I have received a message from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stating that the project of the Friends ambulance unit has the support of the Chinese Government.

In brief, it is our understanding that your committee proposes to send in 1943, 70 additional American men to augment the Friends ambulance unit in China. The new personnel would include medical doctors, engineers, auto mechanics, and public-health and sanitation technicians. They will work in collaboration with the Chinese official and private agencies in the field of civilian relief, control of epidemic diseases, and public health.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation of the valuable services your committee has rendered to the Chinese people, and I sincerely hope that the project of sending additional men to China can be successfully carried out.

Sincerely yours,
WEI TAO-MING,
Ambassador.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma.

The amendment was agreed to.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I have no further amendment.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 3598) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Chair appointed Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. HOLMAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 648. An act for the relief of Arthur C. Norcutt;

S. 990. An act for the relief of the Washington, Brandywine & Point Lookout Railroad Co.;

S. 1001. An act for the relief of the Meadow Brook Club;

S. 1038. An act for the relief of Verna Mae Rossell and Winifred Rossell Mooney;

S. 1049. An act to authorize the payment of additional compensation to special counsel in the case of United States against Standard Oil Co. of California;

S. 1282. An act for the relief of Eric W. Rodgers;

S. 1290. An act for the relief of William Carroll Knox;

S. 1315. An act providing for the transfer to the custody and control of the Secretary of the Navy certain lands comprising a portion of Croatan National Forest in the State of North Carolina;

H. R. 247. An act for the relief of the estate of Richard Dodge Beale, deceased;

H. R. 937. An act for the relief of the estate of Luther Clyde Nanny;

H. R. 1973. An act for the relief of Albert Ferguson and Ozelle Ferguson;

H. R. 2188. An act to amend the act providing for the payment of allowance on death of officer or enlisted man to widow, or person designated, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2190. An act for the relief of Marguerite R. McElroy;

H. R. 2299. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of W. M. Hurley and Joe Whitson;

H. R. 3070. An act to repeal the Chinese exclusion acts, to establish quotas, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3309. An act to suspend temporarily the application of sections 3114 and 3115 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;

H. R. 3363. An act extending the time within which applications under section 722 of the Internal Revenue Code must be made;

H. J. Res. 175. Joint resolution commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the first airplane flight by Wilbur and Orville Wright; and

H. J. Res. 199. Joint resolution to extend the time limit for immunity.

DEATH OF MAJ. VINCENT F. HARRINGTON

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, it is my misfortune to announce that I have just had confirmed by the Adjutant General's Department the passing of a very distinguished statesman, a former Representative from my home district in Iowa, Representative Vincent F. Harrington, who resigned to become a major of the Army Air Transport, and has been serving in England. He died a few days ago from a heart attack, and the Adjutant General's Office has just confirmed the news.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE SENATOR BARBOUR BY THE RADIO CORRESPONDENTS

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, the executive committee of the Radio Correspondents' Association adopted a resolution in commemoration of our late colleague, Hon. W. Warren Barbour, which reads as follows:

Whereas Hon. W. Warren Barbour, Senator from New Jersey, has been called by death; and

Whereas Senator Barbour, with Senator GILLETTE, of Iowa, sponsored the resolution adopted by the United States Senate establishing the radio correspondents' gallery and during his life maintained a friendly interest in the gallery, its members, and its activities: Therefore be it

Resolved by the executive committee of the Radio Correspondents' Association, That it extends its sympathy to the members of the family of the late Senator Barbour; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the late Senator Barbour and extended upon the minutes of the executive committee of the Radio Correspondents' Association.

EARL GODWIN,
Acting President.
RICHARD HARKNESS,
Secretary.

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES—MEMORANDUM BY COL. LEWIS SANDERS

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, at my request, Col. Lewis Sanders, Chief of

the Reemployment Division of the Selective Service System, has prepared a memorandum presenting an account of the actual current operations of the armed forces and other Government agencies in preparing members of the armed forces for reinstatement in civil life when their service in the armed forces is completed. I ask unanimous consent to have the memorandum prepared by Colonel Sanders printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To: Senator LISTER HILL.

From: Col. Lewis Sanders, F. A., Chief of Reemployment Division, the Selective Service.

The following memorandum was prepared in response to your request of November 30 to present an account of the actual current operations of the armed forces and other Government agencies in preparing members of the armed forces for, and reinstating them in, civil life. This is supplemental to the memorandum introduced in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 14, 1943, pages 8420-8426, by you, which memorandum covered the organizational set-up and the interrelationship of the agencies established by the Government for the above purpose.

All of the agencies concerned have been giving each other full cooperation. Their work is thoroughly coordinated, and there is no duplication of effort.

There are still several sections of the field of operations involved in this large task that are not yet covered by the program. Some of the most important of these are being covered by expansion of the activities of the existing agencies under the coordinated program, and others, which cannot be effectively covered from existing agencies, are being taken care of by organizations now in process of formation. There is still a portion of the program under study and experimental research, so as to develop the most effective means of handling the particular section of the work.

The actual work of replacing veterans in civil life with jobs is in full operation and has been for many months past. It is not perfected, and it is doubtful if any program could have been perfected by this time, since any task of this sort has, as an essential factor in developing it into an efficiently working program, the indispensable element of experience, which takes time and for which there is no known substitute. The encouraging facts in the situation are that the plans have all proved to be soundly conceived, and that the changes that have to be made on the basis of experience, in order to correct defects, have been in details of procedure and not in basic plans.

While none of the organizations concerned are satisfied with their progress or complacent over the results, the records indicate that under existing circumstances of ready employment, only 1 or 2 percent of the veterans returning to civil life have encountered real difficulties. This is indicated by the small number of cases being brought to State Headquarters of the Selective Service System on complaint of veterans, and on the records of the Army Emergency Relief and the Red Cross as to the number of returning veterans to whom they have had to afford assistance.

Steady progress is being made in perfecting the machinery for returning veterans to civil life through the constant search for defects in procedure and their prompt correction, as well as the cooperative spirit in which all departments of the Government concerned with this problem are coordinating their efforts.

The work of returning a veteran to civil life may be divided into several phases, as follows:

(a) Completing his records, compiling all the information on his civilian and military occupational experience, education, desires as to a job, etc., and determining his aptitudes for employment.

(b) Making this information available to the agencies that will be concerned with the actual placement of the veteran in a job, or of providing vocational rehabilitation or hospitalization, or job training, as may be necessary.

(c) Closing his final military records, and giving him his terminal physical examination.

(d) Transferring him from the armed forces to civilian life, and placing him in contact with the proper agencies.

The men being discharged fall into categories as follows, and require the services indicated:

1. Dishonorably discharged men. Not entitled to any of the special services rendered veterans.

They have available to them the same services as any nonveteran civilian can also obtain, but no others. Fortunately, only an extremely small group of men fall into this category, and they are a negligible problem from any standpoint.

2. Honorably discharged veteran with a physical disability or wounds requiring extensive hospitalization.

He goes to the Veterans' Administration hospitals, where he receives the best of care for as long as is needed, plus pension, in accordance with the extent of disabilities and other factors.

3. Honorably discharged veterans having a service-connected disability exceeding 10 percent and requiring vocational rehabilitation before they can obtain suitable employment.

These men are primarily channeled through the Veterans' Administration for their vocational rehabilitation and for their pension claims. They may also require the service of the reemployment committeeman or the Veterans' Employment Service and the U. S. E. S. in the procurement of a job.

4. Honorably discharged veterans having a service-connected disability of 10 or more percent not requiring vocational rehabilitation. Their pension claims are the province of the Veterans' Administration, and the preparation and prosecution of these claims may be done by any one of the recognized veterans' organizations or the Red Cross, any of whom perform this service without cost to the veteran, and all of whom have long experience in handling these matters.

For those veterans wishing employment assistance, their interests are handled through their reemployment committeemen, who handle directly reinstatement in an old job, or for a new job places the case in the hands of the Veterans' Employment Service and the United States Employment Service.

In the event they are unable to place the veteran, the reemployment committeeman then undertakes direct placement, which at present he does personally, and later will do through the clearing-house committees. All such direct placements are coordinated with and channeled through the Employment Service.

5. Honorably discharged veterans with a non-service-connected disability.

The reemployment committeeman sees that all necessary information is on hand, and makes necessary contacts to place the case in the hands of the State vocational rehabilitation agency, which provides vocational rehabilitation for such cases, free of cost, and when needed also provides a limited amount for subsistence, under recent act of Congress. (It is believed that not all States have yet enacted the necessary legislation to enable them to take advantage of this service, provided in the act of Congress, Public Law 135,

Dec. 9



78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3598

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 9, 1943

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
7 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1944, and for other purposes:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

(1)SENATE

(2) *To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for "Salaries of officers and employees of the Senate", fiscal year 1944, the necessary amount to increase from \$3,600 per annum to \$4,200 per annum, beginning December 1, 1943, the salary of the chief bookkeeper so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, hereby is amended accordingly.*

(3) *For an amount to increase the salary of the assistant clerk of the Committee on Appropriations at \$3,900 per annum to \$5,000 per annum and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, beginning December 1, 1943, fiscal year 1944, \$1,517, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby amended accordingly.*

(4) *To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for "Salaries of officers and employees of the Senate", fiscal year 1944, so much as may be necessary to provide two additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each, one for each Senator from an additional State having a population of more than three million inhabitants.*

(5) *The Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal*

1 *year 1944 hereby is amended to enable the Secretary of the*
 2 *Senate to expend from the appropriation for salaries of*
 3 *officers and employees of the Senate so much as may be neces-*
 4 *sary to provide two additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum*
 5 *each, one for each Senator from an additional State having a*
 6 *population of more than ten million inhabitants.*

7 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

8 For payment to the widow of Francis D. Culkin, late
 9 a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000.

10 For payment to the widow of Edward W. Creal, late a
 11 Representative from the State of Kentucky, \$10,000.

12 The two foregoing sums to be disbursed by the Sergeant
 13 at Arms of the House of Representatives.

14 **(6)***For an additional amount for the appropriation "Mile-*
 15 *age of Members and Delegates, House of Representatives,*
 16 *1943", \$1,500, such combined sum to be available for such*
 17 *mileage on account of the first session of the Seventy-eighth*
 18 *Congress incurred during the fiscal years 1943 and 1944.*

19 Contested-election expenses: For payment to Luther
 20 Patrick, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested-
 21 election case of Denson versus Patrick, as audited and recom-
 22 mended by the Committee on Elections Numbered Three,
 23 \$1,500, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Repre-
 24 sentatives.

22 For an additional amount for salaries, Joint Committee
23 on Printing, fiscal year 1944, \$1,254, one-half to be dis-
24 bursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half to
25 be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

THE JUDICIARY

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

For an additional amount for fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Establishment Appropriation Act, 1943, \$67,600.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

(8) BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$20,000 additional for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. \$175,000.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

The appropriation, salaries and expenses, Office of Defense Transportation, contained in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available, in addition to the objects specified for said appropriation in said Act, for the payment, at rates not in excess of those fixed by law for witnesses attending in United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c), of fees, mileage, and subsistence of witnesses appear-

1 ing at hearings held by the Office of Defense Transportation
2 in connection with the performance of its functions: *Pro-*
3 *vided*, That the payment of subsistence shall be subject to
4 certification by the Director of the Office of Defense Trans-
5 portation or his designee, as to the necessity therefor.

6 OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

7 The appropriation for the Office of Scientific Research
8 and Development contained in the National War Agencies
9 Appropriation Act, 1944, shall, in addition to the objects
10 specified under this head and the head "General Provisions"
11 in said Act, be available for payment, when specifically
12 authorized or approved by the Director of the Office of Scien-
13 tific Research and Development or such other official as he
14 may designate for the purpose, of travel expenses, including
15 transportation of personal effects, of personnel to their first
16 posts of duty outside the continental limits of the United
17 States, and return to the United States; and not to exceed
18 \$2,500 for entertainment of officials of other countries.

19 OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

20 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Office
21 of War Information, fiscal year 1944, including the objects
22 specified under this head and under "General provisions"
23 pertaining to the Office for Emergency Management in the
24 National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, \$5,000,-
25 000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available

1 for expenditure unless the Director of the Office of War In-
2 formation, with the approval of the President, shall determine
3 that such funds are necessary for carrying on activities in
4 conjunction with actual or projected military operations:
5 *Provided further*, That the last paragraph under the head
6 "Office of War Information" in the National War Agencies
7 Appropriation Act, 1944, shall not be construed to apply
8 to supplementation by reverse lend-lease: *Provided further*,
9 That the limitation on the appropriation for the Office of War
10 Information for the fiscal year 1944 for printing and binding
11 within the continental limits of the United States is hereby
12 increased from \$1,400,000 to \$1,500,000.

13 WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

14 General administration: For an additional amount for
15 general administration, War Manpower Commission, fiscal
16 year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in
17 the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944,
18 and including \$84,800 additional for printing and binding and
19 \$435,000 additional for travel expenses, \$2,849,000.

20 Employment office facilities and services: For an addi-
21 tional amount for employment office facilities and services,
22 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
23 head in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act,
24 1944, and including \$26,407 additional for printing and

1 binding and \$170,000 additional for travel expenses,
2 ~~(9)\$5,900,000~~ \$6,233,000.

3 Training-Within-Industry Service: For an additional
4 amount for Training-Within-Industry Service, War Man-
5 power Commission (national defense), fiscal year 1944, in-
6 cluding the objects specified under this head in the War
7 Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and includ-
8 ing \$186,800 additional for traveling expenses, \$461,500.

9 ~~(10)~~Migration of workers: To enable the War Manpower
10 Commission to provide, in accordance with regulations pre-
11 scribed by the Chairman of said Commission, for the tem-
12 porary migration of workers from foreign countries (pursuant
13 to agreements between the United States and such foreign
14 countries) and from territories and possessions of the United
15 States, for employment in the continental United States with
16 industries and services essential to the war effort, including
17 the transportation of such workers from the points outside the
18 United States to ports of entry of the United States and
19 return (including transportation from place of employment
20 in the United States to port of entry of the United States in
21 any case of default by an employer to provide such trans-
22 portation to a worker, in which event the employer shall be
23 liable to the United States for the cost thereof), reasonable
24 subsistence and emergency medical care en route, and guar-
25 antees of employment while in the United States to the ex-

1 tent agreed upon with the foreign country from which the
 2 worker is imported, \$2,125,000, of which not to exceed
 3 \$125,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses
 4 necessary for the foregoing, including not to exceed \$12,250
 5 for temporary employment of administrative personnel out-
 6 side continental United States, not to exceed \$1,000 for
 7 printing and binding outside continental United States with-
 8 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section
 9 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and not
 10 to exceed \$26,880 for travel expenses: *Provided*, That no
 11 transportation of workers shall be allowed hereunder unless
 12 the employer and the worker have entered into a contract
 13 for employment approved by said Chairman or his designee,
 14 and unless said Chairman certifies that reasonably adequate
 15 use is being made of the local labor supply: *Provided further*,
 16 That this appropriation shall remain available after June 30,
 17 1944, to the extent necessary to provide for the return of
 18 the workers to the country from which they migrated under
 19 the provisions hereof: *Provided further*, That no part of this
 20 appropriation shall be available for the recruitment or trans-
 21 portation of workers for employment in agriculture.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

23 The appropriation for the War Production Board for the
 24 fiscal year 1944 shall be available for travel expenses to and

1 from their homes or regular places of business in accordance
 2 with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, in-
 3 cluding travel in privately owned automobile (and including
 4 per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment) of
 5 persons employed intermittently away from their homes or
 6 regular places of business as consultants or compliance com-
 7 missioners and receiving compensation on a per diem when
 8 actually employed basis.

9 (11)WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

10 *The amount that may be used for administrative expenses*
 11 *in the fiscal year 1944 under the head "War Shipping Ad-*
 12 *ministration, revolving fund", is hereby increased from*
 13 *\$9,650,000 to \$12,000,000.*

14 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

15 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

16 (12)Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 17 salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects
 18 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
 19 priation Act, 1944, \$688,000.

20 (13)Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 21 printing and binding, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year
 22 1944, \$26,000.

23 Salaries and expenses (national defense) : For an addi-
 24 tional amount for salaries and expenses, national defense,
 25 Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1944, including the

1 objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices
2 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$891,705.

3 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

4 Employees' compensation fund: For an additional
5 amount, fiscal year 1944, for the payment of compensation
6 provided by the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 785),
7 as amended, including the objects specified under this head
8 in the Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation
9 Act, 1944, ~~(14)\$2,500,000~~ \$3,700,000, which, together
10 with the amount heretofore appropriated under this head,
11 shall be available also for reimbursement payments authorized
12 by the Act of December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C. 1701),
13 ~~(15)~~as amended, rehabilitation expenses and fees or pay-
14 ments to other agencies of the United States and other public
15 agencies or private persons, agencies, or institutions, for
16 services or facilities rendered by them pursuant to agreement
17 and approved by the Commission.

18 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

19 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

20 Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for trav-
21 eling expenses, Federal Security Agency, fiscal year 1944,
22 including the objects specified under this head in the Fed-
23 eral Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$52,550,
24 which amount shall be transferred to the Public Health

1 Service in accordance with the provisions of such Act
2 authorizing such transfers.

3 National Youth Administration liquidation: For all ex-
4 penses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator
5 to provide for the settlement of obligations of the National
6 Youth Administration, and also to settle claims for property
7 damage accruing prior to ~~(16)~~January 1 *January 2*, 1944,
8 under paragraph 20 of the National Youth Administration
9 Appropriation Act, 1943 (which paragraph is hereby ex-
10 tended to such date), as may be proper in closing the
11 affairs and accounts of the National Youth Administration,
12 ~~(17)~~the unexpended balances of the appropriations made
13 to the National Youth Administration for the purposes of
14 liquidation in the War Manpower Commission Appropria-
15 tion Act, 1944, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation
16 Act, 1943, are hereby continued available until June 30,
17 1944, for payment of all such obligations incurred prior
18 to January 1, 1944, including accumulated and accrued
19 annual leave to employees who have not liquidated such
20 by January 1, 1944; and also for the payment of salaries
21 and other necessary administrative expenses (including
22 personal services in the District of Columbia and travel
23 expenses), not exceeding \$145,000, incurred during the
24 period January 1 to June 30, 1944, both inclusive, in-
25 cluding payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave

1 of the personnel employed under such amount (18), *fiscal*
2 *year 1944, \$300,000: Provided, That no person shall be*
3 *employed under such sum of \$145,000 at a rate exceeding*
4 ~~(19)\$5,600 a year~~ *the rates applicable to classification grade*
5 *CAF-13 or the equivalent* and the amount allocated for
6 salaries thereunder shall not exceed \$75,000 and the amount
7 for microfilming records shall not exceed \$50,000: *Pro-*
8 *vided further, That the Federal Security Administrator*
9 *is hereby authorized to retain such office materials, sup-*
10 *plies, and equipment of the National Youth Administra-*
11 *tion as may be necessary in carrying out the purposes of this*
12 *appropriation, and such office materials, supplies, and equip-*
13 *ment shall not be subject to the provisions of the Second*
14 *Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, with respect to such*
15 *property, during the period of such use: Provided further,*
16 *That said Administrator is authorized to appoint such per-*
17 *sonnel as may be required for the purposes hereof without*
18 *regard to civil service and classification laws.*

19 Claim for damages, operation of vessels: To pay a claim
20 for damages adjusted and determined by the Administrator
21 of the Federal Security Agency under the provisions of the
22 Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and
23 settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the
24 operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health
25 Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case",

1 approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in House Docu-
2 ment Numbered 318, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$60.

3 Vocational rehabilitation: For carrying out the provi-
4 sions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of
5 1943, fiscal year 1944, to be additional to the amounts appro-
6 priated in the first, second, and fourth paragraphs under the
7 heading "Vocational rehabilitation" in the Federal Security
8 Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and made available under
9 section 102 of the National War Agencies Appropriation Act,
10 1944, for carrying out such provisions, \$3,500,000.

11 For administrative expenses in carrying out the provi-
12 sions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of
13 1943, to be additional to the amount appropriated in the
14 fifth paragraph under the heading "Vocational rehabilitation"
15 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944,
16 and made available under section 102 of the National War
17 Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, for administrative ex-
18 penses, such amount and the portion of unexpended balance
19 of the amount appropriated in such fifth paragraph and not
20 allotted for administrative expenses for carrying out the pro-
21 visions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the operation
22 of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons", and so forth
23 (49 Stat. 1559-1560), to be available for all administrative
24 expenses in carrying out the purposes of the Vocational Re-
25 habilitation Act Amendments of 1943, including personal

1 services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses, in-
2 cluding expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations
3 concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and ex-
4 penses incident to courses of instruction as authorized by
5 section 7 of said Act; actual transportation expenses and not
6 to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other ex-
7 penses of persons serving while away from their homes,
8 without other compensation from the United States, in an
9 advisory capacity; tuition and books for Federal and State
10 personnel detailed for courses of instruction; printing and
11 binding; purchase of reprints of scientific and technical arti-
12 cles published in periodicals and journals; purchase and
13 exchange of books of reference and periodicals; fiscal year
14 1944, \$100,000.

15 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

16 For an additional amount for salaries, Office of Education,
17 fiscal year 1944, \$1,050.

18 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

19 For an additional amount for training for nurses (na-
20 tional defense), fiscal year 1944, including the objects speci-
21 fied under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appro-
22 priation Act, 1944, and including \$105,000 additional for
23 administrative expenses, \$7,500,000.

24 Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an
25 additional amount for pay of personnel and maintenance of

1 hospitals, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
 2 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
 3 tion Act, 1944, \$2,000,000.

4 Emergency health and sanitation: For an additional
 5 amount for "Emergency health and sanitation activities (na-
 6 tional defense)", fiscal year 1944, including the objects
 7 specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency
 8 Appropriation Act, 1944 (20)~~\$1,350,000~~ \$1,695,000:
 9 *Provided, That the Surgeon General is authorized, on appli-*
 10 *cation of a municipality, county, or other local subdivision of*
 11 *government duly approved by the State Health Department*
 12 *having jurisdiction over said municipality, county, or other*
 13 *local subdivision of government to enter into agreements with*
 14 *private practicing physicians and dentists under which, in*
 15 *consideration of the payment to them of a relocation allowance*
 16 *of not to exceed \$250 per month for three months and the*
 17 *actual cost of travel and transportation of the physician or*
 18 *dentist and his family and household effects to the new loca-*
 19 *tion, such physician or dentist will agree to move to and*
 20 *engage in the practice of his profession in such area for a*
 21 *period of not less than one year: Provided, however, That no*
 22 *such contract shall be made with any physician or dentist*
 23 *unless such physician or dentist shall be admitted to practice*
 24 *by the State authority having jurisdiction of such new loca-*
 25 *tion: Provided further, That each such applicant subdivision*

1 *shall contribute \$100 to the total cost of such relocation allow-*
 2 *ance, travel, and transportation costs of each such physician*
 3 *or dentist and his family obtained by said applicant*

4 Division of Mental Hygiene: For an additional amount
 5 for the Division of Mental Hygiene, fiscal year 1944, includ-
 6 ing the objects specified under this head in the Federal
 7 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and not to exceed
 8 \$10,000 for the procurement of miscellaneous articles and
 9 supplies for sale to patients of the hospitals provided for
 10 under this head and for the employment of personnel,
 11 purchase of equipment, and other expenses necessary for the
 12 operation of commissaries, including the printing of commis-
 13 sary coupon books, the proceeds of such sales to be deposited
 14 in the Treasury in a special account which shall be available
 15 for expenditure for the replenishment of stock and the con-
 16 tinued operation of commissaries as aforesaid, \$25,000: *Pro-*
 17 *vided*, That the limitation of \$100 on the purchase of news-
 18 papers and periodicals under this head in said appropriation
 19 Act is hereby increased to \$500.

20 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

21 **(21)** *Office of the Administrator: Not to exceed \$4,500 of the*
 22 *funds appropriated by the Public Works Administration*
 23 *Appropriation Act of 1938 shall be available to the Office of*
 24 *the Administrator, fiscal year 1944, for administrative ex-*

1 *penses of said Public Works Administration, including per-*
 2 *sonal services in the District of Columbia.*

3 **(22)** *War public works (community facilities): For an addi-*
 4 *tional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to*
 5 *carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III of the*
 6 *Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C.*
 7 *1531-1534 and 1541), \$50,000,000, to remain available*
 8 *during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency*
 9 *declared by the President on May 27, 1941, of which amount*
 10 *not to exceed \$2,250,000 shall be available for administrative*
 11 *expenses, including the objects specified under the head "De-*
 12 *fense public works (community facilities)" in the Second*
 13 *Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution*
 14 *approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371).*

15 **(23)** *Work relief in Puerto Rico: For all expenses neces-*
 16 *sary to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry*
 17 *out the provisions of S. 981, Seventy-eighth Congress, en-*
 18 *titled "A bill to assist in relieving economic distress in Puerto*
 19 *Rico by providing work for unemployed persons, and for*
 20 *other purposes", if and when enacted, fiscal year 1944,*
 21 *\$9,000,000, of which not to exceed 5 per centum shall be*
 22 *used for administrative purposes.*

23 **(24)** *Work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands:*
 24 *The funds made available for administrative expenses in the*
 25 *Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, for work relief*

1 *in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are hereby continued*
 2 *available until June 30, 1944.*

3 Public Buildings Administration: For an additional
 4 amount for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
 5 outside the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1944, including
 6 the objects specified under this head in the Independent
 7 Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,920,000.

8 The Reconstruction Finance Corporation Mortgage Com-
 9 pany is authorized and directed to transfer to the Public
 10 Buildings Administration for and on behalf of the United
 11 States Government, without reimbursement, that parcel of
 12 land located at 100 McAllister Street, San Francisco, Cali-
 13 fornia, together with all improvements thereon and apper-
 14 taining thereto.

15 **(25)***Public Roads Administration: For the payment of claims*
 16 *for damage to roads and highways under section 10 of the*
 17 *Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended*
 18 *by the Act of July 13, 1943, Public Law Numbered 146,*
 19 *as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 112, Sev-*
 20 *enty-eighth Congress, \$2,191.70.*

21 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

22 For an additional amount for foreign-service pay adjust-
 23 ment, appreciation of foreign currencies, fiscal year 1944,
 24 including the objects specified under this head in the Inde-
 25 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$300,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for miscellaneous expenses, General Accounting Office, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$104,335 additional for travel expenses, \$208,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, General Accounting Office, fiscal year 1944, \$23,000.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,298,415.

Langley Field, Virginia, construction: For an additional amount for construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia, \$8,804,200, to be available until expended.

Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, California, construction: For an additional amount for construction and equipment, Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, California, \$2,249,100, to be available until expended.

Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, construction: For an additional amount for construction and equipment, Air-

1 craft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, \$3,936,-
2 000, to be available until expended.

3 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

4 War housing: For an additional amount to carry out
5 the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940 (42
6 U. S. C. ch. 9), as amended, and subject to the applicable
7 provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940
8 (54 Stat. 1115), ~~(26)\$50,000,000~~ \$100,000,000, to remain
9 available during the continuance of the unlimited national
10 emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

11 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

12 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
13 year 1944, for salaries and expenses, National Labor Rela-
14 tions Board (national defense), to perform the duties imposed
15 upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act (Public Law 89,
16 Seventy-eighth Congress), including the objects specified
17 under this head in the National Labor Relations Board
18 Appropriation Act, 1944, ~~(27)\$75,000~~ \$149,224.

19 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

20 ~~(28)~~ *Printing and binding: For an additional amount for*
21 *printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration, fiscal*
22 *year 1944, \$225,000.*

23 Hospital facilities: For an additional amount for hospital
24 and domiciliary facilities, fiscal year 1944, including the
25 objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices

1 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$10,356,000, to remain available
 2 until expended, 3 per centum of which amount shall be
 3 available for the employment in the District of Columbia
 4 and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants
 5 to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for the
 6 projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the
 7 execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field office
 8 equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

9 (29)DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

10 (30)CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

11 *Refund of erroneous collections: For an additional*
 12 *amount for refund of erroneous collections, fiscal year 1944,*
 13 *including the objects specified under this head in the District*
 14 *of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$125,000.*

15 (31)COURTS

16 *The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia: For*
 17 *an additional amount for personal services, including pay of*
 18 *retired judges, fiscal year 1944, \$5,961.*

19 (32)WATER SERVICE

20 *Water Department: For an additional amount for the*
 21 *refunding of water rents and other water charges erroneously*
 22 *paid in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1944, including*
 23 *the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia*
 24 *Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,000, payable wholly from the*
 25 *revenues of the Water Department.*

1 (33)AUDITED CLAIMS

2 *For the payment of the following claim, certified to be*
3 *due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia,*
4 *under appropriations, the balances of which have been ex-*
5 *hausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions*
6 *of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713),*
7 *being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior fiscal*
8 *years:*

9 *Water Department, Distribution System, Expenses, Dis-*
10 *trict of Columbia, 1941, all other expenditures, payable*
11 *wholly from the revenues of the Water Department, \$4,808.*

12 (34)DIVISION OF EXPENSES

13 *The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless*
14 *otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the*
15 *revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the*
16 *United States in the manner prescribed by the District of*
17 *Columbia appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years*
18 *for which such sums are provided.*

19 (35)DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

20 (36)EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

21 *For an additional amount for emergency rubber project,*
22 *fiscal year 1944, \$4,100,000, including the objects specified*
23 *under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropria-*
24 *tion Act, 1944, and the total amount available for this pur-*
25 *pose shall be available until expended.*

1 (37)FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

2 *Administrative and operating expenses: For an addi-*
3 *tional amount for operating and administrative expenses un-*
4 *der the Federal Crop Insurance Act, approved February 16,*
5 *1938, as amended, fiscal year 1944, including the objects*
6 *specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture*
7 *Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,428,656: Provided, That the*
8 *proviso contained in the paragraph headed "Federal Crop*
9 *Insurance Act" in the Department of Agriculture Appro-*
10 *priation Act, 1944, is hereby repealed: Provided further,*
11 *That no part of the appropriation shall be used for or in*
12 *connection with any contracts of insurance executed prior to*
13 *July 12, 1943, except for the liquidation of insurance on*
14 *crops for 1943 and prior years, or in connection with any*
15 *new contracts of insurance for winter wheat of the 1944 crop*
16 *except with the holders, on July 12, 1943, of three-year*
17 *contracts.*

18 (38)LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

19 *For an amount in addition to the \$20,000,000 appro-*
20 *priated under this head in the Department of Agriculture*
21 *Appropriation Act, 1944, and for the same objects and sub-*
22 *ject to the same conditions, \$6,500,000; and the limitation of*
23 *\$60,000,000 in the authorization and direction to the Recon-*
24 *struction Finance Corporation to make advances, contained*

1 *under this head in said Act, is hereby increased to*
2 *\$97,500,000.*

3 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for travel-
6 ing expenses, Department of Commerce, fiscal year 1944,
7 \$25,000.

8 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
9 year 1944, for printing and binding, to be used for the print-
10 ing of weather maps for the Weather Bureau, \$114,000.

11 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

12 Compiling census reports: For an additional amount for
13 compiling census reports, and so forth, fiscal year 1944,
14 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
15 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, and including
16 sample surveys throughout the United States for the purpose
17 of estimating the size and characteristics of the Nation's labor
18 force, \$470,000.

19 Customs Statistics: For an additional amount for cus-
20 toms statistics, fiscal year 1944, including the same objects
21 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
22 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$10,680.

23 (39) *Census of agriculture: For all necessary expenses inci-*
24 *dent to preparation for the quinquennial census of agriculture*

1 of the United States, to be taken during the fiscal year 1945,
 2 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
 3 elsewhere without regard to the civil-service and classification
 4 laws; construction or rental of tabulating machines; travel
 5 expenses; and printing and binding, fiscal year 1944,
 6 \$650,000, to remain available until December 31, 1946.

7 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

8 Field expenses, coastal surveys: For an additional
 9 amount for field expenses, coastal surveys, to be used for the
 10 repair and purchase or exchange of aerial photographic equip-
 11 ment and not to exceed \$750 for the purchase of motion
 12 picture projection equipment, fiscal year 1944, \$29,000.

13 Pay of officers and men: For an additional amount for
 14 pay of officers and men on vessels, Coast and Geodetic Survey,
 15 fiscal year 1944, \$150,000.

16 Aeronautical charts: For an additional amount for aero-
 17 nautical charts, fiscal year 1944, including the objects
 18 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
 19 Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$77,000 additional
 20 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$679,000.

21 WEATHER BUREAU

22 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
 23 year 1944, for salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, includ-
 24 ing the objects specified under this head in the Department
 25 of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$121,-

1 460 additional for departmental personal services in the
2 District of Columbia, \$1,950,000.

3 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

4 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an addi-
5 tional amount, fiscal year 1944, for establishment of air-navi-
6 gation facilities, including the objects specified under this
7 head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act,
8 1944, and including personal services in the District of
9 Columbia and elsewhere, \$697,000.

10 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:
11 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for maintenance
12 and operation of air-navigation facilities, including the objects
13 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
14 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,925,000: *Provided*, That dur-
15 ing the fiscal year 1944 the Secretary of Commerce may dele-
16 gate his authority to authorize payment of expenses of travel
17 and transportation of household goods of employees on change
18 of official station.

19 Technical development: For an additional amount, fiscal
20 year 1944, for technical development, including the objects
21 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
22 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$70,000.

23 Enforcement of safety regulations: For an additional
24 amount, fiscal year 1944, for enforcement of safety regula-
25 tions, including the objects specified under this head in the

1 Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, \$64,000.
 2 **(40)** *Development of civil landing areas: For the construction,*
 3 *building, completion, and development of landing areas and*
 4 *public airports, subject to the approval of the Chairman of*
 5 *the War Manpower Commission as to the availability of*
 6 *manpower and subject to the approval of the Chairman of*
 7 *the War Production Board as to the availability of critical*
 8 *materials, including construction previously undertaken by*
 9 *the Work Projects Administration and for all necessary en-*
 10 *gineering and administrative expenses in the field, \$9,907,-*
 11 *890, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this*
 12 *appropriation shall not be construed as precluding the use*
 13 *of other appropriations available for any of the purposes*
 14 *for which this appropriation is made: Provided further,*
 15 *That any or all of the foregoing appropriation of \$9,907,890*
 16 *may be transferred to any other Federal agency organized*
 17 *to undertake the work herein provided for either by contract*
 18 *or by force account, and such agency is authorized to proceed*
 19 *with such work.*

20 **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

21 **SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR**

22 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for the
 23 Solid Fuels Administration for War, fiscal year 1944, includ-
 24 ing the objects specified under this head in the Interior
 25 Department Appropriation Act, 1944. **(41)** ~~\$950,000~~

1 \$3,550,000; and the limitation upon the number of technical
2 employees who may be employed without regard to civil
3 service and classification laws is hereby increased from
4 eighteen to twenty-five.

5 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

6 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
7 the Southwestern Power Administration incurred during
8 the fiscal year 1944 in disposing of the electric power and
9 energy from the Norfolk Dam and Denison Dam projects,
10 in accordance with Executive Orders Numbered 9353, 9366,
11 and 9373, including printing and binding, and the purchase,
12 operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying motor
13 vehicles, \$135,000. All receipts from the transmission and
14 sale of electric energy generated at these two projects, or
15 purchased in relation thereto, shall be covered into the
16 Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous
17 receipts, except that the Treasury shall set up and maintain
18 from such receipts a continuing fund of \$100,000 to the
19 credit of the Administrator and subject to check by him
20 to defray emergency expenses and to insure continuous
21 operation.

22 OFFICE OF FISHERY COORDINATION

23 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to en-
24 able the Office of Fishery Coordination to carry out its
25 functions and activities under Executive Order Numbered

1 9204, dated July 21, 1942, and such functions and activities
 2 as have been delegated to it by the Secretary of the Interior
 3 pursuant to the authority delegated to him under Food
 4 Directive Numbered 2, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture
 5 on February 8, 1943 (8 F. R. 1777), as amended March 16,
 6 1943 (8 F. R. 3280), including personal services in the
 7 District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic
 8 reporting services; the acceptance and utilization of volun-
 9 tary and uncompensated services; actual transportation and
 10 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in
 11 lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from
 12 their homes without other compensation from the United
 13 States in an advisory capacity to said Office; the purchase
 14 (not to exceed \$4,500), maintenance, operation, repair, and
 15 hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; print-
 16 ing and binding; and the purchase in the District of Columbia
 17 and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to
 18 the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the
 19 Interior", fiscal year 1944, ~~(42)\$150,000~~ \$200,000.

20

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

21 For an additional amount for purchase and transporta-
 22 tion of Indian supplies, fiscal year 1942, \$85,000.

23 Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians: For compen-
 24 sation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys employed by
 25 the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians under a contract

1 or contracts approved by the Secretary of the Interior,
2 \$14,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, payable
3 from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of said tribe,
4 arising under section 7 of the Act approved January 14,
5 1889 (25 Stat. 645), as amended by the Act of June 15,
6 1938 (52 Stat. 697), and the amount herein appropriated
7 shall be available for compensation earned and expenses
8 incurred during the period covered by said contract or
9 contracts.

10 ~~(43)~~ *Payment to Frank O. Jones, Sac and Fox Indians,*
11 *Oklahoma (tribal fund): For payment to Frank O. Jones*
12 *for services performed while a member of the Sac and Fox,*
13 *Oklahoma, Tribal Council, \$36.32, payable out of funds on*
14 *deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said tribe of Indians.*

15 ~~(44)~~ *Expenses of attorneys, Chickasaw Nation of Indians,*
16 *Oklahoma (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys of record*
17 *for the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed*
18 *under authority of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 537),*
19 *\$1,000, payable out of funds on deposit in the Treasury to*
20 *the credit of said tribe of Indians.*

21 ~~(45)~~ *Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,*
22 *Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the employment at the rate of*
23 *\$4,500 per annum of a tribal attorney, fiscal year 1944,*
24 *\$2,625, payable from funds held by the United States in trust*
25 *for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: Provided,*

1 *That said attorney be appointed with the approval of the*
 2 *Osage Tribal Council.*

3 **(46)***Expenses of attorneys, Creek Nation of Indians, Okla-*
 4 *homa (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys of record*
 5 *for the Creek Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed under*
 6 *authority of the Act of May 24, 1924 (43 Stat. 139),*
 7 *\$2,000, payable out of funds on deposit in the Treasury*
 8 *to the credit of said tribe of Indians.*

9 **(47)***Expenses of attorneys, Seminole Nation of Indians,*
 10 *Oklahoma (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys of*
 11 *record for the Seminole Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, em-*
 12 *ployed under authority of the Act of May 20, 1924 (43*
 13 *Stat. 133-134), \$2,000, payable out of funds on deposit*
 14 *in the Treasury to the credit of said tribe of Indians.*

15 **(48)***That the section of the Interior Department Appro-*
 16 *priation Act, 1944, approved July 12, 1943 (Public Law*
 17 *133, Seventy-eighth Congress, page 22), which authorizes*
 18 *and directs the Secretary of the Interior to purchase United*
 19 *States Treasury War bonds for the membership of the*
 20 *Shoshone Tribe of Indians is hereby amended to read as*
 21 *follows:*

22 *“That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and*
 23 *directed, with the consent of the business committee of the*
 24 *Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming,*
 25 *to purchase one United States Treasury Series E War bond*

1 of the denomination of \$500 for each member of said
2 Shoshone Tribe according to a roll of said tribe prepared
3 as of July 12, 1943, and approved by the Secretary of the
4 Interior, and to pay the total cost of the bonds so purchased
5 out of the principal of the judgment fund of said tribe in
6 the Treasury. Each bond shall be registered by the Treas-
7 ury Department in the name of the Commissioner of Indian
8 Affairs in trust for the enrolled member of the Shoshone
9 Tribe for whom purchased and shall be held by the United
10 States until the date of maturity, whereupon said bond shall
11 be redeemed and the proceeds thereof paid to the Indian
12 owner free of any trust or restriction. In the event of the
13 death of the Shoshone owner, the proceeds of said bond at
14 maturity shall be distributed to his devisees or heirs or next
15 of kin as provided by existing law. The Secretary of the
16 Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to grant per-
17 mission to the county chairman of the War bond purchase
18 program of Fremont County, Wyoming, in which county
19 the Shoshone Tribe resides, to include the total amount of
20 bonds purchased for the members of said tribe in his quota
21 of War bond sales."

22 (49) BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

23 Water conservation and utility projects: For an addi-
24 tional amount for water conservation and utility projects,

1 *fiscal year 1944, including a total limitation of \$800,000 for*
 2 *surveys, investigations, plans, and specifications, and admin-*
 3 *istrative expenses in connection therewith (of which not to*
 4 *exceed \$30,000 shall be available for departmental personal*
 5 *services), as authorized by the Act of August 11, 1939 (16*
 6 *U. S. C. 590y and 590z), as amended by the Act of July*
 7 *16, 1943 (Public Law 152), to remain available until*
 8 *expended, \$2,800,000.*

9

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

10 Gaging streams: For an additional amount for gaging
 11 streams, fiscal year 1944, \$90,000; and the amount that
 12 shall be available only for cooperation with States or munici-
 13 palities is hereby increased to \$1,065,000.

14

BUREAU OF MINES

15 Testing fuel: For an additional amount for testing fuel,
 16 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
 17 head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
 18 \$15,000.

19 ~~(50) Economics of mineral industries: The limitation upon the~~
 20 ~~amount that may be expended for personal services in the~~
 21 ~~District of Columbia in the fiscal year 1944 is hereby~~
 22 ~~increased from \$322,500 to \$333,780.~~

23 *Economics of mineral industries: For an additional*
 24 *amount for economics of mineral industries, fiscal year 1944,*
 25 *including the objects specified under this head in the Interior*

1 *Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$18,500; and the*
2 *limitation upon the amount that may be expended for personal*
3 *services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to*
4 *\$350,000.*

5 Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, aluminum
6 clays, and alunite (national defense): For an additional
7 amount for production of alumina from low-grade bauxite,
8 aluminum clays, and alunite (national defense), fiscal year
9 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
10 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$100,000.

11 Magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense):
12 For an additional amount for magnesium pilot plants and
13 research (national defense), fiscal year 1944, including the
14 objects specified under this head in the Interior Department
15 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$150,000.

16 Development of processes for recovery of waste metals
17 (national defense): For all expenses necessary, without re-
18 gard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, for investigations and
19 development of methods of recovering aluminum, magnesium,
20 and other metals and compounds thereof from waste products,
21 such as dross and dust; operation, maintenance, and repair of
22 passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to exceed \$3,500
23 for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year
24 1944, \$75,000.

25 Helium production and investigations: In addition to the

1 objects specified under the head "Helium production and
2 investigations" in the Interior Department Appropriation
3 Act, 1944, funds available for the production of helium and
4 the development of helium properties may be utilized for the
5 purchase of stationery, books of reference, and periodicals;
6 the purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of
7 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation
8 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior" in an
9 amount not exceeding \$5,000; to provide transportation
10 between helium plants and related facilities and communi-
11 ties that provide adequate living accommodations of persons
12 engaged in the operation and maintenance of helium
13 plants; and for transportation to and from school of
14 pupils who are dependents of such persons: *Provided*,
15 That said transportation shall be by methods which the
16 Office of Defense Transportation shall find to be most ad-
17 vantageous and efficient: *Provided further*, That pursuant to
18 agreements approved by the Secretary of the Interior and
19 the Office of Defense Transportation, the transportation equip-
20 ment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with
21 that of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for
22 use in transporting persons engaged in operation and main-
23 tenance of helium plants, pupils who are dependents of such
24 persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the
25 expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1
2 Investigations respecting food fishes: For an additional
3 amount for investigations respecting food fishes, fiscal year
4 1944, \$19,000.

5 (51) *Construction of byproducts plants, Pribilof Islands,*
6 *Alaska: For the enlargement of the byproduct plant, for the*
7 *utilization of fur-seal carcasses, on Saint Paul Island, and*
8 *the construction of a similar plant on Saint George Island,*
9 *including the purchase and installation of machinery and*
10 *other equipment, fiscal year 1944, to remain available until*
11 *expended, \$275,000.*

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

12
13
14 Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for insane of
15 Alaska, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under
16 this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act
17 1943, \$1,700.

18 Construction, repair, and maintenance of roads: For an
19 additional amount for the construction, repair, and main-
20 tenance of roads, tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails,
21 Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1944, \$300,000, to remain
22 available until expended.

23 Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction
24 of Richardson Highway, Alaska, fiscal year 1944, \$500,000,
25 to remain available until expended.

1 (52) GOVERNMENT IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

2 (53) *Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for*
 3 *salaries and expenses, government of the Virgin Islands, fiscal*
 4 *year 1944, including the objects specified for the appropria-*
 5 *tion for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropria-*
 6 *tion Act, 1944, \$18,000.*

7 (54) *Agricultural experiment station and vocational school:*
 8 *For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Agricul-*
 9 *tural Experiment Station and Vocational School, Virgin*
 10 *Islands, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified for*
 11 *the appropriation for this purpose in the Interior Depart-*
 12 *ment Appropriation Act, 1944, \$4,675.*

13 (55) PUERTO RICO HURRICANE RELIEF

14 *The limitation of \$20,000 upon the amount that may*
 15 *be expended for administrative expenses, Puerto Rico hurri-*
 16 *cane relief, contained in the Interior Department Appropria-*
 17 *tion Act, 1944, is hereby increased to \$25,350.*

18 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

19 (56) LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

20 *Claims Division: For an additional amount for salaries,*
 21 *Claims Division, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1944,*
 22 *\$30,000.*

23 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

24 *Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damages*
 25 *to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-*

mined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1184), as fully set forth in (57) *Senate Document Numbered 127 and House Document Numbered 323, Seventy-eight Congress, (58)* ~~\$253.58~~ \$379.20.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards (national defense) : For salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards (national defense), fiscal year 1944, necessary to provide for the extension of supervisory service to labor and management in national defense industries in connection with the promotion of health, safety, employment stabilization, proper working conditions, and amicable industrial relations, including items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, and including reimbursement to employees at not to exceed 3 cents per mile for expenses of official travel performed in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations, (59) ~~\$250,000~~ \$125,000.

1 (60)WOMEN'S BUREAU

2 *Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for*
 3 *salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, fiscal year 1944,*
 4 *\$125,000, including the objects under this head and items*
 5 *otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations for con-*
 6 *tingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and binding,*
 7 *in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1944.*

8 NAVY DEPARTMENT

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
 11 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
 12 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act en-
 13 titled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary
 14 of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property
 15 arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved Decem-
 16 ber 28, 1922, as fully set forth in (61)Senate Document
 17 Numbered 114 and House Document Numbered 314, Sev-
 18 enty-eighth Congress, (62)\$12,997.86 \$17,707.30.

19 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

20 (63)Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel:
 21 *The number of officers above the rank of captain, who may*
 22 *receive flight pay during the fiscal year 1944, is increased*
 23 *from forty-five to sixty.*

24 Naval stock fund: For the purpose of increasing the capi-
 25 tal of the "Naval Stock Fund", the Secretary of the Treas-

1 ury is authorized and directed to transfer the sum of
 2 ~~(64)~~\$750,000,000 \$500,000,000 from the appropriation
 3 "Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Navy, 1944", to the
 4 "Naval Stock Fund": *Provided*, That after June 30, 1944,
 5 the value of stock in the "Naval Stock Account" plus the
 6 outstanding obligations under the "Naval Stock Fund" shall
 7 not exceed \$2,250,000,000 at any time.

8 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

9 ~~(65)~~The appropriation "Public Works, Bureau of Yards and
 10 Docks", shall be available for the payment of compensation
 11 of those employees of contractors who are known to have
 12 been taken by an enemy as a prisoner, hostage, or otherwise,
 13 while employed on Wake Island, at such rates as the Seere-
 14 tary of the Navy may determine to be equitable and just
 15 (not to exceed the rates of wages being paid for comparable
 16 positions to employees of the Navy Department in areas
 17 nearest to the places of employment of such contractors'
 18 employees at the time of their having been taken by an
 19 enemy), until such time as such employees may be returned
 20 to such places as may be provided for in their contracts of
 21 employment: *Provided*, That no compensation shall be pay-
 22 able after the death of such an employee has been estab-
 23 lished or can be legally presumed to have occurred: *Pro-*
 24 *vided further*, That compensation paid in pursuance hereof,

1 to be effected by or through the contractor, shall be in lieu
2 of any payments authorized by Public 784, Seventy-seventh
3 Congress, approved December 2, 1942.

4 *The Act entitled "An Act to provide benefits for the*
5 *injury, disability, death, or enemy detention of employees of*
6 *contractors with the United States, and for other purposes",*
7 *approved December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C., sec. 1701), is*
8 *amended by adding:*

9 *(a) To the last paragraph of section 101 (b) (1) of*
10 *such Act, after changing the final period therein to a colon,*
11 *the following: "And provided further, That where such per-*
12 *son is found to be missing from his place of employment,*
13 *whether or not such person then actually was engaged in the*
14 *course of his employment, under circumstances supporting an*
15 *inference that his absence is due to the belligerent action of an*
16 *enemy or is known to have been taken by an enemy as a pris-*
17 *oner, hostage, or otherwise, the amount of benefits to be cred-*
18 *ited to the account of such person under this subsection, and*
19 *for the purposes of this subsection only, shall be 100 per*
20 *centum of the average weekly wages of such person, except*
21 *that in computing such benefits such average weekly wages*
22 *(a) shall not exceed the average weekly wages paid to civilian*
23 *employees of the United States in the same or most similar*
24 *occupation in the area nearest to the place of employment*
25 *where such person was last employed, and (b) shall not*

1 exceed the average weekly wages of such absent person at the
2 time such absence began; and 70 per centum of such average
3 weekly wage so determined shall be disbursed to the dependent
4 or dependents of such person, irrespective of the limitations
5 of section 9 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers'
6 Compensation Act, but should there be more than one such
7 dependent, the distribution of such 70 per centum shall be
8 proportionate to the percentages allowed for dependents by
9 section 9 of such Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Com-
10 pensation Act and if such manner of disbursement in any
11 case would result in injustice or excessive allowance for a
12 dependent, the Commission may, in its discretion, modify
13 such percentage or apportionment to meet the requirements
14 of the case."

15 (b) To subsection (c) of section 105 of such Act, the
16 following:

17 "Where any person specified in section 101 (a), or any
18 dependent, beneficiary, or allottee of such person, or the legal
19 representative or estate of any such entities, after having ob-
20 tained benefits under this title, seeks through any proceeding,
21 claim, or otherwise, brought or maintained against the em-
22 ployer, the United States, or other person, to recover wages,
23 payments in lieu of wages, or any sum claimed as for services
24 rendered, or for failure to furnish transportation, or for liq-
25 uidated or unliquidated damages under the employment con-

1 tract, or any other benefit, and the right in respect thereto is
 2 alleged to have accrued during or as to any period of time in
 3 respect of which payments under this title in such case have
 4 been made, and in like cases where a recovery is made or al-
 5 lowed, the Commission shall have the right of intervention and
 6 a lien and right of recovery to the extent of any payments
 7 paid and payable under this title in such case, provided the
 8 cost of such wages, payments in lieu of wages, or other such
 9 right, may be directly or indirectly paid by the United States;
 10 and any amounts recovered under this subsection shall be
 11 covered into the fund established under section 35 of such Act
 12 of September 7, 1916, as amended."

13 The amendment in paragraph (a) shall become effective
 14 the first day of the month next following the approval of this
 15 Act. The amendment in paragraph (b) shall become ef-
 16 fective as of the effective date of title I of such Act of De-
 17 cember 2, 1942.

18 ~~MARINE CORPS~~

19 (66)General expenses: The appropriation "General expenses,
 20 Marine Corps, 1944", shall be available for civilian clothing,
 21 including an overcoat when necessary, the cost of all not to
 22 exceed \$25 per person to enlisted personnel given discharges
 23 for bad conduct, undesirability, unsuitability, or inaptitude.

24 (67)INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

25 Subject to authorization by other law, the appropriations

1 “Construction and machinery” and “Armor, armament, and
 2 ammunition”, shall be available for the acquisition and con-
 3 version or construction of additional auxiliaries, when such
 4 acquisition and conversion or construction has been directed
 5 by the President, and for the acquisition and conversion or
 6 construction of additional landing craft and district craft as
 7 the Secretary may determine to be necessary for the conduct
 8 of the war.

9 COAST GUARD

10 Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard: To
 11 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Sec-
 12 retary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled
 13 “An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of cer-
 14 tain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels
 15 of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums
 16 not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case”, approved June 15,
 17 1936, as fully set forth in (68) Senate Document Numbered
 18 113 and House Document Numbered 324, Seventy-eighth
 19 Congress, (69) ~~\$3,061.09~~ \$3,145.57.

20 GENERAL PROVISIONS

21 Funds available for heat and light for public quarters
 22 occupied by personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast
 23 Guard for the fiscal year 1944, shall be available, effective
 24 July 1, 1943, in the case of the Marine Corps, and January
 25 1, 1944, in the cases of the Navy and Coast Guard, for fur-

1 nishing water and for operating mechanical refrigerators in
2 such quarters.

3 (70) *On and after July 1, 1943, the limitation on the cost*
4 *of civilian clothing per person, including an overcoat when*
5 *necessary, for enlisted personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps,*
6 *and Coast Guard given discharges for bad conduct, undesir-*
7 *ability, unsuitability, or inaptitude is hereby increased to \$30.*

8 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

9 OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES

10 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

11 DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES

12 For an additional amount for salaries, Office of First
13 Assistant Postmaster General, fiscal year 1944, \$50,000.

14 For an additional amount for salaries, Office of Purchas-
15 ing Agent, fiscal year 1944, \$6,000.

16 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for con-
18 tingent and miscellaneous expenses for the Post Office De-
19 partment, including the objects specified under this head
20 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
21 and including \$750 additional for travel expenses of the
22 Purchasing Agent and attorneys, \$3,800.

23 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER

24 GENERAL

25 Domestic air-mail service: For an additional amount,

1 fiscal year 1942, for domestic air-mail service, including
2 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office De-
3 partment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$22,779.

4 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

5 Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount,
6 fiscal year 1943, for indemnities, domestic mail, including
7 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office
8 Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$280,000.

9 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER

10 GENERAL

11 Equipment shops: For an additional amount, fiscal year
12 1944, for equipment shops, Washington, District of Colum-
13 bia, including the objects specified under this head in the
14 Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$450,000.

15 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

16 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

17 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances: For an additional
18 amount for miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign
19 Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under
20 this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act,
21 1944, \$170,000.

22 Foreign Service quarters: For an additional amount for
23 Foreign Service quarters, fiscal year 1944, including the
24 objects specified under this head in the Department of State
25 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$450,000: *Provided*, That the

1 limitation contained in that appropriation act for allowances
 2 for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, for an
 3 ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, is increased from
 4 \$3,000 to \$4,000.

5 Cost of living allowances: For an additional amount for
 6 the appropriation "Cost of living allowances, Foreign Serv-
 7 ice", fiscal year 1944, \$550,000.

8 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
 9 amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year
 10 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
 11 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, and including
 12 also the purchase of additional passenger-carrying automo-
 13 biles, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation for 1944
 14 shall be available also for relief, protection, and burial of
 15 American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by Public
 16 Law 17, approved March 24, 1943, in foreign countries,
 17 and in territories and insular possessions of the United States.

18 Foreign Service auxiliary (national defense): For an
 19 additional amount for Foreign Service, auxiliary (emer-
 20 gency), fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
 21 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
 22 Act, 1944, \$550,000.

23 INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

24 For an additional amount for the International Pacific
 25 Salmon Fisheries Commission, fiscal year 1944, including the

1 objects specified under this head in the Department of State
2 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$10,000.

3 CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

4 For an additional amount for United States Contribu-
5 tions to International Commissions, Congresses, and Bureaus,
6 fiscal year 1944, to enable the United States to pay its pro-
7 portionate share in the annual expenses of the Inter-Ameri-
8 can Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, as
9 authorized in Public Law 79, approved June 19, 1943,
10 \$22,808.

11 EMERGENCY ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE

12 For the expenses of participation by the United States
13 in the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense,
14 fiscal year 1944, as authorized by and in accordance with
15 Public Law 80, approved June 19, 1943, \$85,000.

16 EIGHTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

17 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Eighth
18 Pan American Child Congress", continued available to June
19 30, 1943, by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,
20 1942, is continued available for the same purposes until
21 June 30, 1944.

22 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

23 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

24 Contingent expenses: The limitation under miscellaneous

1 and contingent expenses, Treasury Department, on the
2 amount which may be expended for travel expenses, fiscal
3 year 1944, is hereby increased from \$8,000 to \$18,000.

4 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

5 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for sal-
6 aries and expenses, Bureau of the Public Debt, fiscal year
7 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
8 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, and includ-
9 ing \$33,690 additional for stationery, \$1,300,000.

10 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
11 printing and binding, Bureau of the Public Debt, fiscal year
12 1944, \$45,000.

13 Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may
14 be obligated during the fiscal year 1944 under the indefinite
15 appropriation expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917,
16 as amended and extended, contained in the Treasury Depart-
17 ment Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased from
18 \$57,600,000 to \$105,700,000.

19 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

20 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:
21 For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously
22 received and covered, fiscal year 1944, \$75,000.

23 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

24 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Office of

1 the Treasurer of the United States, fiscal year 1944,
2 \$881,000.

3 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for con-
4 tingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States,
5 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
6 head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
7 \$284,000.

8 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
9 printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United
10 States, fiscal year, 1944, \$63,000.

11 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

12 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
13 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Customs, fiscal year 1944,
14 including the objects specified under this head in the Treas-
15 ury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$250,000.

16 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

17 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
18 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Internal Revenue, fiscal year
19 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
20 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, and includ-
21 ing \$363,150 additional for printing and binding, \$543,070
22 additional for stationery, and \$2,425,415 additional for per-
23 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$21,000,000.

24 The limitations under salaries and expenses, Bureau of

1 Internal Revenue, on the amounts which may be expended
2 for printing and binding and stationery, fiscal year 1943, are
3 hereby increased from \$1,839,850 to \$2,342,850, and from
4 \$616,290 to \$643,500, respectively.

5 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

6 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
7 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, fiscal year 1941,
8 including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury
9 Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,600.

10 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

11 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
12 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
13 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
14 head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
15 and including \$13,000 additional for travel expenses,
16 \$252,000.

17 BUREAU OF THE MINT

18 Transportation of bullion and coin: For an additional
19 amount for transportation of bullion and coin, fiscal year
20 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
21 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$7,800.

22 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
23 salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices, fiscal year
24 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
25 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,650,000.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Federal property utilization: For an additional amount for Federal property utilization, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, \$3,000,000.

Salaries and expenses: The fourth proviso under the head "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division", is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "The general supply fund shall be available during the fiscal year 1944 for personal services, including not to exceed \$1,000,000 for such services in the District of Columbia."

(71) MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Nothing contained in this Act or in the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes", approved July 1, 1943, shall be construed to prevent or to interfere with the instruction, education, training, transportation, or service of class IV-E conscientious objectors within or outside of the United States, its Territories and possessions, when such instruction, education, training, transportation, or service is conducted and paid for by a religious or philanthropic agency for the purpose of carrying out relief operations, or to prevent persons paid from appropriations made by the said Acts from inci-

1 *mentally facilitating the said instruction, education, training,*
 2 *transportation, and relief services.*

3 WAR DEPARTMENT

4 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

5 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

6 FLOOD CONTROL

7 Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For flood
 8 control, Mississippi River and tributaries, fiscal year 1944,
 9 including the objects and purposes and subject to the condi-
 10 tions specified under this head in the War Department Civil
 11 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$5,000,000, to be available until
 12 expended.

13 Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of the
 14 Mississippi River: For emergency fund for flood control on
 15 tributaries of the Mississippi River, fiscal year 1944, includ-
 16 ing the objects and purposes and subject to the conditions
 17 specified under this head in the War Department Civil Ap-
 18 propriation Act, 1944, \$3,000,000, to be available until
 19 expended.

20 RIVERS AND HARBORS

21 Turning basin, Lorain, Ohio: For the enlargement (72),
 22 *subject to the approval of the Chief of Engineers*, of the
 23 turning basin at Lorain, Ohio, in the interest of national
 24 defense, including the objects and purposes under the head

1 "Rivers and Harbors" in the War Department Civil Appro-
2 priation Act, 1944, \$170,000, to be available until ex-
3 pended; this amount shall be merged with the appropriation
4 for rivers and harbors in such Act, and such combined
5 amount shall be available for such project, including payment
6 of obligations heretofore incurred therefor.

7 (73) *Reimbursement for damages on the Illinois River, Illi-*
8 *nois: For reimbursement on account of damages arising as*
9 *a result of projects on the Illinois River, Illinois, as author-*
10 *ized by Public Law 168, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved*
11 *October 23, 1943, \$303,500, to remain available until*
12 *expended.*

13 (74) GENERAL PROVISION

14 *Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to*
15 *or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death*
16 *adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the*
17 *provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the*
18 *settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of*
19 *property or personal injury or death caused by military*
20 *personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to*
21 *activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved*
22 *July 3, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 112), as fully set*
23 *forth in Senate Document Numbered 111, Seventy-eighth*
24 *Congress, \$31,960.75.*

1 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
2 CLAIMS

3 PROPERTY-DAMAGE CLAIMS

4 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
5 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
6 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
7 pendent establishments, under the provisions of the Act
8 entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement
9 of claims arising against the Government of the United States
10 in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved
11 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth
12 in House Document Numbered 325, Seventy-eighth Con-
13 gress, as follows:

14 Executive Office of the President:

15 Office for Emergency Management, \$371.56;

16 War Relocation Authority, \$30;

17 Independent establishments:

18 Railroad Retirement Board, \$17.70;

19 Federal Security Agency, \$462.63;

20 Federal Works Agency, ~~(75)\$1,060.12~~ \$1,085.12;

21 National Housing Agency, \$285.95;

22 Department of Agriculture, \$679.95;

23 Department of Commerce, \$292.33;

24 Civil Aeronautics Board, \$25.50;

25 Department of the Interior, \$2,234.92;

1 Department of Justice, \$25.90;
 2 Post Office Department (out of the postal revenues)
 3 \$350;
 4 Treasury Department, \$30.50;
 5 Navy Department, \$16,755.64;
 6 In all, ~~(76)\$22,622.70~~ \$22,647.70.

7 ~~(77)~~(b) *For the payment of claims for damages to or*
 8 *losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined*
 9 *by the following respective departments and independent estab-*
 10 *lishments, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to*
 11 *provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against*
 12 *the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding*
 13 *\$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922*
 14 *(31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document*
 15 *Numbered 115, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:*

16 *Executive Office of the President:*

17 *Office for Emergency Management:*

18 *Division of Central Administrative Services,*

19 *\$87.29;*

20 *Federal Works Agency, \$78;*

21 *National Housing Agency, \$32.09;*

22 *Department of Agriculture, \$356.03;*

23 *Department of the Interior, \$201.80;*

24 *Department of Justice, \$6.75;*

25 *Navy Department, \$6,949.60;*

1 *Treasury Department, \$97.81;*

2 *In all, \$7,809.37.*

3 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

4 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments
5 which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act
6 of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bring-
7 ing of suits against the Government of the United States",
8 as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28
9 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-
10 eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 319 under
11 the following agencies:

12 Veterans' Administration, \$2,546.70;

13 Interior Department, \$7,341.99;

14 War Department, \$816.50;

15 In all, \$10,705.19, together with such additional sum
16 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in
17 such judgments or as provided by law.

18 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
19 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
20 by United States district courts under the provisions of an
21 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
22 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage serv-
23 ices rendered to public vessels belonging to the United
24 States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925
25 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and which have been certified

1 to the Seventy-eighth Congress in ~~(78)~~*Senate Document*
 2 *Numbered 117* and House Document Numbered 313 under
 3 the following agencies:

4 Navy Department, \$133.45;

5 War Department, ~~(79)\$3,045.38~~ \$4,766.25;

6 In all, ~~(80)\$3,178.83~~ \$4,899.70, together with such ad-
 7 ditional sum as may be necessary to pay cost, and interest as
 8 and where specified in such judgments, or as provided by law.

9 (c) None of the judgments contained under this caption
 10 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
 11 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
 12 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

13 (d) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
 14 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
 15 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
 16 Act.

17 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

18 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
 19 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth
 20 Congress in ~~(81)~~*Senate Document Numbered 116* and House
 21 Document Numbered 312, under the following agencies,
 22 namely:

23 ~~(82)~~Independent establishments: Veterans' Administration,
 24 \$2,496.56;

(83) ~~Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administra-~~
~~tion, \$23,732.66;~~

(84) *Independent establishments:*

Veterans' Administration, \$2,496.56;

(85) *Federal Works Agency:*

(86) *Public Buildings Administration, \$23,732.66;*

(87) *Work Projects Administration, \$49,192.31;*

(88) *Executive Office of the President:*

Office for Emergency Management:

War Production Board, \$21,095.96;

Navy Department, \$4,730.85;

(89) *Post Office Department, \$754,888.32;*

Treasury Department, \$2,828.96;

War Department, \$51,202.80;

In all, (90) ~~\$84,991.83~~ \$910,168.42, together with such
 additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest or costs
 as and where specified in such judgments.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption
 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to

1 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act
2 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropria-
3 tions heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service
4 of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise
5 stated, and which have been certified to Congress under sec-
6 tion 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully
7 set forth in House Document Numbered 322, Seventy-eighth
8 Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

9 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
10 ment Printing Office, \$1,770.89.

11 **The Judiciary:** For fees of jurors, United States courts,
12 \$11.70.

13 For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners,
14 United States courts, \$25.

15 **Independent Offices:** For employees' compensation fund,
16 \$108.53.

17 For Federal Power Commission, \$218.50.

18 For general expenses, Smithsonian Institution, \$40.

19 For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Com-
20 mission, \$3.33.

21 For Securities and Exchange Commission, 35 cents.

22 For salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
23 1 cent.

24 For miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
25 \$28.18.

1 For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
2 Board, \$1.88.

3 For salaries, General Accounting Office, \$72.

4 For youth work and student aid, National Youth Admin-
5 istration, \$1,049.81.

6 For general expenses, Office of Education, \$2.

7 For maintenance, National Institute of Health, \$10.

8 For salaries and expenses, National Youth Adminis-
9 tration, \$51.98.

10 For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the
11 District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$3.49.

12 For administrative expenses, Public Works Administra-
13 tion, \$12.90.

14 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
15 ings, Procurement Division, \$120.30.

16 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
17 Administration, \$4.14.

18 For administrative expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank
19 Board, \$2.05.

20 For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Admin-
21 istration, \$49.19.

22 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
23 Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$26.79.

24 For administrative expenses, Home Owners' Loan Cor-
25 poration, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, \$6.

1 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
2 \$1,338.78.

3 For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Administra-
4 tion, \$500.

5 **Department of Agriculture:** For salaries and expenses,
6 library, Department of Agriculture, \$95.78.

7 For salaries and expenses, Office of Experiment Stations,
8 \$3.10.

9 For National Industrial Recovery, Agriculture, Forest
10 Service, \$18.72.

11 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
12 \$67.36.

13 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-
14 ministration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture)
15 (certified claims), \$2,707.02.

16 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
17 \$423.55.

18 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$30.97.

19 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
20 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$138.15.

21 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
22 navigable streams, \$370.45.

23 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Chemistry and
24 Soils, \$925.

- 1 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Home Economics,
2 \$18.28.
- 3 For enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act,
4 \$19.59.
- 5 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural
6 commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$6,194.65.
- 7 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
8 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
9 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation) , \$759.92.
- 10 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
11 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
12 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,
13 1937) , \$19.
- 14 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust cer-
15 tificates, Department of Agriculture, \$12.90.
- 16 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
17 of Agriculture, \$1,547.49.
- 18 For administration of Federal Crop Insurance Act,
19 Department of Agriculture, \$1,250.
- 20 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
21 Department of Agriculture, \$2,787.08.
- 22 For farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture, \$304.
- 23 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
24 Department of Agriculture, \$175.04.

1 For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm
2 Credit Administration, \$81.20.

3 For salaries and expenses, rural electrification, Depart-
4 ment of Agriculture, \$3.50.

5 For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Cor-
6 poration, Department of Agriculture, \$564.

7 **Department of Commerce:** For establishment of air-
8 navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$58.80.

9 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of
10 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$75.19.

11 For expenses of the Sixteenth Census, \$12.76.

12 For aviation, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards),
13 \$8.57.

14 For Federal, boundary, and State surveys, Coast and
15 Geodetic Survey, \$112.50.

16 For salaries and expenses, Air Safety Board, Civil
17 Aeronautics Authority, \$14.49.

18 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of
19 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$147.63.

20 **Department of the Interior:** For migratory bird con-
21 servation fund, Fish and Wildlife Service (receipt limita-
22 tion), \$2,563.30.

23 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
24 Department of the Interior, \$8.42.

- 1 For migratory bird conservation fund, Department of
2 the Interior (receipt limitation), \$5,000.
- 3 For Geological Survey, \$2.01.
- 4 For surveying the public lands, \$8.36.
- 5 For investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply,
6 Bureau of Mines, \$5.25.
- 7 For salaries and expenses, government of the Virgin
8 Islands, \$18.69.
- 9 For National Park Service, \$7.30.
- 10 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
11 \$45.99.
- 12 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
13 Indians), \$23.47.
- 14 For Indian school buildings, \$215.42.
- 15 For conservation of health among Indians, \$217.98.
- 16 For Indian school support, \$895.88.
- 17 For expenses, sale of timber (reimbursable), \$1.65.
- 18 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
19 property, \$635.78.
- 20 For Indian service supply fund, \$7.80.
- 21 For Indian boarding schools, \$5.50.
- 22 For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$16.03.
- 23 **Department of Justice:** For salaries and expenses of
24 district attorneys, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$23.30.

1 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,
2 Department of Justice, \$224.93.

3 For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
4 \$129.63.

5 For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$20.90.

6 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (trans-
7 fer to Justice), \$114.15.

8 For printing and binding, Department of Justice, \$16.82.

9 For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$6.38.

10 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
11 tion (national defense), \$4.15.

12 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
13 Service, 81 cents.

14 For support of United States prisoners, \$3.

15 For National Training School for Boys, Washington,
16 District of Columbia, maintenance, \$14.85.

17 **Department of Labor:** For salaries and expenses, Divi-
18 sion of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$14.35.

19 For contingent expenses, Department of Labor, \$34.

20 For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$63.32.

21 **Navy Department:** For miscellaneous expenses, Navy,
22 \$4.45.

23 For Naval Reserve, \$396.48.

24 For engineering, Navy, \$22,750.83.

- 1 For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$29,668.43.
- 2 For construction and repair, Navy, \$2.99.
- 3 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$143,852.90.
- 4 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
- 5 \$6,231.28.
- 6 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$15,-
- 7 573.71.
- 8 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
- 9 \$4,944.79.
- 10 For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$67.65.
- 11 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$138.53.
- 12 For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast
- 13 Guard (Navy), \$280.85.
- 14 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$3.56.
- 15 For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$390.76.
- 16 For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy),
- 17 \$358.16.
- 18 For aviation, Navy, \$89,866.73.
- 19 For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$27,810.96.
- 20 For pay, Marine Corps, \$459.54.
- 21 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$296.23.
- 22 For Medical Department, Navy, \$519.75.
- 23 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
- 24 **postal revenues):** For foreign mail transportation, \$1,700.
- 25 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$95.51.

1 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office De-
2 partment, \$12.50.

3 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
4 Department, \$14.44.

5 For postoffice inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous
6 expenses, \$15.

7 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$29.27.

8 **Department of State:** For convention for promotion
9 of inter-American cultural relations, \$463.66.

10 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$475.93.

11 For transportation, Foreign Service, \$51.90.

12 For International Exposition, Paris, France, \$500.

13 **Treasury Department:** For collecting of internal reve-
14 nue, \$60.39.

15 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and
16 Printing, \$112,444.94.

17 For expenses of loans, act of September 24, 1917, as
18 amended and extended, \$4,234.71.

19 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$1.75.

20 **War Department:** For increase of compensation, Military
21 Establishment, \$90.

22 For educational orders, production of munitions, War
23 Department, \$57.

24 For pay of the Army, \$926.42.

25 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$420.

- 1 For replacing clothing and equipage, \$132.74.
- 2 For Army transportation, \$5.39.
- 3 For replacing barracks and quarters, \$444.
- 4 For Air Corps, Army, \$8.90.
- 5 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$9,150.
- 6 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$11.99.
- 7 For seacoast defenses, \$5,184.
- 8 For working fund, War, ordnance, \$7.52.
- 9 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
10 \$1,558.33.
- 11 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
12 March 31, 1933), \$268.80.
- 13 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
14 June 19, 1934), \$170.08.
- 15 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
16 February 9, 1937), \$103.36.
- 17 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
18 June 22, 1936), \$11.57.
- 19 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
20 fer from emergency conservation work to War, Act June 19,
21 1934), \$42.83.
- 22 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$61.
- 23 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$517,126.42, to-
24 gether with such additional sum due to increases in rates
25 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign

1 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
 2 of the General Accounting Office.

3 **(91)**SEC. 204. (b) *For the payment of the following claims,*
 4 *certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under*
 5 *appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the*
 6 *surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of*
 7 *June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropria-*
 8 *tions heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service*
 9 *of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise*
 10 *stated, and which have been certified to Congress under sec-*
 11 *tion 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully*
 12 *set forth in Senate Document Numbered 119, Seventy-eighth*
 13 *Congress, there is appropriated as follows:*

14 *Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government*
 15 *Printing Office, \$48.*

16 *The Judiciary: For fees of commissioners, United States*
 17 *courts, \$350.*

18 *For contingent expenses, United States customs court,*
 19 *\$31.*

20 *For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners,*
 21 *United States courts, \$550.*

22 *For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$15.*

23 *Independent Offices: For Securities and Exchange Com-*
 24 *mission, \$15.65.*

1 *For miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,*
 2 \$38.19.

3 *For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications*
 4 *Commission, 70 cents.*

5 *For miscellaneous expenses, National Labor Relations*
 6 *Board, \$2.80.*

7 *For contingent expenses, General Accounting Office,*
 8 \$20.82.

9 *For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,*
 10 *Department of Agriculture (transfer to General Accounting*
 11 *Office), \$4.81.*

12 *For youth work and student aid, National Youth Ad-*
 13 *ministration, \$16,416.56.*

14 *For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,*
 15 *Public Health Service, \$7.29.*

16 *For disease and sanitation investigations, Social Secur-*
 17 *ity Act, Public Health Service, 42 cents.*

18 *For disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health*
 19 *Service, \$2.*

20 *For disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health*
 21 *Service, \$1.*

22 *For cooperations with the American republics (transfer to*
 23 *Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service), \$278.80.*

24 *For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public*
 25 *Health Service, \$25.16.*

1 *For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board,*
2 *\$17.23.*

3 *For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administra-*
4 *tion, \$296.03.*

5 *For repair, preservation, and equipment, Public Build-*
6 *ings, Procurement Division, \$252.04.*

7 *For repair, preservation, and equipment, Public Build-*
8 *ings Administration, \$77.50.*

9 *For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the*
10 *District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$5.31.*

11 *For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-*
12 *ings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Ad-*
13 *ministration, \$8,485.10.*

14 *For general administrative expenses, public buildings*
15 *branch, Procurement Division, \$1.25.*

16 *For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds*
17 *in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administra-*
18 *tion, \$465.90.*

19 *For administrative expenses, Home Owners' Loan*
20 *Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration,*
21 *\$219.66.*

22 *For administrative expenses, United States Housing*
23 *Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$23.96.*

24 *For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Admin-*
25 *istration, \$8.39.*

- 1 *For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,*
2 \$3,420.05.
- 3 *For printing and binding, Veterans' Administration,*
4 \$378.50.
- 5 *For Army and Navy pensions, \$50.*
- 6 *Department of Agriculture: For salaries and expenses,*
7 *library, Department of Agriculture, \$124.97.*
- 8 *For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,*
9 \$90.
- 10 *For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,*
11 \$862.75.
- 12 *For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-*
13 *istration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),*
14 \$9,664.32.
- 15 *For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry,*
16 \$14.22.
- 17 *For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,*
18 \$1,201.83.
- 19 *For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$137.14.*
- 20 *For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas*
21 *(transfer to Farm Credit Administration), \$520.*
- 22 *For New England hurricane damage, Forest Service,*
23 \$31.56.
- 24 *For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of*
25 *navigable streams, \$299.95.*

1 *For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and*
2 *Plant Quarantine, \$8.40.*

3 *For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and*
4 *plant diseases, 27 cents.*

5 *For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and*
6 *plant diseases, 70 cents.*

7 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
8 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$7,204.18.*

9 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
10 *tural commodities, department of Agriculture (transfer to*
11 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, act June 28,*
12 *1937), \$94.92.*

13 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
14 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to*
15 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$1,792.58.*

16 *For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-*
17 *cates, Department of Agriculture, \$9.24.*

18 *For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department*
19 *of Agriculture, \$18.85.*

20 *For administration of Federal Crop Insurance Act, De-*
21 *partment of Agriculture, \$10.*

22 *For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,*
23 *Department of Agriculture, \$3,283.09.*

24 *For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,*
25 *Department of Agriculture, \$626.30.*

1 *For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, De-*
 2 *partment of Agriculture, \$12.*

3 *For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,*
 4 *Department of Agriculture, \$4.65.*

5 *For salaries and expenses, rural electrification, Depart-*
 6 *ment of Agriculture, \$2.30.*

7 *For rural rehabilitation loans, Department of Agricul-*
 8 *ture (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation),*
 9 *\$4.*

10 *Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navi-*
 11 *gation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$281.99.*

12 *For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of*
 13 *Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$239.85.*

14 *For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce, \$2.*

15 *For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Depart-*
 16 *ment of Commerce, \$1.16.*

17 *For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$1.*

18 *For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey,*
 19 *\$749.25.*

20 *For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of*
 21 *Civil Aeronautics, \$2,651.48.*

22 *For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of*
 23 *Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$4,135.57.*

24 *For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-*
 25 *nautics Authority, \$50.*

1 *For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority,*

2 \$30.

3 *For air-navigation facilities, \$20.*

4 *Department of the Interior: For migratory bird conserva-*

5 *tion fund, Fish and Wildlife Service (receipt limitation),*

6 \$201.62.

7 *For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and*

8 *Wildlife Service, \$28.86.*

9 *For inquiry respecting food fishes, Bureau of Fisheries,*

10 *Department of the Interior, \$3.66.*

11 *For propagation of food fishes, Bureau of Fisheries,*

12 *Department of the Interior, \$2.40.*

13 *For National Park Service, \$34.85.*

14 *For National Industry Recovery, Interior, National*

15 *Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$10.45.*

16 *For library, Department of the Interior, \$16.65.*

17 *For expenses, Division of Territories and Island Pos-*

18 *sessions, Department of the Interior, \$60.*

19 *For Geological Survey, \$8,466.22.*

20 *For historic sites and buildings, National Park Service,*

21 \$136.55.

22 *For administrative expenses, Bituminous Coal Division,*

23 *Department of the Interior, \$10.15.*

24 *For inquiry respecting food fishes, Fish and Wildlife*

25 *Service, \$12.80.*

1 *For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,*
 2 *Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$43.52.*

3 *For Indian boarding schools, \$51.88.*

4 *For Indian school support, \$84.25.*

5 *For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,*
 6 *\$2.13.*

7 *For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,*
 8 *Indians), \$101.22.*

9 *For conservation of health among Indians, \$728.23.*

10 *For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$13.33.*

11 *For maintenance, Fruitlands irrigation project, Navajo*
 12 *reservation, New Mexico (reimbursable), \$14.10.*

13 *For Indian service supply fund, \$311.96.*

14 *Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses, lands*
 15 *division, Department of Justice, \$340.49.*

16 *For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,*
 17 *Department of Justice, \$84.69.*

18 *For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investi-*
 19 *gation (national defense), \$35.52.*

20 *For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$13.70.*

21 *For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (trans-*
 22 *fer to Justice), \$119.42.*

23 *For support of United States prisoners, \$465.*

24 *For Federal jails and correctional institutions, main-*
 25 *tenance, \$12.64.*

For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$59.75.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$5.

For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, \$5.92.

For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Department of Justice, \$396.

For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance, \$419.36.

Department of Labor: For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$263.61.

Navy Department: For Naval training station, San Diego, California, \$498.94.

For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$342.73.

For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast Guard, \$40.50.

For pay, Marine Corps, \$1.20.

For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$10,742.85.

For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$71,348.96.

For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (Navy), \$37.18.

For fuel and transportation, Navy, \$63.

For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$5,851.75.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$216.

For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$94,119.36.

- 1 *For Naval Reserve, \$1,426.17.*
- 2 *For engineering, Navy, \$44,098.25.*
- 3 *For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy),*
4 *\$220.65.*
- 5 *For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$4,034.02.*
- 6 *For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$695,404.01.*
- 7 *For aviation, Navy, \$555,518.89.*
- 8 *For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$809,942.76.*
- 9 *For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy),*
10 *\$2,179.69.*
- 11 *For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,*
12 *\$8,773.98.*
- 13 *For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,*
14 *\$9,450.82.*
- 15 *For National Industrial Recovery, Navy allotment,*
16 *\$186.17.*
- 17 *For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,*
18 *\$896.*
- 19 *For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth,*
20 *Coast Guard (Navy), \$300.*
- 21 *Post Office Department: For indemnities, domestic mail,*
22 *\$172.12.*
- 23 *For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office*
24 *Department, \$2.72.*

1 *Department of State: For transportation, Foreign Service,*
2 *\$1,154.44.*

3 *For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$354.25.*

4 *For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of*
5 *foreign currencies (State), \$88.46.*

6 *Treasury Department: For collecting the revenue from*
7 *customs, \$81.26.*

8 *For salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement,*
9 *\$1.94.*

10 *War Department: For Army transportation, \$195.16.*

11 *For National Guard, \$30.53.*

12 *For working fund, War, ordnance, \$20,582.31.*

13 *For pay of the Army, \$742.70.*

14 *For subsistence of the Army, \$8.85.*

15 *For barracks and quarters, \$2.40.*

16 *For replacing clothing and equipage, \$277.44.*

17 *For replacing regular supplies of the Army, \$10.08.*

18 *For clothing and equipage, Army, \$47.52.*

19 *For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$2.02.*

20 *For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),*
21 *\$2,001.86.*

22 *For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act*
23 *February 9, 1937), \$36.40.*

24 *For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,*
25 *Act March 31, 1933), \$51.47.*

1 *For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas*
 2 *(transfer from emergency conservation work to War, Act*
 3 *June 19, 1934), \$8.65:*

4 *For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act*
 5 *June 19, 1934), \$73.97.*

6 *District of Columbia: Washington Aqueduct, District of*
 7 *Columbia, \$2.84.*

8 *Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$2,419,868.84,*
 9 *together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of*
 10 *exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign*
 11 *currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements*
 12 *of the General Accounting Office.*

13 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 14 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
 15 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
 16 service of the United States mustered into service for the
 17 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philip-
 18 pine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April
 19 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered
 20 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified
 21 to the Seventy-eighth Congress under section 2 of the Act of
 22 July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War
 23 Department in (92) *Senate Document Numbered 118 and*
 24 *House Document Numbered 317, (93) \$2,880.82 \$3,217.92.*

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. Appropriations for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 available for travel expenses shall be available for the payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), to civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments while traveling on official business outside the continental limits of the United States and away from their designated posts of duty: *Provided*, That the amount of such allowances shall be determined by the head of the department or independent establishment concerned or by such official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall in no case, notwithstanding any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in which the travel is performed: *Provided further*, That the availability of appropriations of the War and Navy Departments with respect to the foregoing shall not be restricted thereby.

SEC. 302. The provision of law prescribing the use of vessels of United States registry by employees of the Government traveling overseas (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to such travel during the fiscal year 1944.

SEC. 303. Appropriations of the executive departments

1 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 shall
2 be available for reimbursement at not to exceed 5 cents per
3 mile to personnel serving without compensation from the
4 United States for expenses of travel performed by them in
5 privately owned automobiles away from their designated
6 posts of duty, and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for such
7 travel within the limits of their official stations.

8 SEC. 304. Appropriations of the executive departments
9 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944,
10 available for expenses of travel, are hereby made available
11 (1) for allowances for living and quarters in accordance with
12 Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President for
13 civilian officers and employees of the Government tem-
14 porarily stationed in foreign countries, and (2) for
15 living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act
16 of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regula-
17 tions prescribed thereunder, and cost of living allowances
18 in accordance with the Act of February 23, 1931, as
19 amended (22 U. S. C. 12), and regulations prescribed
20 thereunder, for all civilian officers and employees of the
21 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries:
22 *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations of the De-
23 partments of War, Navy, and State, except the appropriation
24 cooperation with the American republics, for any of the
25 above-mentioned objects shall not be affected hereby.

1 (94)SEC. 305. *No part of any funds appropriated for the*
2 *War or Navy Department, when it is found by the head of*
3 *such Department that any part of such funds is not neces-*
4 *sary for the completion of the purpose for which appro-*
5 *priated, shall be used for any other purpose without the*
6 *specific approval of law by the Congress; and, notwithstand-*
7 *ing any other provision of law providing for transfer of any*
8 *part of such funds, when it is found by the head of such*
9 *Department that such funds are not to be used for the*
10 *purposes for which appropriated, such appropriations to*
11 *that extent shall be rescinded and canceled and the Secretary*
12 *of such Department shall certify the amount so reduced,*
13 *rescinded, and canceled to the Treasury Department, to the*
14 *Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President*
15 *of the Senate: Provided, That no appropriation or part of*
16 *any appropriation heretofore, herein, or hereafter made avail-*
17 *able for any executive department or independent establish-*
18 *ment to construct any particular project shall be inpounded,*
19 *or held as a reserve, or used for any other purpose, except*
20 *by direction of the Congress, and any part of such appropria-*
21 *tion not needed to complete such project, or the part thereof*
22 *for which appropriation has been made, shall be retained by*
23 *the Treasury: Provided further, That section 3 of the*
24 *Military Appropriation Act, 1944, approved July 1, 1943, is*
25 *hereby repealed.*

1 (95)SEC. 306. No funds heretofore or hereafter appro-
 2 priated for the War Department shall be used directly or
 3 indirectly for or devoted to the purpose of the cancelation
 4 of existing certificates of authority with respect to the manu-
 5 facture and distribution of Army insignia and no such
 6 funds shall be used directly or indirectly either to enforce
 7 or announce the provisions of order AR 600-90, as amended,
 8 or any amended or similar or comparable order or regulation
 9 restricting the manufacture and distribution of Army in-
 10 signia: Provided, That this section shall be effective as of
 11 date March 1, 1943.

12 SEC. (96)305 307. This Act may be cited as the "First
 13 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives November 5, 1943.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,
 Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments December 8 (legis-
 lative day, December 7), 1943.

Attest: EDWIN A. HALSEY,
 Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 9, 1943

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered



DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 15, for actions of Tuesday, December 14, 1943)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Reps. Cannon of Mo., Woodrum, Ludlow, Snyder, O'Neal, Rabaut, Johnson of Okla., Taber, Wigglesworth, Lambertson, and Powers were appointed conferees on H. R. 3598, the first supplemental appropriation bill (p. 10757). Senate conferees were appointed Dec. 8.
2. APPROPRIATIONS; PERSONNEL. Rep. Church, Ill., discussed the "power of Congress to appropriate public money and to restrict the uses thereof" in connection with the suit by Messrs. Dodd, Lovett, and Watson for salary payments. (pp. 10774-77). Rep. Wright, Pa., stated, "In this case is involved...the prerogatives of Congress...and it is the duty of Congress...to defend its own power and prerogative against any other department of the Government" (p. 10777).
3. FOOD PRODUCTION; RECLAMATION. Received a Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles Co. (Calif.) resolution opposing H. R. 3018 and S. 1257 (authorizing wartime reclamation projects), stating that it permits Interior to "purchase privately owned land...under the guise of increasing food production" (p. 10778).
4. LABOR STANDARDS. Rep. Bolton, Ohio, inserted an excerpt from a letter criticizing attempts at "unlawful extension of the Wages and Hours Act" to retail concerns (pp. 10758-59).
5. MINERALS. Passed without amendment S. 1576, to provide for the extension of certain Government oil and gas leases under the Act of July 29, 1942 (p. 10760). This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. INSURANCE. Rep. Miller, Con., spoke favoring H. R. 3270, to affirm the intent of Congress that the regulation of insurance remain within the control of the States (pp. 10763-68).
7. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Hare, S. C., spoke favoring the development of super-highways for the movement of heavy material and equipment. Several members discussed this with him. (pp. 10768-72.)

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting, Wed., Dec. 15.

CORRECTION. Items 8-12 in Digest 194, related to action taken by the Senate on that date.

BILL INTRODUCED

8. MANPOWER. By Rep. Sheppard, Calif., H. J. Res. 206, to assist in making additional manpower available during the war emergency and for 6 months thereafter To the Appropriations Committee. (p. 10778.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

9. SUBSIDIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. LeFevre, N. Y., criticizing consumer subsidies (pp. A5864-65).
 Extension of remarks of Rep. Hoffman, Mich., opposing subsidies (p. A5865)
 Rep. Cochran, Mo., inserted a constituent's letter to the St. Louis Star Times favoring subsidies (p. A5873).
 Rep. Dondero, Mich., inserted a Plymouth Mail (Plymouth, Mich.) editorial opposing subsidies (p. A5877).
10. BUREAUCRACY. Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, inserted Gov. Bricker's (Ohio) speech on post war planning in which he states, "We want the shackles of bureaucracy removed" (pp. A5862-64).
 Rep. Hope, Kans., inserted Gov. Schoeppel's (Kans.) address stating, "The whole warp and woof of local government is enmeshed in the coils of bureaucratic regulation and control", and criticizing the "concentration of property in the hands of the Federal Government" (pp. A5869-72).
 Extension of remarks of Rep. Gwynne, Iowa, including an Iowa Taxpayer editorial (Why Federal Aid Should End), criticizing the bureaucracy "built up...by the so-called grants-in-aid programs" (pp. A5878-79).
11. FLOOD CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Tibbott, Pa., on the completion flood control projects in Johnstown, Pa., and a New York Times editorial, "Flood-Proof Johnstown" (pp. A5873-74).
 Rep. Spence, Ky., inserted M. H. McClean's statement favoring expansion of flood-control work, and water-conservation projects (p. A5880).
12. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Rowan, Ill., inserted a Daily Calumet editorial favoring repeal of deomargarine taxes (p. A5879).
13. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Cochran, Mo., inserted a Daily Metal Reporter editorial "Why Congress Should Pass Legislation Now on War Surplus Materials" (pp. A5875).
14. VETERANS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Barry, N. Y., favoring mustering-out pay to veterans (p. A5878).
15. PETROLEUM. Speeches in the House by Reps. Disney and Rizley, Okla., favoring H.R. 2887, transferring certain functions of the Price Administrator with respect to petroleum and its products to the Petroleum Administrator for War and higher prices for petroleum (pp. A5849-53), A5855, A5856, A5858, A5860-



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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 89

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1943

No. 195

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Wednesday, December 15, 1943, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Edward Hughes Pruden, pastor, First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Heavenly Father, we thank that in a rapidly changing world Thou art the same yesterday, today, and forever; that in a world filled with so many cruel and destructive forces Thou art our living and eternal Heavenly Father; that in a world with so much sin and transgression Thou art our adequate and only Saviour.

We look to Thee this day for the wisdom and understanding that is necessary for the proper carrying forward of our responsibilities. We know that without Thee we can do nothing, but that through Christ we can do all things.

As we meet together in this important assembly, help us to remember that we are not only the representatives of the people but that we are the representatives and ambassadors of Jesus Christ, our Lord, through whom we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. J. Res. 94. Joint resolution establishing the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission, defining its powers and duties, and for other purposes.

THE LATE MARVIN H. MCINTYRE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in the passing on of Marvin H. McIntyre, the President has lost a loyal and devoted friend and secretary, and the Nation, one of its most lovable and able sons.

Performing his serious duties and many confidential tasks quietly and efficiently, he impressed those who knew him with the fine attribute of loyalty he possessed and exemplified with his devotion to his Chief—the President of the United States; and underneath his kind and gentle personality the spirit of determination that enabled his frail body to physically carry on to points far beyond human endurance.

One of the definitions of "loyalty" or "loyal" is "true to any person to whom one owes fidelity; constant."

Marvin McIntyre, or "Mac" as he was fondly and respectfully called by his friends, was true and constant to President Roosevelt. It is a trait so lacking in many persons that when we meet one who possesses it we admire and respect him. Over and above all of the other fine qualities he possessed, Marvin McIntyre will be remembered for his unselfish, constant loyalty to the President and to his friends, and his untiring energy in expressing his loyalty by words and action.

When the history of President Roosevelt and of this trying period of our Nation's and the world's history is written in the future, the devotion and fidelity of Marvin McIntyre will receive prominence and proper recognition.

In his passing on, the Nation sustains a great loss.

To Mrs. McIntyre and her daughter and son, I extend my deep sympathy. I also know that my colleagues of the House, without regard to what side we sit on, join with me in expressing and conveying to them our profound sympathy in their great loss and sorrow.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

[After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, and Mr. POWERS.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record on two subjects and to include a short article in each.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an article by Mr. McLean, of Covington, Ky., on flood control, conservation of water, and propagation of fish.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HEFFERNAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial from the Brooklyn Eagle of November 26, 1943, on the death in action of my beloved friend and neighbor, Col. H. Gardiner Conroy.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an address by Mr. J. W. Fessler, of Indianapolis, Ind.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Washington Star.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an editorial and a short magazine article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, many battles and episodes have been scored as the turning point of this war for the United Nations. But today there is no question as to what episode marks the turning point of the peace and of world harmony. The recent successful conclusion of the historical conference between Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin, the chosen leaders of the three most powerful Allies, can rightfully accept the honor of being the first major step toward world peace.

This Nation can be proud of its part in this conference. It can be as proud of its part in this conference as it can be of its contribution to the actual military defeat of the Axis. And I will say here and now, that 2 years ago, that even 1 year ago, this Nation had not yet earned the right to sit in on any conference deciding the ultimate outcome of the war and the peace to follow. But today we stand once more as

an honored Nation, a Nation whose sons' record in combat, and whose war production, have earned for it the right to sit with our allies, even though their sacrifices in human lives have been far greater than ours.

This Nation cannot afford to let those few of little minds who would decry and sabotage the effect of this great and historic conference have their way.

The courage, the wisdom, and the world view of President Roosevelt, our Commander in Chief, has presented this Nation with the greatest opportunity it has ever had to assist in assuring world peace. For the first time the leaders of the world's most productive peoples have met face to face. Met, in the words of the declaration: "With hope and determination"; left " * * * friends in fact, spirit, and purpose."

Upon this beginning the world can build a new human friendship, a productive universal peace, a progressive plan for human development.

Of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the man, the leader, the President, this Nation can be proud; and for him the entire world can be thankful.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow after the special orders heretofore provided for I may address the House for 20 minutes on the Bill of Rights.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein excerpts from a radio address by Senator TYDINGS, of Maryland, on the soldiers' vote bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMITTEE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to extend my own remarks in the Record, and to include a couple of statements on the so-called Fair Employment Practices Committee's activities with reference to the southern railroads and the brotherhoods.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's Record.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow after the disposition of the business on the Speaker's table and other special orders I may address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a poem published in the Valley Times-Star of Newville, Pa.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

UNLAWFUL EXTENSION OF WAGES AND HOURS ACT

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, it has been brought to my attention through letters from a department store in Cleveland that the effort is being made to bring the retail business under the Wages and Hours Act. It was understood that the act did not apply to retail stores.

Because it is indicative of what private enterprise is facing, I am going to make this letter a part of my remarks. If you are not already aware of what is going on, of bureaucracy in action, it is well for you to know.

Recently we have been approached by an official representative of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor, who advised us that the Division would make an investigation to determine whether or not our store at Cleveland came under the Wages and Hours Act.

We were advised that due to the fact that we manufacture candy, which is delivered out of the State, this brought us under the act. The representative also stated that regardless of whether or not we shipped the candy direct to the customer or delivered it to him in our store, but knew that it was to be sent out of the State, we were subject to the provisions of the Wages and Hours Act. The representative also stated that our canteen shop, in which we sell boxes for soldiers, brought us under the act, although he conceded that nothing that went in these boxes was manufactured by us, but stated that the mere fact of assembling the merchandise and packing it for out-of-State or overseas shipment constituted production and, therefore, brought us under the act.

We were also advised changing buttons in our alteration department constituted manufacturing—that changing the trimming on hats was manufacturing—that assembling merchandise of different kinds through a transfer department, even though none of the merchandise was manufactured by us, brought us under the act.

When we read the provisions of the Wages and Hours Act to the representative and told him it was the plain intent of Congress not to include retailers, he made the statement that regardless of the intention of Congress, it was the present intention of the Administrator, wherever possible, to bring retailing under the act. We were advised that the Division was selecting certain stores and would attempt to bring these stores under the provisions of the Wages and Hours Act by assembling sufficient evidence to establish their contention.

We have been advised on many occasions that retailing does not come under the Wages and Hours Act. We understand, however, that Government agencies frequently pick and choose among possible cases until they find a set of facts which are most favorable to their contentions. They bring a suit on

Dec. 15



DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 16, for actions of Wednesday, December 15, 1943)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H.R. 3598, the first supplemental national defense appropriation bill (pp. 10810-12). The conferees struck out the \$4,100,000 item for the emergency rubber project and reported in disagreement the following items: FCIC, \$2,428,656; FSA, \$6,500,000 for administration and a \$37,500,000 increase in the RFC loan authorization for loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation; Budget Bureau, \$175,000; Civil Service, \$688,000; FWA war public works (community facilities), \$50,000,000; work relief in Puerto Rico, \$9,000,000; census of agriculture, \$650,000; water conservation and utility projects (Bureau of Reclamation), \$2,800,000; and the McKellar amendment restricting the use of War and Navy funds and prohibiting Budget reserves.

The bill also includes provisions for Employees' Compensation Commission, \$3,700,000 (Senate figure); foreign service pay adjustment, \$300,000; GAO, \$231,000; Weather Bureau, \$1,950,000; Southwestern Power Administration, \$135,000; Office of Fishery Coordination, \$175,000; Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, \$22,808; Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, \$85,000; Procurement Division, \$3,000,000 for surplus property utilization and \$1,000,000 for administrative expenses; reappropriation of unexpended balances for liquidation of NYA, \$300,000; extension until June 30, 1944, of the availability of funds in connection with work relief in Puerto Rico; judgments and claims; and the following general provisions: payment for per diem in connection with travel outside U. S. may be made without reference to the \$7 limit; foreign travel of U. S. employees may be made on foreign ships without limitation as to availability of facilities; reimbursement may be made to employees, serving without compensation, for the use of their automobiles for official travel performed by them away from their posts of duty at not to exceed 5 cents a mile and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for such travel within the limits of their official stations; provides for uniform treatment of employees, in connection with living and quarters allowances, in foreign countries, through regulations based upon State Department findings.

8. FARM-LABOR APPROPRIATION. It is understood that on Dec. 14 the full House Appropriations Committee rejected the Deficiency Subcommittee's draft of the farm-labor appropriation bill and returned the measure to the Subcommittee for further consideration. It is understood that the Subcommittee's draft provided a total of \$31,100,000 (instead of the Budget estimate of \$35,000,000) and a ceiling of \$17,500,000 for payments to States (\$16,000,000 Budget estimate).
3. DAIRY INDUSTRY; STATISTICS. Rep. Murray, Wis., criticized the Government's handling of the dairy situation and challenged the significance of BAE farm-income statistics (pp. 10838-42).
4. FARM PRICES; ECONOMY. Rep. Sabath, Ill., stated that farm prices have increased considerably and that "Republican businessmen" in the Government are wasteful (pp. 10818-19).
5. BUREAUCRACY. Rep. Mundt, S. Dak., criticized "bureaucracy" (pp. 10835-37).
6. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 2801, authorizing appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Interior (p. 10813).
7. FORESTRY. Public Lands Committee announced hearings, for Dec. 17, on H. R. 2241, to restore the Jackson Hole National Monument to the Teton National Forest (p. 10846).
8. FOOD PRODUCTION. Received a Calif. Wool Growers Association resolution favoring release of ammunition for wild-game hunters (p. 10847).

SENATE

9. COMMODITY CREDIT; SUBSIDIES. Sen Taft, Ohio, submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to S. 1458 (the CCC bill) which provides that the War Food Administrator shall establish support prices for agricultural commodities; prohibits milk-producer subsidies; prohibits both support prices and subsidies for beef cattle or calves; and sets \$600,000,000 as the maximum amount to be used for processor and distributor payments in 1944, including all losses taken by CCC during that year (p. 10781).
Received from the National Organization of the Women's Economic Council a statement opposing food subsidies (pp. 10781-82).
10. VETERANS. Military Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1543, to provide for mustering-out pay to members of the armed forces (S. Rept. 603) (p. 10780).
Sen. Nye, N. Dak., inserted an American Legion letter criticizing the "confusion" that exists in the care and treatment of discharged World War II veterans, together with Col. Atherton's statement on the same subject (pp. 10782-84).
11. GRAIN IMPORTS. Sen. Andrews, Fla., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to H. J. Res. 171, to permit the importation of grains and cottonseed from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of 90 days (p. 10781).
12. PETROLEUM. Sen. Mead, N. Y., inserted the Petroleum Administrator for War's letter describing Britain's contribution to the petroleum supply and PAW's article, together with K. C. Sclater's article, on post-war oil needs (pp. 10785-88).

least upon which we can write the answer to an important national problem.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. Yes.

Mr. MURDOCK. Does the bill which the gentleman is introducing and hopes to report out seek to take care of the education of those young men whose schooling was interrupted or may be interrupted by their induction into the armed services?

Mr. BARDEN. Yes, and knowing the interest of the gentleman from Arizona in educational matters, I am counting on him to help me with the bill.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. BARDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an article written by Ernest Lindley which appeared in the Washington Post today on the subject of votes for the armed forces.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a news release concerning the regionalization of the Bureau of Reclamation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. BROOKS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks just made and to include the letter which General Hines wrote me.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN]?

There was no objection.

REHABILITATION INFORMATION COMMITTEE (CLEVELAND)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the Joint Veterans' Commission of Cleveland has organized a rehabilitation information committee which has acquired space on Cleveland's public square to advise servicemen and servicewomen and their dependents how to take advantage of all services available to them.

This commission has compiled a manual listing organizations, legislative rights, and concessions designed to aid servicemen and servicewomen and their dependents.

The women's auxiliaries of the joint veterans' commission will staff the information center, which is opening December 16, and the joint veterans' committee will give every assistance to the end that servicemen and servicewomen and their dependents will receive proper advice and consideration.

This joint veterans' commission is composed of members of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, United Spanish War Veterans, the Jewish War Veterans, and the Polish-American Veterans.

To my knowledge this is the first undertaking of its kind, and I feel that the joint veterans' commission and its auxiliaries deserve the gratitude of the citizens of Cleveland and the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, recently there were presented to the Director of Office of War Mobilization, petitions signed by more than 28,000 citizens of Cleveland, urging that wages and prices be stabilized, and that all measures, including Government subsidies to processors, should be used to effectuate the orders issued by the President.

Signatures to these petitions were obtained on street corners, in workshops, stores, and factories by the Cleveland Industrial Union Council.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on three different matters, and to include, first, a resolution adopted by the Massachusetts Department, Disabled American War Veterans, favoring a national lottery; second, a resolution adopted by the same organization favoring a national tuberculosis hospital; and, third, a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Chelsea, Mass.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WEISE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein two statements.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WEISS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include in the Appendix of the RECORD an address delivered by Mr. William H. Webb, executive vice president, National Rivers and Harbors Congress, before the Union League Club, at Philadelphia, Pa.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BREHM]?

There was no objection.

GOV. JOHN W. BRICKER, OF OHIO, AND HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, in 1939 John W. Bricker became Governor of Ohio. He inherited from the debacle of the previous Democratic administration a deficit of \$40,000,000.

During his first two terms, with no new or increased taxes but with increased governmental operating costs, Ohio not only operated on a pay-as-you-go basis but finished his first two terms with a surplus of over \$30,000,000.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] is quoted as saying Governor Bricker has only one policy. How right the Massachusetts gentleman is. Governor Bricker does have one policy of common honesty, common decency, and common sense, and what an innovation it would be if that single policy could be applied to some of the present rudderless policy makers on the home front.

The cat in Aesop's Fables had one policy, while the fox had many tricks, but he went the way of all tricksters.

Thank God for a man today with at least one single, clear-cut policy.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a brief editorial and letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

MUSTERED-OUT VETERANS

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a short news item from the Chicago Herald-American.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

[Mr. LEMKE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and further to extend my own remarks and include a release from the Department of the Interior concerning irrigation in the Salt River Valley of Arizona.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SOCIALIZED MEDICINE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, for some time the matter of socialized medicine has been a matter of Nation-wide discussion. I have always opposed it and shall continue to oppose it, but I want to say here and now that if the medical profession of this country do not want their profession socialized they had better clean house of the racketeers within the profession.

It has come to my attention that the wife of a certain young Congressman is about to have a baby. He went to a doctor to whom a good many Congressmen go and asked him to recommend a physician, which he did. He went to see that doctor, and the doctor said, "I will be glad to take your case." When he asked, "What will you charge me?" the doctor said, "\$1,000."

I have been told that more than one Congressman has paid \$1,000 for these services.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3598) "making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 18, 35, 64, and 71.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 61, 65, 66, 68, 69, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, and 93; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "not to exceed \$300,000 of the unexpended balances of the appropriations made to the National Youth Administration for the purposes of liquidation in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1944, for payment of all such obligations incurred prior to January 1, 1944,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$112,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Economics of mineral industries: For an additional amount for economics of mineral industries, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$16,000; and the limitation upon the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$347,500."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Construction of byproducts plant, Pribilof Islands, Alaska: For the enlargement of the byproduct plant, for the utilization of fur-seal carcasses, on Saint Paul Island, including the purchase and installation of machinery and other equipment, fiscal year 1944, to remain available until expended, \$135,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: After the number "127" in such amendment, insert "(claim of Charles A. Buchanan, Port Huron, Michigan, \$125.62)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$17,788.30"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Reimbursement for damages on the Illinois River, Illinois: Not to exceed \$303,500 of any unobligated balances of existing appropriations heretofore made for the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works, for the prosecution of such projects theretofore authorized as may be most desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation, and for other purposes speci-

fied under the head "Rivers and harbors" in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1944, are hereby made available for the payments on account of damages arising as a result of projects on the Illinois River, Illinois, in accordance with the provisions of the act approved October 23, 1943 (Public Law 168)."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 8, 11, 12, 13, 20, 22, 23, 26, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 48, 49, 55, 63, 67, 70, 94, 95, and 96.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
J. EDGAR CHENOWETH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
D. LANE POWERS,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
GERALD P. NYE,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, relating to the Senate: Appropriates for salaries and expenses of the Senate in the amounts and in the manner proposed by the Senate amendments.

Nos. 6 and 7, relating to the House of Representatives: Appropriates \$1,500 additional for mileage of Members of the House and \$1,654.15 for payment of contested-election expenses, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 9 and 10, relating to the War Manpower Commission: Appropriates \$6,233,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,900,000 as proposed by the House, for employment office facilities and services; and strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the appropriation of \$2,125,000, inserted by the House, for migration of workers from foreign countries and from territories and possessions of the United States for employment in the continental United States.

Nos. 14 and 15, relating to the Employees' Compensation Commission: Appropriates \$3,700,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,500,000, as proposed by the House. This action is in accordance with action of the conferees on Senate amendment 65 relating to payments to employees of naval contractors missing from Guam, Wake, and the Philippine Islands.

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No. 38: Appropriating \$6,500,000 additional for administrative and operating expenses of the Farm Security Administration and increasing from \$60,000,000 to \$97,500,000 the amount which may be used in the fiscal year 1944 for the making of rehabilitation loans.

No. 39: Appropriating \$650,000 to inaugurate the quinquennial census of agriculture required to be taken in the calendar year 1945.

No. 40: Appropriating \$9,907,890 for the development of civil landing areas (airports).

No. 48: Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase from the principal of the judgment fund of the Shoshone Tribe of Indians of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, one United States Series E War bond of the denomination of \$500 for each member of such tribe to be held in trust by the United States until the maturity date.

No. 49: Appropriating \$2,800,000 for water conservation and utility projects under the Bureau of Reclamation.

No. 55: Increasing the amount for administrative expenses of the Puerto Rican hurricane relief from \$20,000 to \$25,350.

No. 63: Increasing from 45 to 60 the number of officers of the Navy above rank of captain who may receive flight pay during the fiscal year 1944.

No. 67: Making existing naval appropriations for "Construction and Machinery" and "Armor, Armament, and Ammunition," available to carry into effect the recent authorization, passed by both Houses, for additional auxiliary vessels, landing craft, and district craft, effective when such authorization shall become law.

No. 70: Extending the House provision for the Marine Corps under amendment No. 66, increasing to \$30 the maximum cost of civilian clothing per person for enlisted personnel given discharges for bad conduct, undesirability, unsuitability, or inaptitude, to include the Navy and Coast Guard, and incorporate all three services in the new paragraph.

No. 94: Providing for the rescinding and cancellation of funds of the War and Navy Departments under certain conditions and determinations, the repeal of the transferability clause between appropriations for the War Department, and the prohibition of the placing, by administrative direction, of any funds for construction projects under any department or agency in a reserve status.

No. 95: Prohibiting the War Department from canceling existing authority with respect to the manufacture and distribution of Army insignia and making the section effective as of March 1, 1943.

No. 96: Changing a section number of the bill.

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Managers on the part of the House.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow. The purpose of this, I may say, is for the consideration of the conference report that we expect will be filed tonight, in accordance with the request just submitted by the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, on tomorrow the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will hold a very important meeting with reference to railroad labor pay. Judge Vinson will be there. I just wanted to call to the attention of the gentleman that some of our committees are meeting.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

THE LATE KATHLEEN SEXTON HOLMES

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, we have learned with profound sorrow, and the people of Mississippi will hear with profound sorrow, of the passing of one of the most popular members of the press gallery, Mrs. Kathleen Sexton Holmes, of my State, who died suddenly in New York this morning.

Mrs. Holmes was the daughter of one of Mississippi's most distinguished lawyers, the Hon. James S. Sexton, a leader in the State for many years.

On this anniversary of the adoption of the bill of rights, which guarantees a free press, this distinguished lady, who had always stood for a free press and an honest press and a fair press, was suddenly called to her eternal reward.

She never attempted to impose herself on Members of the House, but was always reticent and courteous in her dealings with Members with whom she came in contact. In all my years of service, I have never known a more popular, a more pleasant, or more impartial representative of the American press than this elegant Christian lady from Mississippi.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY] and I may be permitted to extend our own remarks at this point in the Record, regarding the late Mrs. Holmes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, it was with a feeling of deep sorrow that I learned this morning of the untimely passing of a most beloved Mississippian, Mrs. Kathleen Sexton Holmes, who for many years has been a very popular member of the House Press Gallery, representing one of Mississippi's great daily papers, the Jackson Daily News.

Mrs. Holmes was an alert, brilliant character and a most interesting writer. Her feature column, Mississippians at the Capitol, was widely read and enjoyed by thousands throughout my great State.

It was last December, shortly following my arrival in Washington, that I was privileged to meet this charming and lovable woman. From this meeting a friendship developed that has been genuinely appreciated and enjoyed by me.

I join with my colleagues in extending sympathy to her loved ones.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, as the dean of the Mississippi delegation has just so truthfully said, those of us who knew Mrs. Kathleen Sexton Holmes were deeply shocked this morning to learn of her sudden death. Mrs. Holmes, as a member of the press gallery and as a correspondent for the Jackson (Mississippi) Daily News and other publications, has endeared herself, I am sure, to all of the Members of the Mississippi delegation in Congress. And I am equally positive that I speak for the whole delegation when I say that we shall miss her very much. Her column carried in the Jackson Daily News, Mississippians in the Capitol, was a most interesting and informative column; and I am confident that the people of Mississippi will miss it.

Mrs. Holmes was the daughter of one of the outstanding members of the bar of Mississippi. Her father, Judge Sexton, was respected and loved all over the State. She, in her own right, was a woman of unusual ability, intelligence, and charm. We shall all miss her here on the Hill. We shall miss her friendly greeting and her vivacious habit of creating an atmosphere of geniality and friendliness wherever she moved.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, it is proper and fitting that we should pay tribute to our departed friends of other professions who have worked so patiently alongside us. Today it is my privilege to speak a word of tribute to the memory of Mrs. Kathleen Sexton Holmes, a member of the press, a correspondent for one of Mississippi's greatest newspapers, the Jackson Daily News, the daughter of a most distinguished Mississippi family and a most worthy character.

Mrs. Holmes was one of the first Mississippians I met on my arrival in Washington. From that day I found her cordial and sympathetic, a keen thinker, alert to present-day problems, and active in the discharge of the duties connected with her work.

Her sudden and untimely death, coming when her usefulness was at its peak, brings the realization that the Members of Congress, particularly the Mississippi delegation, have lost a most valuable friend.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues and I from Mississippi today are deeply grieved at the death of a distinguished Mississippian, Mrs. Kathleen Sexton Holmes. A member of a distinguished Mississippi family, Kathleen Sexton was a splendid credit to her family and to our State.

For some years she was Washington correspondent for the Jackson Daily News, largest newspaper in Mississippi. Mrs. Holmes was one of the first persons

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

DECEMBER 15, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3598]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3598) "making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 18, 36, 64, and 71.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 61, 65, 66, 68, 69, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, and 93; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: *not to exceed \$300,000 of the unexpended balances of the appropriations made to the National Youth Administration for the purposes of liquidation in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1944, for payment of all such obligations incurred prior to January 1, 1944;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$112,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$2,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$175,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

Economics of mineral industries: For an additional amount for economics of mineral industries, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$16,000; and the limitation upon the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$347,500.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

Construction of byproducts plant, Pribilof Islands, Alaska: For the enlargement of the byproduct plant, for the utilization of fur-seal carcasses, on Saint Paul Island, including the purchase and installation of machinery and other equipment, fiscal year 1944, to remain available until expended, \$135,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

After the number "127" in such amendment, insert (*claim of Charles A. Buchanan, Port Huron, Michigan, \$125.62*); and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60:

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In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$50,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$17,788.30; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

Reimbursement for damages on the Illinois River, Illinois: Not to exceed \$303,500 of any unobligated balances of existing appropriations heretofore made for the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works, for the prosecution of such projects heretofore authorized as may be most desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation, and for other purposes specified under the head "Rivers and Harbors" in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1944, are hereby made available for the payments on account of damages arising as a result of projects on the Illinois River, Illinois, in accordance with the provisions of the act approved October 23, 1943 (Public Law 168).

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 8, 11, 12, 13, 20, 22, 23, 26, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 48, 49, 55, 63, 67, 70, 94, 95, and 96.

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STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, relating to the Senate: Appropriates for salaries and expenses of the Senate in the amounts and in the manner proposed by the Senate amendments.

Nos. 6 and 7, relating to the House of Representatives: Appropriates \$1,500 additional for mileage of Members of the House and \$1,654.15 for payment of contested-election expenses, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 9 and 10, relating to the War Manpower Commission: Appropriates \$6,233,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,900,000 as proposed by the House, for employment office facilities and services; and strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the appropriation of \$2,125,000, inserted by the House, for migration of workers from foreign countries and from territories and possessions of the United States for employment in the continental United States.

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No. 37: Appropriating \$2,428,656 additional for operating and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insurance Act and repealing the proviso in the Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1944, prohibiting the use of funds in connection with the insurance of wheat and cotton crops planted subsequent to July 31, 1943.

No. 38: Appropriating \$6,500,000 additional for administrative and operating expenses of the Farm Security Administration and increasing from \$60,000,000 to \$97,500,000 the amount which may be used in the fiscal year 1944 for the making of rehabilitation loans.

No. 39: Appropriating \$650,000 to inaugurate the quinquennial census of agriculture required to be taken in the calendar year 1945.

No. 40: Appropriating \$9,907,890 for the development of civil landing areas (airports).

No. 48: Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase from the principal of the judgment fund of the Shoshone Tribe of Indians of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, one United States Series E War bond of the denomination of \$500 for each member of such tribe to be held in trust by the United States until the maturity date.

No. 49: Appropriating \$2,800,000 for water conservation and utility projects under the Bureau of Reclamation.

No. 55: Increasing the amount for administrative expenses of the Puerto Rican hurricane relief from \$20,000 to \$25,350.

No. 63: Increasing from 45 to 60 the number of officers of the Navy above rank of captain who may receive flight pay during the fiscal year 1944.

No. 67: Making existing naval appropriations for "Construction and Machinery" and "Armor, Armament, and Ammunition", available to carry into effect the recent authorization, passed by both Houses, for additional auxiliary vessels, landing craft, and district craft, effective when such authorization shall become law.

No. 70: Extending the House provision for the Marine Corps under amendment No. 66, increasing to \$30 the maximum cost of civilian clothing per person for enlisted personnel given discharges for bad conduct, undesirability, unsuitability, or inaptitude, to include the Navy and Coast Guard, and incorporate all three services in the new paragraph.

No. 94: Providing for the rescinding and cancelation of funds of the War and Navy Departments under certain conditions and determinations, the repeal of the transferability clause between appropriations for the War Department, and the prohibition of the placing,

by administrative direction, of any funds for construction projects under any department or agency in a reserve status.

No. 95: Prohibiting the War Department from canceling existing authority with respect to the manufacture and distribution of Army insignia and making the section effective as of March 1, 1943.

No. 96: Changing a section number of the bill.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
D. LANE POWERS,

Members on the part of the House.

○





DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 17, for actions of Friday, December 16, 1943)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

1. FERTILIZER; FEED. Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 4421, making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers, feeds, nursery stock, or seeds that may be distributed by U. S. agencies (S. Rept. 604 (p. 10849)).
2. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. McKellar, Tenn., criticized the alleged rate discrimination of TVA power contracts with aluminum producers and inserted correspondence on the subject (pp. 10849-51).
3. CLAIMS; FRAUDS. Agreed to conference report on H. R. 1203, to eliminate private suits for penalties and damages arising out of frauds against the U. S. (pp. 10851-62).
During the debate on this bill, Sen. Langer, N. Dak., discussed the book, "The Soviet Power," which describes Soviet Union's agricultural developments, and stated that "in Alaska there is not even a department of agriculture" (pp. 10858-59).

HOUSE

4. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to conference report on H. R. 3598, the first supplemental national defense appropriation bill, 1944, and acted on item in disagreement (pp. 10864-90).
Agreed to Rep. Cannon's (Mo.) motion to insist on disagreement with the Senate amendment providing \$2,428,656 for FCIC. Rep. Cannon, ^{had} announced that if a division was requested on Rep. Lemke's (N. Dak.) motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment, he intended to offer an amendment to provide that FCIC total payments for losses shall not exceed premiums charged and that no part of the appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any person violating this restriction. Rejected, 53-96, the motion to recede after a division was requested by Rep. Cooley (N. C.) (pp. 10867-69).

Agreed, 103-56, to Rep. Pace's (Ga.) motion to recede and concur in the Senate FSa amendment with an amendment striking out the \$37,500,000 RFC loan authorization for loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation (pp. 10869-74).

Agreed to the following motions: By Rep. Taber, N. Y., 71-24, providing \$100,000 for the Budget Bureau (p. 10865); by Rep. Cannon, Mo., providing \$688,000 for Civil Service and that "the use of social security numbers in connection with...Federal employment...and retirement records shall not be deemed ...as an indication of approval by Congress of any participation...by the Social Security Board in the administration of the Federal retirement system or to the consolidation of the Federal retirement system with the social security system for non-Federal employees" (p. 10865; by Rep. Cannon, Mo., to insist on disagreement to the Senate amendments providing \$50,000,000 for FWA war public works (community facilities) (p. 10866), \$9,000,000 for work relief in Puerto Rico (p. 10867), \$2,800,000 for water conservation and utility projects (Bureau of Reclamation) (pp. 10885-88), and restricting the use of War and Navy funds and prohibiting budget reserves (the McKellar amendment) (pp. 10888-89).

5. FORESTRY. Agriculture Committee reported with amendment S. 250, to promote sustained-yield forest management in order to stabilize communities, forest industries, employment, and taxable forest wealth; to assure a continuous and ample supply of forest products; and to secure the benefits of forests in regulation of water supply, etc. (H. Rept. 960) (p. 10904).

H. R. 3848 which was introduced Dec. 15, amends Sec. 9 of the McNary-McSweeney Forest Research Act, approved May 22, 1928, by increasing from \$3,000,000 to \$6,500,000 the total authorization for appropriations for a national survey of forest resources.

6. VETERANS; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Rep. Stearns, N. H., discussed the problem of veteran welfare favoring mustering-out pay for veterans and voting privileges for soldiers (p. 10863).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

7. INFLATION. Rep. Dingell, Mich., inserted a Detroit New article, "The Lowdown on Washington--How About Congress' Alibis on Inflation?--Price Control Record Explodes Charge That Only the President Is to Blame" (pp. A5926-28).
8. COMMODITY CREDIT; SUBSIDIES; COST-OF-LIVING. Rep. Johnson, Tex., inserted an Austin Statemen article by R. O. Zollinger criticizing the House action on H. R. 3477, the Commodity Credit bill, stating, "A majority of the House... voted...to adulterate your dollars" (p. A5934).
9. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. McCormack, Mass., inserted a Boston Herald editorial commending the appointment of R. H. Field as legal adviser and acting general counsel to Price Administrator Bowles (p. A5936).

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1943

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

In this silence, our Father, we gratefully pause; be pleased to hear our supplication. As Thou hast shared Thy divine nature with us, help us to approach the pattern and similitude of our Saviour's character. With Him there is no end and no faithful failure. The words of our Lord are enduring in their simplicity, in their reality, and goodness. In them we see the grandeur of a truly great life: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant. Thou hast been faithful over a few things; I will set thee over many things."

O God, we pray that the Members, officers, and employees of the Congress may be altogether worthy of life's "well done"; open the fountains of Thy love and wisdom; so much that concerns the welfare of our Nation depends on the mental, moral, and spiritual nature of the servants of state. Wherever there are men and women striving for the right way, consider them and give them a quenchless desire to serve. When mistakes are made, may we have the manly spirit to confess them; when we have expressed faults give us the courage to correct them. In the name of Him who prayed for His enemies, wept with His friends, and took little children to His holy breast. Amen.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 3611) entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of court reporters in the district courts of the United States, to fix their duties, to provide for their compensation, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. KILGORE, Mr. McCARRAN, and Mr. FERGUSON to be conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

Department of the Interior.

Department of the Navy.

Department of War.

Federal Security Agency.

National Housing Agency.

War Manpower Commission (National Youth Administration).

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Department of the Navy.

Department of War.

Executive Office of the President (Office for Emergency Management).

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. SULLIVAN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. STEARNS]?

There was no objection.

MUSTERING-OUT PAY FOR MEMBERS OF OUR ARMED FORCES

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, as a veteran of the last war, there is nothing that concerns me more than the welfare of the men and women who are serving their country in the armed forces today, both while they are on active duty, and as they return to civil life. I had hoped that we should profit by the mistakes that were made after the last war, and that with agencies already set up, official and unofficial, there would be a minimum of error and confusion in dealing with these problems. Already a substantial number of men are being discharged from the services. It is disturbing to find that in too many cases they are meeting with the same sort of delays and red tape that occurred last time. There should be the least possible delay in passing legislation providing fair and generous treatment in the way of mustering-out pay; but

beyond this it is imperative that such a law, and other veterans' legislation already on the statute books, should be so administered as to cause a minimum of hardship and anxiety to our returning soldiers and sailors as they make this difficult transition.

Another matter that calls for immediate and intelligent attention is the matter of soldiers' voting in the coming election. Regardless of any possible effect on my own fortunes or those of anyone else, I believe that these 10,000,000 citizens have a right to exercise their constitutional privileges. The difficulties involved are admittedly great; but it ought not to be beyond the abilities of the Congress to provide legislation that will effectively meet those difficulties, and I hope that immediate action will be had. Neither the soldiers nor their relatives at home will easily forgive our failure to achieve this. The future of the Nation is in their hands.

(Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the Record.)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an editorial on Czechoslovakia.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. STEFAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's Record.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include

a short newspaper release on disabled American veterans.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Speaker, the RECORD of yesterday shows that I was granted leave of absence on account of illness. The fact is I asked leave of absence for my colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]. Ich bin gesund.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the RECORD will be corrected accordingly. There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON]?

There was no objection.

TEHRAN CONFERENCE

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, the recent conference at Tehran will be far-reaching in its consequences. Its effect upon the present war will soon be felt. Its possibilities for the peace and for the future of the world are tremendous. The meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, will go down in history as one of the most important steps in the long struggle of mankind for freedom from war and oppression. This Nation has just cause to be proud of its President and Commander in Chief for his part in making this meeting possible. The success of the conference, the very fact that these chosen leaders have met, is a tribute to the President's political courage, his vision, and his great love of freedom and humanity.

With the Tehran Conference we can be assured of a speedier victory, of continued and increasing coordination of military efforts. This alone is sufficient cause for rejoicing. However, the significance of this meeting as a beginning of the long road to world peace far outweighs its military importance.

For it is for this that we fight—the end of tyranny, oppression and of war, for the opportunities of freedom and the ability to work and live without fear.

No words can better summarize the significance of this first conference as a beginning of world harmony than the words of the statement itself. I quote:

From these friendly conferences we look with confidence to the day when all the peoples of the world may live free lives untouched by tyranny and according to their varying desires and their own consciences.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN]?

There was no objection.

THE CLEVELAND PRESS CAMPAIGN ON BEHALF OF CRILE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the Cleveland Press is conducting a campaign to raise \$100,000 to equip the Army's new Crile General Hospital with a bedside radio system to furnish entertainment to wounded and disabled servicemen. The campaign has already gone over the top. The goal set was \$100,000, but generous contributions have already exceeded that amount by \$9,000. This is another example of the patriotism of the citizens of greater Cleveland who are 100 percent devoted to the war effort. The War Department has commended this spirit of loyalty to the men who fought heroically and valiantly for our cause.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and to include a telegram from the American Legion.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. LANE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial that recently appeared in the Boston Herald.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement see proceedings of the House of December 15, 1943.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, as this bill passed the House it carried appropriations aggregating \$166,000,000. When it came back from the other body it was almost double that amount. The Senate amendments carried an additional \$141,000,000, involving a total of approximately \$308,000,000. It must be taken into consideration, however, that \$65,000,000 of this additional appropriation was submitted in estimates which came up after the bill had passed the House and which the House did not have an opportunity to consider.

By way of summary:

Amount of bill as passed by the Senate.....	\$308,340,019.23
Amount of bill as passed by the House.....	166,754,124.32

Amount added by the Senate.....	141,585,894.91
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Estimates presented to the Senate after the bill had passed the House.....	65,187,503.76
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On the whole, the Senate added 96 amendments. We were able to agree in conference on most of those amendments, but we were compelled to bring back—in some instances on account of disagreement and in other instances because of the parliamentary situation—22 amendments. These 22 amendments are the amendments that are now before the House for final disposition. They embrace \$130,000,000 of the \$141,000,000 added by the Senate, including \$50,000,000 for war housing; \$50,000,000 for war public works—community facilities; \$6,500,000 for Farm Security Administration—in addition authority for \$37,500,000 of R. F. C. funds for loans; \$10,000,000 for airports; \$2,800,000 for water conservation and utility projects; \$2,428,000 for crop insurance; \$9,000,000 for work relief in Puerto Rico.

In passing on these 22 amendments this afternoon the House will take its position on the expenditure of \$130,000,000 more than was agreed to by the House when we first passed the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, as to the items that were in controversy, you never get what you would like, but the only differences I would have with this report would be so small that they would not justify me in objecting to it. I did not like some of the things to which we had to agree, but when an item is only \$5,000 or \$10,000 as compared with dif-

ferences involved in the amendments in disagreement running into hundreds of millions of dollars, you have to take the little ones sometimes when you do not like them. So that is the situation as this conference report comes up. I shall favor it because generally we have done very well.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 8: On page 5, line 8, strike out all of lines 8 to 16.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment reducing the item to \$100,000.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 8 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: "In lieu of the matter stricken out insert the following:

"BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

"For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$20,000 additional for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$100,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this is the only item in the bill in which the other body has made any cut that amounts to anything. There is approximately \$17,000 on the Federal Hospitalization Board that General Hines and the Surgeon General are interested in. There is about \$33,000 on field offices, and maybe \$50,000 more that might be justified.

In the general operation of the Budget, the more we seem to give them the more trouble they seem to get into and the more unjustifiable estimates for appropriations they seem to send up to us. If anyone will look at these things that have been sent over by the other body and that will be up for consideration today, he will realize the kind of a job the Budget has failed to do in keeping out estimates that ought not to be considered. I feel that if we reduce this item to \$100,000 we shall have accomplished something along the line of saving money and still give the Budget enough money to meet its obligations on the hospitalization and those field offices that might be necessary, and we shall be very liberal.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the Bureau of the Budget had before the committee a supplemental request for the remainder of the present fiscal year for \$355,300 for additional personnel and expenses to enable it more adequately to carry out its responsibilities in connection with its budgetary

duties. These funds were designed to give the Bureau more personnel to enable it better to discharge its duties in connection with the present requirements of law to survey the needs of agencies for personnel every 3 months and establish ceilings above which they cannot go, to increase its field force in order to coordinate the use of equipment and supplies to bring about economies of operation, to provide a force to study the post-war construction plans of the various construction agencies of the Government in order to have a well-coordinated construction program of public works when the war ends, and to provide a staff for the Federal Board of Hospitalization to insure the fullest coordination and utilization of all Government hospitals, particularly with reference to use during the war for members of the armed forces and after the war for the veterans that will need to be cared for in them. The House approved for this purpose \$175,000, and the Senate has stricken out the item. In my judgment the \$175,000 is too small. This is money that will save money, and I hope the House will oppose cutting this amount any further and insist that the Senate recede from its action in striking out the \$175,000. Our annual expenditures are approximately \$100,000,000 this year, and two or three million dollars for the Bureau of the Budget is insignificant compared to the problem involved. It is an economy amendment, and I trust it will be retained in the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri), there were—ayes 71, noes 24.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 11: On page 10, line 9, insert the following:

"WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

"The amount that may be used for administrative expenses in the fiscal year 1944 under the head 'War Shipping Administration, revolving fund,' is hereby increased from \$9,650,000 to \$12,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 11 and concur in the same.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12: On page 10, line 16, strike out lines 16, 17, 18, and 19.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment 12 and agree to the same with an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the

amendment of the Senate No. 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by such amendment, insert:

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$688,000: *Provided*, That the use of social security numbers in connection with the centralization of Federal employment reporting and civil service retirement records shall not be deemed in any manner as an indication of approval by Congress of any participation in whole or in part by the Social Security Board in the administration of the Federal retirement system or to the consolidation of the Federal retirement system with the social security system for non-Federal employees."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Missouri yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Should we not have both of those amendments together?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Unfortunately one carries an amendment and the other is to be agreed to without amendment.

Mr. TABER. That is all right.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 13: On page 10, line 20, strike out lines 20, 21, and 22.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 13.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 20: On page 16, line 8, strike out "\$1,350,000" and insert "\$1,695,000: *Provided*, That the Surgeon General is authorized, on application of a municipality, county, or other local subdivision of government duly approved by the State health department having jurisdiction over said municipality, county, or other local subdivision of government to enter into agreements with private practicing physicians and dentists under which, in consideration of the payment to them of a relocation allowance of not to exceed \$250 per month for 3 months and the actual cost of travel and transportation of the physician or dentist and his family and household effects to the new location, such physician or dentist will agree to move to and engage in the practice of his profession in such area for a period of not less than 1 year: *Provided, however*, That no such contract shall be made with any physician or dentist unless such physician or dentist shall be admitted to practice by the State authority having such jurisdiction of such new location: *Provided further*, That each such applicant subdivision shall contribute \$100 to the total cost of such relocation allowance, travel, and transportation costs of each such physician or dentist and his family obtained by said applicant."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist in its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 20.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 22: On page 18, line 3, insert the following:

"War public works (community facilities): For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III of the act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534 and 1541), \$50,000,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, of which amount not to exceed \$2,250,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head 'Defense public works (community facilities)' in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371)."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 22.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri moves that the House insist in its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 22, and yields to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. LANHAM moves that the House recede in its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out "\$50,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$25,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, this amendment has to do with title 2 of the act with reference to defense public housing for the duration. That title has to do, not with housing itself, but with community facilities, which make the houses available for living purposes for those who work in these various production plants. The appropriation for the purpose of these community facilities in the early stages of this legislation was equal to one-half of the amount appropriated for the housing itself. In the later legislation \$600,000,000 was authorized and appropriated for additional housing with no appropriation whatever for community facilities. Then there was an additional authorization of \$300,000,000 for such housing and an authorization, with reference to the entire \$900,000,000, of \$200,000,000 for the community facilities. Now, of that \$200,000,000 authorized, only \$50,000,000 has heretofore been appropriated. In my judgment the entire amount specified in the Senate amendment is necessary. We have a message from the President in that regard. In accordance with the

testimony which has been brought out before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds concerning the necessity for these funds, personally I believe that the entire \$50,000,000 should be appropriated, and that would make the total amount appropriated only one-half of the authorization for such purposes. Rather than have the conferees go back and insist further on their disagreement to any amount for these community facilities, because I assume that to insist further means to strike out the item, I have offered this amendment which would appropriate \$25,000,000, which is certainly as little as they can possibly get along on. These various plants of production cannot be carried on and the workers simply will not go to them for their labors unless they have some decent facilities available to them.

I hope that taking at least a part of a loaf rather than having further insistence upon striking out the whole item, thereby jeopardizing our war industries, we will agree to this amendment providing for the \$25,000,000 for this purpose.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. I come from a section of the United States where that condition which you have described is perhaps more acute than in any other section of the country. I know the necessity that is bound up in this particular item and in the amendment which you have offered. I hope the House will accept it.

Mr. LANHAM. I appreciate the statement of the gentleman from Michigan.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, in the beginning of our involvement in this war we had to authorize and in some instances, actually appropriate colossal sums of money, oftentimes with very indefinite and vague estimates from the bureaus and departments as to what ultimately would be needed. That was true in the field of plant construction, cantonment construction, and it was true in the field of munitions and in all realms of activities where the Government had to go out and suddenly go into the market and build and construct and purchase for this colossal war. As the situation has rounded out, we have gotten our bearings and we are trying to pull in wherever we can and salvage funds where possible. As a result of that, the War Department upon careful analysis of their needs came to the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the House and stated:

We find, due to favorable conditions in the war front, due to unforeseen contingencies, that we have 12 or 13 billion dollars that we are not going to have to use. We are going to hold it. We are not going to use it unless the Congress tells us in the future to use it for something else.

Now, in the field of community facilities, they were much needed and we had to authorize and we had to appropriate large sums of money. We have appro-

riated heretofore, I am told, \$350,000,000 for community facilities. Some very fine work and some very needed work has been done along that line, but this agency has remaining, unallocated and unobligated, from 10 to 13 million dollars. Our committee feels that that fund will certainly carry them over the peak. We were not shown any situations of very acute need that could not be taken care of with this fund which they have.

In addition to that, we know that the war picture is changing, and we think it very advisable, and we think that sane and conservative fiscal policy for this Congress to pursue is to hold just a little bit, put the brakes on a little bit until we know where we stand. If future needs show dire and urgent need for additional funds for community facilities on war activities, that cannot reasonably be supplied by the communities and cannot be taken care of by this balance that is remaining, then the Congress will still be here.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact that the hearings on which this was granted do not show a single individual instance of where there is pressing need?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. TABER. No hearings in detail at all.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. On the other hand, due to closing factories and the closing down and slowing down of the war-production effort, we are finding a great many places where we have not only put in housing but community facilities that are not needed at all.

Mr. LANHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. LANHAM. Such testimony as might have been adduced with reference to this was before the Senate committee and not before a House committee. May I say further to the gentleman that these facilities are needed for housing construction which has already been done.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Did I understand the gentleman to say there were from ten to thirteen million dollars in unexpended balance?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. \$13,000,000 remaining on their hands, still unallocated.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and agree with the amendment.

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question now recurs on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri that the House insists

upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 18, line 15, insert "Work relief in Puerto Rico: For all expenses necessary to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the provisions of S. 981, Seventy-eighth Congress, entitled 'A bill to assist in relieving economic distress in Puerto Rico by providing work for unemployed persons and for other purposes', if and when enacted, fiscal year 1944, \$9,000,000, of which not to exceed 5 percent shall be used for administrative purposes."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 23.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 21, line 6, amendment No. 26, strike out "\$50,000,000" and insert "\$100,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 26.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the next amendment in disagreement is amendment No. 35. I ask unanimous consent that we pass over this amendment pending disposition of a subsequent amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman plans to pass it until at least amendment No. 38 is disposed of?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Amendments 37 and 38.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendment No. 35 be passed over until amendments Nos. 37 and 38 have been disposed of.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 37, page 24, line 1:

"FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

"Administrative and operating expenses: For an additional amount for operating and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, approved February 16, 1938, as amended, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,428,656: *Provided*, That the proviso contained in the paragraph headed 'Federal Crop Insurance Act' in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby repealed: *Provided further*, That no part of the appropriation shall be used for or in connection with any contracts of insurance executed prior to July 12, 1943, except for the liquidation of insurance on crops for 1943 and prior years, or in connection with any new contracts of insurance for winter wheat of the 1944 crop except with the holders, on July 12, 1943, of 3-year contracts."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the committee

I am instructed to move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 37.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. LEMKE moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 37 and concur in the same.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota, the proponent of the motion.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, I feel that this is a very important amendment. I feel that very many Members who voted to kill crop insurance believe it was a mistake. We can correct the mistake and we ought to at this earliest possible moment. This crop insurance has been virtually self-supporting in the last few years. It made its big mistake the first 2 years. That is the time the large deficit was created. It is only a toe-hold, and if you vote to discontinue it you will deny that toe-hold of protection to the farmers to carry on their farm operations. There is no insurance company that will undertake this risk; there is no private insurance of any kind that they can get. It is an experiment, but they are entitled to a sufficient length of time to give it a fair trial.

Let us not in this emergency, especially when we need crops for war purposes and to feed the starving of Europe, forget that we owe some responsibility to see that the farmer is protected in producing crops. Especially since if this item of appropriation is not adopted, the farmers who planted winter wheat will have no protection.

Let me remind you further that you, through the Government, have agreed to insure the crops for 3 years. We hear a lot of lip service about foreign nations breaking treaties; you are breaking the contracts you made with your own people, the wheat farmers. You are breaking your promise to one-third of the population of this Nation. I therefore beg you all to give this matter serious consideration and to concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEMKE. I yield.

Mr. PITTENGER. Is not every argument that is applicable to every other business applicable also to the farmer?

Mr. LEMKE. The gentleman is correct, and a whole lot more. While the risk is great the farmer will ultimately take care of that risk; the premiums will be adjusted so that they will cover the loss. The farmer can be protected and this insurance finally becomes self-sustaining. Again I suggest to you in all earnestness that we correct the mistake we made and let us give the farmers an opportunity at least for the 2-year additional period to test this experiment. You, through the Government, have made these agreements with them. I feel it is a disgrace and a blot upon the fair name of our Government to violate a contract it has made with its own people.

I thank you for your attention.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, this matter has been thoroughly ventilated in the course of the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1944. There were at least three, and if my memory serves me correctly, four record votes in opposition to its continuation. The fact developed that on a single crop, wheat, over a period of 4 years it cost the Federal Treasury \$41,000,000. On wheat alone our administrative expenses were \$24,000,000. The excess of the indemnity over the premiums was \$17,000,000; so that on wheat alone for 4 full years' insurance we expended \$41,000,000. There has been no information to indicate that that is a defensible and justifiable expenditure. It would be far better to let this matter go over for the present and let the Committee on Agricultural Appropriations examine into it when they begin their hearings sometime in February or March. Certainly testimony will be adduced before the committee, and if the picture looks as black as it did when we first examined into it earlier this year then there would be no warrant for continuation, as here proposed.

As to the point made by the gentleman from North Dakota concerning the good faith of the Government on 3-year contracts, let me remind him that every one of those contracts carried a cancellation clause whereby they could be reduced from 3 years to 2, or from 2 years to 1, or they could be canceled entirely. There is no particular point in belaboring the argument that there is involved here a question of bad faith because there is none. The fact remains that we have lost \$41,000,000, an average of \$10,000,000 a year on a single farm commodity. Before we go into this matter again, having ordained to liquidate this Corporation, we ought to examine into all the facts with less haste, and with more time than is available on the floor today. So I suggest that the motion of the gentleman from North Dakota be voted down.

It might be possible to so reconstruct the actuarial system under which the Crop Insurance Corporation has been functioning so that premiums collected will balance the indemnities paid out. Certainly this is the least that we should expect of such an operation and to bring this about, it would be necessary to amend existing law and confer additional powers upon the Corporation. This can be carefully examined when hearings begin on the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1945 and I suggest that we therefore reject the motion of the gentleman from North Dakota and postpone action until such further investigation can be made.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK].

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I want to call your attention to the situation in North Dakota in case you decide to take the position you did some time ago. In North Dakota the Federal crop insurance was not only paid for by the farm-

ers of North Dakota but they have a reserve fund of 1,600,000 bushels in that State, and if the House persists in taking away the Federal crop insurance this 1,600,000 bushels will disappear to the loss of those who created this reserve.

North Dakota, it will be remembered, is one of the most risky States in the Union so far as crops are concerned. We are subject to long droughts and sometimes to floods. You cannot build any organization as large and as extensive as the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and measure it by the success of 1 year.

When the farmers of North Dakota entered into those contracts and signed up for 3 years, they understood that they were to be protected. They did not read the clause in that contract that the Government would not make good unless the Congress appropriated the money. They did not understand that at all. They went ahead with the understanding that it was a valid contract and they have made good. They are not asking alms from anyone. They have in that fund enough so that the cost of our insurance will be reduced next year.

This contract reminds me of Amos and Andy. Amos was the adviser to Andy. Andy was being sued on a contract. Amos asked, "Let me see that contract." He looked it over and he says, "You are stuck." He says, "Andy, always remember that the big letters in any contract give you something and the little letters take it away." The farmers did not read the small letters in that insurance contract but assumed that a contract made with the Government would be carried out by the Government. The issue here today is, Will Congress keep faith with those who till the soil?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I feel that the motion of the gentleman from North Dakota should be adopted. The argument of those who are endeavoring to suspend crop insurance is just like the old Negro woman who carried insurance on her husband's life for 20 years and then dropped it because he did not die. The farmers need this crop insurance, and you should vote for the continuance of crop insurance in the interest of food production.

Mr. Speaker, whenever the question of an appropriation for crop insurance has been under consideration in the House there has been a difference of opinion as to the attitude of the farmers of the country toward crop insurance as indicated by their utilization of the Federal facilities. In my own State the number of policyholders has increased from year to year in the river counties due to inundations by the Missouri River during the crop seasons. But in the remainder of the State, and in the Nation as a whole, applications for crop insurance have steadily declined, as shown by the acreage statistics reported by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. The last hearing before the subcommittee on the Agriculture Department appropriation bill for 1944, on page 895, shows that outside of the first year, when the program was getting under

way—that was in 1939—the following acreage was insured. In 1940, 108,000,000 acres; in 1941, 104,000,000 acres, a decline of 4,000,000 acres; and in 1943 the last year available, 90,000,000, a further decline of 14,000,000 acres. There is the evidence that the acreage under crop insurance has steadily decreased from 1941 down to the present year.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. I wonder whether or not the decrease in insurance, however, has kept pace with the total reduction in acreage of all crops. I assume the gentleman has that information.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have under cultivation this year the largest acreage in history, but notwithstanding the increase in total acreage under cultivation there has been a decrease in acreage under insurance.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. Supplementing what our chairman has said, I call attention to the testimony given by J. Carl Wright, manager of this crop-insurance operation, before the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations a few days ago, which brings the monetary situation up to date. He says:

Since the inception of the crop insurance program, indemnities amounting to \$73,000,000 have been paid to wheat and cotton farmers who lost their crops. Of this amount, \$50,000,000 represented premiums which were contributed by growers, the remaining \$23,000,000 representing a net loss on insurance operations. Due to heavy losses from floods in the spring of 1943, this loss may reach \$30,000,000 by the time operations for the 1943 crop year are completed.

I thought that ought to be made a part of the Record at this point.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I am glad the gentleman from Indiana has at this opportune time introduced these statistics, because that was what I was leading up to.

I am not opposed to crop insurance. I favor crop insurance, when properly administered. It was my privilege, as chairman of the subcommittee on the agricultural appropriation bill, to bring in the first appropriation for crop insurance ever passed by the Congress and to be a member of the subcommittee that has reported out each appropriation for that purpose.

I may say, parenthetically in passing, that in all these years no one in my State ever at any time, in letter or in conversation, mentioned the subject of crop insurance to me, either in approval or disapproval.

We expected losses in the beginning. At the end of the first year sufficient data were available to put crop insurance on a permanent and self-sustaining basis. But every succeeding year the loss has continued.

Millions of dollars were lost to the Government every crop season. Every year when the representatives of the Crop Insurance Administration came

before the subcommittee we said, "Gentlemen, you will have to adjust your premiums to your losses."

The Federal Government is willing to pay the overhead, it is willing to contribute the administrative costs, which run six million, seven million, and eight million dollars a year. It is willing to give that to the farmers in crop insurance, but you ought to charge enough premium to take care of your losses. You cannot expect the Federal Government indefinitely not only to furnish the overhead but every year to take millions of dollars out of the Treasury to keep you gentlemen going and charge it up to the taxpayers.

Every year they assured us: "We will do that. We will increase the premium until it takes care of the losses." But they always came back with the usual losses and insufficient premiums.

The year before last we warned them, "Unless you raise your premiums enough to take care of your losses, there is danger that the Congress will discontinue the program. In time of war, when all these losses must be paid out of borrowed money, the country will expect those who insure their crops to pay enough to cover the losses as they do in fire insurance or any other form of insurance."

Again they disregarded their promise to make it self-sustaining, and the House is familiar with what happened. For the time being, at least, all insurance was discontinued.

As I say, Mr. Speaker, I favor crop insurance. I think it is a valuable if not indispensable adjunct to agriculture. But it should not ask more than administrative expenses out of the taxpayers. We have losses up to this time, as indicated by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], of over \$30,000,000, and this does not include the \$8,000,000 donated annually by the Government for administrative expenses.

It is not crop insurance that is bad, Mr. Speaker, it is the administration of the system. And in order to remedy the one defect and restore insurance under proper safeguards, it is my intention to offer an amendment which would remove the objection. With the consent of the House, I will submit here an amendment which I propose to offer when the parliamentary situation permits. Unfortunately, under the rules of the House, it is not in order to offer the amendment at this point. Later, if it is in order, I propose to offer this amendment providing that after the Government has paid the overhead and without charging any of that expense to the farmer, the premiums shall be sufficient to meet the bare losses, just as they do in the case of fire insurance, automobile insurance, life insurance, or any other form of insurance.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. May I ask the gentleman if the original plan for crop insurance did not contemplate a possible loss of \$100,000,000, and if that is not the amount that was authorized to be appropriated?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Certainly not. It was anticipated that rates might need readjustment in the light of the experience of the first year. It was thought they might be too high or too low, but there was no thought of making the farmer a mendicant and a burden on the United States Treasury indefinitely. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that any man who advocates indefinitely taking money out of the Federal Treasury and giving it to the farmer as a gift, without compensation whatever, is not a friend of the farmer. He is rendering the farmer a disservice. Because eventually the taxpayers of the country will be so turned against such a system as to make reasonable payments from the Treasury for administrative purposes impossible. It is inconceivable that \$100,000,000, or any other such amount, can be taken out of the Federal Treasury indefinitely, and given to any class. The entire country will eventually rise against any such proposition as that.

Mr. LEMKE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. LEMKE. I have great respect for the chairman's opinions, but I want to ask him, in all fairness, whether we did not go through a stage of spending rather than conserving, and whether any other Department of Government spent any less than this Department has. After all, we are just asking you to give us an opportunity to find out what the final premium shall be, and then it will be self-sustaining.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There is no difference of opinion between the gentleman from North Dakota and myself. The farmers are willing to pay for what they get. They are willing to pay an adequate premium on crop insurance, just as they are willing to pay adequate premiums on every other type of insurance they enjoy.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas, a member of the Subcommittee on Agriculture.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. In fairness to my chairman, I want to ask him if he is not against the Lemke amendment and for sustaining the Senate amendment, and it is possible for him to bring in his suggestion here at all?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is correct. The amendment is not in order at this time. It may be later on. If the question should be divided and the House should recede, concurrence with an amendment would be in order. But it is not in order to offer it now. I welcome any proposition that is self-supporting.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I just wish to ask the chairman of the Appropriations Committee this question in connection with the question submitted by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], assuming now that the original intent was that we did desire for the

Government to absorb some expense or losses, we will call them, would it not be fair to say to the extent we did assume that in the original intent, it was to be limited by an experimental trial. The experiment has occurred. The losses have proved disastrous and too burdensome on the Treasury and we are now doing away with it. Is that not about the situation?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; we gave them 5 years. In the 5 years they refused to adjust it. And because they refused to adjust it the House last spring, when the question came up, discontinued the appropriation. Many of us are willing to resume it if it is brought in on a self-sustaining basis.

Mr. HOBBS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, do I understand that the gentleman intends to offer an amendment at the appropriate time in this consideration of this bill similar to his bill, H. R. 3785?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. When it is in order.

Mr. HOBBS. Now? Today?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in order that the proposition can be understood I ask unanimous consent that the proposed amendment be read at this time for information.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the amendment will be read by the Clerk for the information of the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the last amendment insert a new proviso, as follows: "Provided further, That the total payments hereunder for losses on any one of the crops insured hereunder shall not exceed the total of premiums charged and collected for insurance on such crop and no part of this appropriation shall be used (1) to pay the salary or expenses of any person who acting singly or in collaboration with others in determining the terms and conditions upon which any crop is insured hereunder shall prescribe any such terms and conditions as will not save the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation or the Government from liability for an amount in excess of the total of the collected premiums, or (2) to pay the salary of any person who, acting singly or in collaboration with others, authorizes or directs any person or group of persons or the Board of Directors of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to proceed in violation of (1) herein."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, under this amendment the Federal Government would continue, as in the past, to pay all costs of administration, an expense which last year approximated \$8,000,000, and there would be no charge against the farmer for any of that expense. But it would require premiums sufficiently high to pay the losses. In any private company the insured pays a premium that not only pays all losses but also pays cost of overhead and a profit besides.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. HOBBS. But you do plan and mean to offer that amendment as soon as you can?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If it is in order.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. If the motion to recede and concur offered by the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE] prevails, then the gentleman's motion would be in order; would it not?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; it would be in order under these circumstances; If there was a division of the question and the House should first vote to recede, then on a motion to concur, this amendment would be in order.

Mr. COOLEY. Would the gentleman from Missouri ask for a division so that the gentleman's amendment might be in order?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman to ask for it. Unfortunately I am in charge of the bill and am precluded by the rules from making the request for that purpose.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division of the question and for a vote on the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion. The motion is for the House to recede from its disagreement.

The yeas appear to have it.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division.

Whereupon, upon division, there were—yeas 53, yeas 96, and the motion was not agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri, that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 38: On page 24, beginning in line 18, insert:

"LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

"For an amount in addition to the \$20,000,000 appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, and for the same objects and subject to the same conditions, \$6,500,000; and the limitation of \$60,000,000 in the authorization and direction to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make advances, contained under this head in said act, is hereby increased to \$97,500,000."

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PACE moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 38 and concur therein with the following amendment: In line 22, after the figure "\$6,500,000", strike out the remainder of the amendment.

[Mr. PACE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON], a member of the committee.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, it was the intention of the subcommittee when we permitted the Administrator to have a little more than the monthly ratio for the first 3 or 4 months that the year's total should be the amount we submitted.

After they spent this allowable amount to which the gentleman from Georgia refers, they thought they had a mandatory provision as they interpreted it before our committee, that they should keep up that ratio throughout the year. It was our distinct understanding in the subcommittee we were giving them out of the total for the year an extra amount for the first 4 months to help curtail and liquidate. It was not our intention at all to increase the amount for the year as a whole.

That makes me think of the Fair Labor Standards Act when time and a half was to be a penalty on the employer, then later it was decided that was a social gain for labor. They knew that we intended to let them have that extra money only for 4 months. Now, after they have spent it, they say they thought that was the ratio for the year. That was not the intention of the subcommittee, and I think the gentleman's motion should be voted down.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I believe that all the Members know that I have not in the past favored the land policies of the Farm Security Administration. Unfortunately, money which we had formerly appropriated for rural rehabilitation purposes has been used for the purpose of purchasing large tracts of land throughout the length and breadth of the country. I have not approved of the unauthorized, the unwise, and the illegal use of Federal funds by this agency, I have not approved of their 99-year lease policy, neither have I approved of their cooperative farming efforts and the many other experiments they have undertaken; but that is all a thing of the past.

As the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Pace] said, we now have a new Administrator, not a screwball nor a crackpot, nor an unknown person, but a man who served here in this House with great distinction and ability, a true American who believes in the ancient traditions of our great Government, a man who does not believe in these experiments which the F. S. A. has conducted. At the head of F. S. A. is Mr. Marvin Jones and under him as Administrator is Mr. Frank Hancock. You and I know that neither of these men will tolerate the things that have been tolerated in Farm Security.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I want to second what the gentleman has said about our confidence in Marvin Jones especially, although I am not so well acquainted with the other gentleman. We may depend upon them to carry out the right policy of the vital Farm Security Administration business.

I want to save and salvage everything possible which is worthwhile in F. S. A. For that purpose I also request the gentleman to throw his influence, now that some of these great projects are to be liquidated, although mistakes they may have been, in favor of a process so that

these projects shall be liquidated in such a way the Government will not be the loser thereby. Let us furnish the present level-headed managers enough to safeguard the public interest.

Mr. COOLEY. We have more than a billion dollars of Government money invested in this agency and if it is held down to \$20,000,000 a year that is only a 2 percent margin upon which to operate, supervise these loans, and to care for and supervise the property. It seems to me that in good faith and in good morals we should provide Mr. Jones and Mr. Hancock with this \$6,500,000 because if it is not provided you will completely wreck and ruin the agency.

Mr. HOBBS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. HOBBS. May I ask the gentleman if this is not a synopsis of the situation: Mr. Hancock and his administration is now faced with the problem of financing the F. S. A. for the remaining 6 months of this fiscal year with \$6,750,000 because money has been siphoned off at the rate of \$26,500,000 for the operation and expenses of the first 6 months?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HOBBS. Therefore, instead of having \$10,000,000, he will have only \$6,750,000 and it is an utter impossibility to continue operating F. S. A. on any such reduced budget.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is entirely correct.

Mr. KERR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. KERR. I understand the \$8,500,000 is for continuation of the administrative expenses?

Mr. COOLEY. That is correct.

Mr. KERR. And that there is available the sum of about \$60,000,000 for crop loans to certain classes of farmers?

Mr. COOLEY. For rural rehabilitation loans \$60,000,000, and for tenant purchase loans \$30,000,000.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. What is the policy of the present administrator with respect to disposing of these properties?

Mr. COOLEY. I am glad to have the opportunity to answer the gentleman. Congress has time and again expressed its desire to have all these projects liquidated, but unfortunately the Farm Security Administration has been advised by its legal adviser that the property which it is now in possession of can only be disposed of in two ways. One is in furtherance of rural rehabilitation, for which it was originally purchased, and the other is to have the property declared surplus property and disposed of by another agency of the Government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, in the legislation which our committee will report, we will provide other ways for the disposal of this property. Some of it will not lend itself to subdivision. For instance, in Arizona they have the Casa Grande project in which there are five or six thousand acres of land which can be operated only by heavy and expensive machinery. All of the buildings are located close together and it will have to be sold as a unit. We will have to authorize that sale.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Part of this administrative expense then will be used for the purpose of liquidating these properties?

Mr. COOLEY. That is right, and I hope our committee can early in the next session of Congress provide some legislative machinery for an expeditious liquidation of all these properties.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Does the Treasury Department, under present law, dispose of that property not used by the Farm Security Administration?

Mr. COOLEY. If it is declared surplus property, that is right.

Mr. CRAWFORD. It is disposed of by the Treasury Department?

Mr. COOLEY. I think that is the department.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. In view of the fact that the appropriation carries \$60,000,000 for rehabilitation loans, since this is a smaller amount this additional money for administrative expenses will not be required.

I should like the chairman of the subcommittee to explain to the House what work must be done in connection with carrying on this program; that is, supervision of crops and loans, and the amount of money that is involved in this other than the \$60,000,000 that is going to be put out.

Mr. COOLEY. My friend knows that I cannot possibly do that unless the chairman gives me additional time.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I thank the gentleman. In answer to my friend from Missouri, I will say that they now have on the books of the agency millions upon millions of dollars worth of outstanding loans which must be serviced and collected. Those loans have accumulated. I do not know the total, but I would guess a half a billion dollars, perhaps.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I would ask the gentleman if it is not something near a billion dollars.

Mr. COOLEY. I say, in loans probably half a billion, and in property to be supervised probably another half a billion. We were amazed to find that this agency had taken money which we had appropriated for rural rehabilitation purposes, which we thought was being used for operating loans, and had acquired and is now in possession of more than 2,000,000 acres of farm land in America. The F. S. A. is the greatest landlord this country has even known. It is operating

large tracts of land through corporations. But that is neither here nor there. We are faced with actualities. I know that Members of this House want to preserve this property and want to preserve and perpetuate the things that are good about the F. S. A.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. If we do not give them the money for administrative expenses, the Farm Security Administration will not be in position to take care of the loans that are now outstanding and also the thousands of acres of real estate which must be looked after by the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. I supported what might be called the liberal view in reference to farm security, but did not the gentleman vote against it when we had it up before?

Mr. COOLEY. No, I never have. The gentleman has misunderstood my position. I have always favored the objectives, the worth-while objectives, of the Farm Security Administration. I sought an investigation more than 2 years ago in an honest effort to save the Administration from itself.

I knew it was engaging in practices which were unauthorized by Congress, and had the investigation been conducted when I first requested it we could now have adopted basic legislation. Our committee is now investigating it. We have found the situation to be just about as bad, if not even worse, than it has been pictured to Congress in the past, but we hope it is going to be better. We believe it is going to be better. We have every reason to believe Frank Hancock and Marvin Jones will make something good out of this agency and will save the Government's investment.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. LEMKE. If we do not appropriate this additional \$6,500,000, is there not danger that we may lose very many millions more in deterioration of this property, loss of collections, and so forth?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is correct. That is borne out by the evidence of Mr. Hancock and by the request of Mr. Jones. I think that in good faith Republicans and Democrats alike should give these two former colleagues of ours an opportunity to straighten out this agency.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. I have been detained and have not heard the debate. As I understand, the matter presently before the Congress has nothing to do with the Production Credit Association?

Mr. COOLEY. No, it has nothing whatever to do with the Production Credit Association.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has again expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that this organization could very easily get along and get along satisfactorily with the funds that have already been appropriated. I call your attention to page 370 of the hearings in the Senate. It appears that over the last 2 years the Farm Security Administration have cut down their force from 17,000 to less than 10,000 at the present time. They say right on that page that there are 50,000 farm families to whom they intend to make loans. With 10,000 employees, that means 5 loans for each employee to look after. With the other things that they have outstanding, 450,000 families are involved in one way or another, as they claim right there on that page, that means only 45 people for each individual to deal with.

Why is it that a fellow who works for the Government cannot do that much? It is kind of hard work for me to see. While I want to see these people have money enough to liquidate properly those things that are being liquidated and to look after them properly, I really believe this House ought to insist on the employees of the Government doing something. I do not see any reason why we should need so many.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman's arithmetic indicates that 1 employee would be charged with the responsibility of looking after 45 borrowers. Is that right?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. COOLEY. Would the gentleman want to undertake the responsibility of supervising 45 farms? That is what is involved. Each one of those borrowers is engaged in farming.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman mean that these folks who borrow the money have to have a representative of the Farm Security Administration supervising their farms?

Mr. COOLEY. I do not mean to say that all of them do, but certainly some of them do.

Mr. TABER. If they do, there is no sense in our trying to make farmers out of them.

Mr. COOLEY. Many of them are in desperate need of supervision. They are in the low-income brackets in agriculture in America.

Mr. TABER. We have the Extension Service with a very large force in each county, and they ought to be able to get along on what we have provided.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. One of the expenses of the Farm Security Administration is that they had an organized socialized medicine program within the Farm Security Administration. They were in advance of the Senate bill. That is one of the things they had in their comprehension.

Mr. COOLEY. If the gentleman will yield, may I ask my friend from Kansas if he believes that our former colleagues, Mr. Jones and Mr. Hancock, will go in for socialized medicine?

Mr. TABER. That shows there are places where they can economize.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. The men that are favoring this amendment are men that favored farm security in toto in other fights.

Mr. COOLEY. And I think the men that are opposed to it are the ones who are opposed to the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. TABER. I think that the House should turn down this motion and insist on its disagreement.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] 5 minutes.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I hope very much that the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FACE] will be adopted by the House. If it were possible in a parliamentary way to get consideration for the loan fund referred to in the conference report, I would be glad to offer such an amendment, but it is not. I am deeply interested, as many of you know, in this agency, because for a number of years I was connected with it, and yet, as a Member of Congress, I realize that some of the criticisms of the Farm Security Administration have been wholesome and in certain instances thoroughly constructive. I am sure every Member of Congress is watching with interest the work of Mr. COOLEY's committee, and we appreciate the hard work they are doing. It is now apparent that we cannot legislate constructively without a permanent policy on this subject, without legislation that gives us the basis for planning for the future of this agency. But here we have the question of what we are going to do about the tremendous assets that are in the hands of the agency, almost a billion dollars, and I submit it is not good business for us to reduce their appropriation to the point where they will have to close one-half of all the county offices now serving 2,900 agricultural counties in the United States. There are about 2,100 county offices in the Farm Security Administration serving the farmers who borrow from them in all of the agricultural counties.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Does not the gentleman feel that 5,000 employees or 10,000 employees are enough to service 2,100 offices?

Mr. HAYS. I cannot agree with the gentleman from New York on that point for this reason. They have already reduced the organization from about 15,000 employees to less than 10,000. Now, any further reductions will have to be at the county level. I think the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] was correct in what he said in answer to the gentleman from New York regarding the supervision that is necessary if we do this thing in a businesslike way. But we simply cannot afford to reduce any further the number of men who are dealing at the grass roots with

this work and with this important food-production program. If we do, we are going to lose money and we are going to lose food production.

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas. I would like to ask the gentleman whether he can advise the House whether or not the Farm Security Administration has readjusted its program to stay within the limit of \$20,000,000 for the annual operation.

Mr. HAYS. They have not been able to so far. They were not told to do so by the Congress. I think that has been alluded to. As a matter of fact, in the agricultural appropriation act it was specifically authorized that they continue as they were at the rate of \$26,500,000 for administrative expenses.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. I would just like to ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that with the money they now have on hand, without this \$6,500,000, they will have to close about half of the county offices?

Mr. HAYS. That is my main point in this argument. If the House wants 50 percent of the Farm Security Administration offices closed in the counties, then they should vote down the motion and support the motion of the gentleman from Missouri. But I cannot believe you are going to do that. There has been no serious criticism of the work of the home demonstration agents or the home management supervisors, as they are called, in the F. S. A. There has been no substantial criticism of the work of the county supervisors. These are unsung heroes in the agricultural program. They have helped thousands of farmers to step up their production and they have done a grand job. If you look at the record of the increase in the amount of milk, eggs, and meat all over the United States you will see that these men and women have worked quietly but effectively through rehabilitation loans giving credit and supervision where needed, and it has been a tremendous achievement.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield.

Mr. NORRELL. Last spring, when they filed their estimates before the Committee on Appropriations, they estimated they would need this \$6,500,000 in order to administer a program that carries with it an additional \$37,500,000 in loans. Now, the thing I am puzzled about is this: I think that some of this loan money should be allowed if we allow all of the administrative expenses. Now we did not authorize the Farm Security Administration to spend this extra money during the first quarter. It was simply permissible; so do you not think if we allowed part of the expenses, a part of the loans should be allowed at the same time?

Mr. HAYS. I am sorry time does not permit me to go into that. I cannot agree that the elimination of additional

loans means that we can further reduce this administrative expense.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANTON J. JOHNSON].

Mr. ANTON J. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege to serve on this special committee of seven investigating Farm Security, under the very able leadership of our colleague the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY]. He has done a remarkable job. He has been fair. This committee, on all essentials, has seen practically eye to eye.

I am in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE]. Actually there is a division of 2 parts of this amendment in disagreement. The one part I am sure we would make a mistake if we denied that \$6,500,000 for administration, when you realize that so much of this is in many of the projects that do require supervision. Someone asked a question a little while ago "Does it take 1 man to supervise 45 farms?" I say "Yes." If you would visit some of these projects and see some of these poor people, you would see that they need not only supervision now but many of them will always need supervision if they are to be farmers.

Now, we have heavy loans there and it is going to take a lot of supervision to try to liquidate. We are going to liquidate a lot of these projects. It is going to take a lot of money for proper supervision, to recover many times this \$6,500,000 we are asking for.

Do you know, they have even gone out to some of the plantations of the country and have taken over sharecroppers and made a lot of heavy loans to the sharecroppers which should have been done by the plantation owner? You will find that in the hearings before our Special Committee Investigating Farm Security. We have to do a lot of supervision to recover many of our loans.

I know that Farm Security has been in bad repute and much of that bad repute has been justified. We should not allow any more money for loans at this time. I think we are already allowing too much. Some of it has gone into good places, but much of it has been absolutely wasted, year after year increasing loans to some farmers who have practically repaid nothing. I say to you that Farm Security Administration has put more pseudo farmers into debt than it has taken out of debt. They have taken them from the mountains and solicited them to come down and take a farm. They have taken them away from their environments and put them on farms to make a living when they did not know anything about farming. It has taken a lot of supervision. They have done a lot of injustice to many farmers on many of these projects. They have taken farmers who were struggling along and yet were solvent and had equities in their places. They were put onto some of these projects that were not ready for them and have gone deeply into debt.

I can see one of those farmers now, when he said, "I have been here 4 or 5 years." He said, "I now owe the Farm Security \$7,500 on this place, and I see no hope of ever making it."

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANTON J. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Does not the gentleman feel that this request for \$6,500,000 is in all respects reasonable, when we realize the enormity of the task to be done?

Mr. ANTON J. JOHNSON. Absolutely. Do not forget we have a new administrator, Mr. Hancock. He has impressed me greatly. I think he is a high-type man. He came forth with a clean-cut statement. He said he was not afraid of any questions, and we asked him some pretty blunt questions as to his policies on a lot of these collectivism farms, and he said, "We are going to liquidate them if I have anything to do with it."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I think this subject has been pretty well covered. I am a member of the Cooley committee which is now investigating the Farm Security Administration. That investigation is almost concluded now, and the committee will be making a report, possibly within the next few weeks. I would not presume to say anything on this matter, except that our investigation, I think, has given the members of the committee a very good idea of just what problems are facing the Farm Security Administration at this time.

As has already been said, the committee does not favor an increase in loans of \$37,000,000 but after talking with Mr. Hancock, the new administrator, and with Marvin Jones, the War Food Administrator, we do feel that an additional amount of \$6,500,000 is justified for administrative expenses.

This agency has property which must be liquidated, to the value of more than a billion dollars. Much of it is in pretty bad shape. It is going to take a great deal of work to untangle some of the difficulties that have arisen in connection with the maladministration of this program.

In addition I think that at this particular time there is greater need for supervision by the Farm Security Administration than would ordinarily be the case. We have a war food program; we are trying to get every farmer to produce the maximum amount of food; and these farmers under the Farm Security program, with proper supervision, will produce more than would otherwise be the case. I think for this reason we can better justify expenditure at this time for that supervision than would ordinarily be the case. That does not enter into the question as to whether or not we should continue the Farm Security Administration or whether we

ought to have a supervised program after this time. I think we ought to have it at this time in order to produce the maximum amount of food in this country and for that reason I feel it would be a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy for us to refuse this additional appropriation. I think we would lose far more than the amount involved if we do not appropriate the money and make it possible to get adequate administration and supervision at this time.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the amendment might better have recognized the reduction in the loan authority that is proposed by the dropping of the second half of the Senate amendment. Obviously, there will be \$37,000,000 that will not be lent but which was proposed to be lent when this \$6,500,000 was set up as an addition to the administrative fund. We have a very practical problem, however, and that is that we are appropriating money to take care of money that the Government has already lent. I have a copy of the hearings which were held by the deficiency committee on this item when it was before the House. At page 691 I find that in 1938 there was a total outstanding loan obligation of \$128,000,000, that the administrative expenses allowed for servicing and collecting loans was \$12,070,000; in other words, approximately one-tenth of the outstanding loan obligation. That has varied down through the years, but generally it has held fairly close to the 10-percent figure. At the first of the year 1943 the outstanding balance of loan obligations was \$418,000,000. If you add to the \$418,000,000 the \$60,000,000 that is proposed to be lent and then subtract the estimate of collections based on the history of collections the last few years you will find the load of the Farm Security Administration for this year. They should collect about \$120,000,000 in principal and \$15,000,000 in interest, and at the end of the year be servicing a total of \$358,000,000 in loans. Considering that they have used administrative funds at the rate of \$26,000,000 during the first part of the year, they have spent a little over \$2,000,000 per month. They should have approximately \$8,000,000 or \$9,000,000 to operate with in the balance of the fiscal year, as near as I estimate, which would be about one million per month, about half of what has been used thus far this year. Does the gentleman from Georgia have any more accurate figures?

Mr. PACE. I should think the gentleman would want to add to those figures as of June 30 \$161,000,000 of T. P. A. loans and also include in his figure an amount of approximately \$100,000,000 in projects to be managed and liquidated.

Mr. CASE. Projects to be managed and liquidated are of course in addition to rehabilitation loans.

Mr. PACE. So also the T. P. A.

Mr. CASE. So the question resolves itself into whether or not it is good business to give the Farm Security Adminis-

tration \$8,000,000 or \$9,000,000 additional for collecting \$135,000,000 in principal and interest, and for supervising \$358,000,000 of rehabilitation loans plus these items mentioned by the gentleman from Georgia. Personally, I would have reduced the \$6,500,000 somewhat in recognition of the fact that we were striking out the proposed addition of \$37,000,000 loan capital; but, after all, if we are going to collect this \$135,000,000 and service the remaining \$388,000,000 we ought to give the agency enough money to do the job.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, a dime's worth of common sense! Nothing else! Dollar-for-dollar value, and then some is what the Pace amendment means.

Here is the situation. Do not blink it! Do not kid yourselves!

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943, and ending June 30, 1944, under the leadership of our great Appropriations Committee, there was appropriated \$20,000,000 for the administrative expenses of F. S. A. This was a terrific cut, forcing a reduction of the administrative force by more than 33 1/3 percent. We realized that this cut posed a problem that might prove impossible of solution. So, in the same law, and under the same leadership, we authorized Judge Marvin Jones, our National Food Administrator, if he found the cut to be too great, to run F. S. A. as if its appropriation for administrative expenses were \$26,500,000. The administrative force of F. S. A. was reduced from 15,000 to less than 10,000 but Judge Jones found that even after this and other savings had been effectuated, it was necessary to spend at the rate of \$26,500,000 for the year in order for F. S. A. to continue to function in any worth-while way. Therefore, to carry on during the first 6 months of the present fiscal year there has been already expended \$13,250,000 out of the total appropriation of \$20,000,000 for the whole year, leaving a balance of only \$6,750,000 available for administrative expenses for the remaining 6 months. The administrative functioning of F. S. A. having been already reduced to the irreducible minimum, we must either increase the appropriation or quit. To quit means the loss of many times the cost of increasing the appropriation. Judge Jones was, and is right, it is "penny wise and pound foolish" to try to run a \$100,000,000 business with less than a skeleton staff. So he retained a skeleton staff. Now, instead of retaining it, some advocate cutting the skeleton in half.

F. S. A. has loaned a lot of money that must be collected. Everybody who is familiar with farming knows that the best investment any farmer can make is in his riders to supervise the crop-making and the collections. Private business all over the United States in the farm belt knows that the financier needs at least one supervisor or rider to every 30 one-mule farms. Properly supervised farms produce at least twice

as much and pay more than twice as much. F. S. A. supervisors, because of false economy, are each given 45 farms to supervise: 50 percent more than experienced, successful farmers have found wise and profitable. Is it any wonder that F. S. A. is not making the collections it should? But, unless the Pace amendment prevails each F. S. A. supervisor must be given 90 farms to supervise! It is physically impossible for them to do their job on 45 farms. It is also financially foolish. But if you wish to see the cash returns from F. S. A. farms dwindle toward the vanishing point, force F. S. A. to make the vain gesture of requiring each supervisor to supervise 90 farms!

Frank Hancock is good but neither he, nor any other man can do the same essential job which, with strict economy, has cost \$13,250,000 to do, for \$6,750,000!

The way to enable F. S. A. to get back the money it loaned is to provide more supervisors, not fewer. We had just as well write off as lost every outstanding loan, as to make supervision a joke by doubling the work-load of every supervisor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me this appropriation is amply justified on two grounds: First, in order to recapture the amount of money owed the Federal Government. If we do not give Mr. Hancock the staff he needs we are going to lose many, many times the amount involved. These loans must be serviced and it is good economy to appropriate the amount needed for that purpose.

Mr. PACE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Will the gentleman permit me to put in the RECORD the correct figures on that? I have received these figures from the Farm Security less than 10 minutes ago.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I will be glad to do so.

Mr. PACE. As of June 30 the outstanding rural-rehabilitation loans were \$401,000,000 and tenant purchase loans \$161,000,000, making a total of outstanding loans of \$562,000,000, outside the value of the numerous resettlement projects.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The figures the gentleman gives are conclusive evidence this appropriation is needed and is necessary.

The other point I want to make is that we need production of food now like we have never needed it before. About the only way we can get additional production is from the small farms. Those of us who have visited the Farm Security farmers know that in order to get greatly increased production they must have supervision. In my district the Farm Security Administration has gone into a section that was formerly operated as a coal-mine district. The coal-mining company moved its equipment. The

Farm Security Administration got these people located on small farms and, as has been stated, taught them how to become good farmers. They have done an unusually good job. If you take supervision away from those farmers who have not had experience in farming until recently, they will not produce to their maximum capacity. So, in the name of getting increased production I think we ought to give this appropriation to the Farm Security Administration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ZIMMERMAN].

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, this House created a special committee in the Committee on Agriculture to look into the problems of farm security. Most of the membership of that committee has spoken here today and they have told this House why they think this six and a half million dollars in administrative cost should be carried in this bill.

As has been stated here, Farm Security was in a bad way under the administration that formerly obtained. Marvin Jones took over the operation of Farm Security. Mr. Baldwin has ceased to have any connection with Farm Security, and his notions of carrying on that organization are out. We now have an ex-Member of this House, an able man, in charge of that organization, liquidating some of the things which this Congress said should be liquidated, and trying to bring order out of chaos.

This special committee has gone into the subject, and after careful study, as has been told you by the other members of the special committee, has decided that Mr. Hancock and Mr. Jones should have this six and one-half million dollars to carry on this work in a businesslike manner. I know the membership of the House wants this organization carried on in a systematic, businesslike way. If we do not do that, we are not living up to what we should stand for in this House. I appeal to all the Members to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACER].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER].

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Speaker, from the very beginning I have favored continuation of the Farm Security Administration because of its interest to the farmers of my State which I thought was typical of the farmers in all States of the Union. I do not undertake to justify that part of its activities which gave rise to the investigation of the subcommittee, which has done a fine work in that respect. From every one of the members of that subcommittee you have heard their recommendations.

Mr. Hancock comes from my State. He preceded my brother in Congress and is a resident of my district now. I do not have to say to those who really know him what his qualities are, but I do say that there is not a bit of danger in Frank Hancock wasting \$1 of the people's money in the position he now occupies

as an Administrator of the Farm Security Administration, or elsewhere. That is supplemented by the fine man we have as head of the War Food Administration, Hon. Marvin Jones. I do not think we are risking one thing in the world by adopting this amendment and granting the additional appropriation of \$6,500,000 to carry on this work.

You have heard the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], as supplemented by information furnished by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACER], give you figures. We know that this amount is necessary. I trust that the House will adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACER].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOLGER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I should like to correct the record. It was stated here this morning that the special committee investigating the F. S. A. had agreed to support the \$6,500,000 appropriation for administrative costs. That is entirely correct. It was further stated that the committee had decided to oppose the appropriation of \$37,000,000 for rural rehabilitation loans. The majority of the committee felt that the \$37,000,000 was not needed, but there were some of us, and I was one of them, who were perfectly willing to follow the recommendation of Judge Jones and Mr. Hancock in their request for the additional amount.

Mr. FOLGER. As I understand, we now have only the other matter before us.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD].

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I have been keenly interested in this agency for a long time. As a member of the Committee on Expenditures I have watched it rather closely. Those "lemons" that accumulated in the Tugwellian era seem to be with us still. We are told that they are in process of liquidation. I am wondering about the method of the liquidators, and whether they take expenses from the main fund. Why can not one man service many more than 45 loans, even though of a different type? One man ought to call on at least five or ten a day. If those farmers need such constant and continuous supervision, they are not the kind of farmers you told us you would select for rehabilitations.

A point I want to make is that although we have Marvin Jones, Fred Vinson, and Frank Hancock, for each of whom we have high regard, how can we expect them to endorse our viewpoint? After being made judges and then assigned to some other job, they can pay but little attention to us as they must reflect the will of the President who appointed them. I am having my own experience these last few days. No, the czar and the O. P. A., they have been told to hold the line. They must do it, no matter what inequities exist. We

appeal to them but they can only sympathize with you. They must be the servant only of the one who appointed them. We can expect but little help from them.

Do not say to me that I do not trust Frank Hancock. Of course, I do, but he will have to take the path pointed by his superior. If we could quickly get rid of these Tugwell "lemons" I might be willing to vote money for such liquidation, but we have been a long time liquidating.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. No; the gentleman has whitewashed them sufficiently. We whitewashed mud on yesterday and are still whitewashing today. I am tired of painting ugly things with cheap, white coloring.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. GIFFORD. On whitewashing?

Mr. COOLEY. No. Does not the gentleman believe that Mr. Hancock should be given an opportunity at least to go ahead and know his own personnel?

Mr. GIFFORD. Should I believe Vinson? Should I believe Marvin Jones? Sure, but if they do not do exactly as they are told, they walk the plank, exactly as Chester Davis did.

Mr. COOLEY. I do not think either one of them thinks that much of his job. I do not believe either one of them will bow to the whip of the White House.

Mr. GIFFORD. They do the will of the one who appointed them; the gentleman knows that.

Mr. COOLEY. I am sorry the gentleman does not have much confidence in them.

Mr. GIFFORD. I have full and complete confidence if they could only act their own way, but they must carry on in the manner expected by those who appointed them. Recall the helplessness of Marvin Jones before our committee in the matter of subsidies, and I consider the helplessness of Vinson, forced to hold the line, even though our entire transportation is tied up. He must hold it until ordered otherwise.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia to recede and concur with an amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 103, noes 56.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 39: Page 25, line 23, insert the following:

"Census of agriculture: For all necessary expenses incident to preparation for the quinquennial census of agriculture of the United States, to be taken during the fiscal year 1945, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without

regard to the civil-service and classification laws; construction or rental of tabulating machines; travel expenses; and printing and binding, fiscal year 1944, \$650,000, to remain available until December 31, 1946."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 39 and concur therein.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri will not prevail. This calls for \$650,000 for a census of agriculture which is required in 1945. There is no requirement that it be instituted in 1944. There was no testimony that I can find before the Senate Committee on Deficiencies; there is not one iota of information I could raise on this question. The amendment was written in on the floor of the Senate, as far as I can determine from the bill, without any hearings, without any information, and undertakes to jump the gun by a full year by providing \$650,000 in 1944 when, under the statute, this census is not required until 1945. In my judgment, this would constitute a wholly indefensible action. I trust, therefore, that this motion will be voted down.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. What does the gentleman think a farmer would do if a census taker came out to take a census during these busy times?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think it is an additional burden. It is in the nature of so many questionnaires with which businessmen in the country are afflicted today. It will impede and impair agricultural production. There is no warrant for it without any testimony to support this kind of an appropriation.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is this not an attempt to keep the number of Federal jobs up at a time when we ought to be conserving?

Mr. DIRKSEN. It would appear so, particularly since it comes a year before the statute requires it.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. The gentleman from New York brought out the point I was going to make of this providing for some more political plums. There is an election on next year. They want to keep them on the pay roll and sweeten the kitty.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I trust that under those circumstances the motion of the chairman of the committee will not prevail.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW].

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, the situation we find ourselves in is this: The census of agriculture is required by law. If this appropriation is not made, it will not save one single dime. The census of

agriculture has to be taken in 1945 because the law says it has to be taken, and the purpose of allowing this appropriation now is simply to give the Census Bureau a good running start and a better opportunity to prepare for the census. It is a matter, I think, of common prudence to allow this to be done, since there will be no saving whatever if this appropriation is denied, and since the law requires the census to be taken. By allowing this appropriation now we will give the Census Bureau a better opportunity to organize its work and to discharge efficiently and economically the task that is imposed upon it by law. I appeal to the House to follow this sensible course and approve the Senate's action.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion offered by the chairman of the committee and I would like to have the attention of my good and capable friend from Illinois. He makes the statement that this census would not be necessary before 1945. The agricultural census now contemplated is one provided for by law and is a census that has been taken for three quarters of a century or more. It differs from the decennial census in that the decennial census is generally taken in the spring of the year, say about April 1, whereas the 5-year census usually begins on or about the 1st of December. Therefore, this \$650,000 will be needed primarily for use in preparing schedules and determining the processes and manner in which the census will be taken in order to have it ready to begin on the 1st of December 1944, and if it is to be taken the Director advises it will be necessary to make this appropriation now.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. CASE. If it is not necessary to start taking the census before December 1, 1944, why should not the matter be considered by the regular committee and brought in with the appropriation for the new fiscal year, which would be available on the 1st of July?

Mr. HARE. I do not know as I would be able to answer that except the Director of the Bureau of the Census has asked the Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate for it in this particular bill. I assume he does so with the hope this bill will be passed in latter part of this year, thinking possibly the regular appropriation may not be passed before next July 1.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. When the first agricultural census was ordained for 1939, it was taken in the spring of 1940?

Mr. HARE. That is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Normally the 1944 census should be taken in the spring of 1945 if there are going to be comparable statistics that have any authentic value to the Department of Agriculture and yet it is proposed, from what they stated in the hearings before the House deficiency committee, that they expect to

get on the land in the fall of 1944. I submit to the gentleman, if there were no other reason for voting this motion down it would be the fact that you do not get good comparable statistics as between the fall in one case and the spring in the other, when there is a tremendous shift in the livestock population of the country.

Mr. HARE. I can appreciate the gentleman's viewpoint but the Director of the Census Bureau reasons otherwise. He says there was a time when they took the 5-year census in the spring of the year, but they found that on account of the movement of farmers, particularly tenant farmers, who frequently change their location on the first of January or latter part of December, it was difficult to locate them and get an accurate account of their farming operations the year previous. That is, they would not be able to give accurate information as to the average yield, production, and so forth. But he has found that by taking the census beginning with December 1, before they left the farm, when the acreage to various crops was still fresh on their minds, they would be able to furnish more accurate and detailed information, both as to crop yields, total production, the number of livestock and poultry on the farm.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. No doubt the gentleman has made very careful study of this. I wonder if this is possible, each State, through the State department of agriculture, conducts a census similar to this each year for tax purposes in the various States. I am wondering if, in view of the critical manpower situation, the figures compiled by the State departments of agriculture could be used and thus abandon entirely the need for this appropriation.

Mr. HARE. I could not argue that point. The suggestion sounds reasonable and may have merit, but that would require legislation providing for the change. The appropriation could not handle that. The question is whether or not we will make the necessary appropriation now to carry out the law as it was enacted years ago, providing for an agricultural census every 5 years.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri, that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment, and concur in the same.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were—ayes 42, noes 91. So the motion was rejected.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. It is my impression that amendments Nos. 35 and 36 were both passed over by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

I am very much interested in No. 36 because it provides for an additional amount for the rubber emergency project. He said he would refer back to amendment No. 36, after other amendments had been considered. Has such been brought about, as yet?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Senate amendment No. 36 is incorporated in the conference report and does not come before us here. May I now ask, Mr. Speaker, that we return to Senate amendment No. 35, in view of the fact that we have now disposed of Senate amendment No. 38. I ask that the Clerk read Senate amendment No. 35.

Mr. TABER. Should we not dispose of this amendment first?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Allow the Chair to remind the gentleman from Missouri that the House voted against the motion to recede and concur in amendment No. 39.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Which is equivalent to insistence. It is not necessary to take a further vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is not necessary, but it is probably customary to make such a motion.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Then, Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 39.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I now ask that the Clerk read amendment No. 35.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report amendment No. 35.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 35, page 23, line 19: "Department of Agriculture."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that we have included an appropriation for the Farm Security Administration, I now move that the House recede from its disagreement with Senate amendment No. 35, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 28, line 2, insert "Development of civil landing areas: For the construction, building, completion, and development of landing areas and public airports, subject to the approval of the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission as to the availability of manpower and subject to the approval of the Chairman of the War Production Board as to the availability of critical materials, including construction previously undertaken by the Work Projects Administration and for all necessary engineering and administrative expenses in the field, \$9,907,890, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be construed as precluding the use of other appropriations available for any of the purposes for which this appropriation is made: *Provided further*, That any or all of the foregoing appropriation of \$9,907,890 may be transferred to any other Federal agency organized to undertake the work herein provided for either by contract or by force account, and such agency is authorized to proceed with such work."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its

disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 40.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion, which I have sent to the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion offered by the gentleman from New Mexico.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 40.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, this is a matter that has been before this House. It has been pointed out before and probably will be pointed out again that the House has voted upon this matter. But I call your attention to the fact that the last time it was before the Committee of the Whole House, it lost by a margin of 1 vote, and in that particular instance, I think a great many Members of this House were somewhat frightened by the statement that was made on the floor, in which it was said that it was utterly inconceivable that we should again at this time resume operation of W. P. A. I suggest that such statements have no part in this debate. This is an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the Civil Aeronautics Administration. It is not tied in in any way to the W. P. A. This will be administered by the C. A. A., and when someone takes the floor and says this is an attempt to revive W. P. A., that statement is not and cannot be correct.

I suggest that this is a matter of simple justice, and I hope to point out why it is. Civic officials have, in the common phrase, stuck their necks out on this matter. The Government of the United States has come into communities and suggested that additional facilities should be developed. They have asked those communities to vote bonds and to provide funds so that they might cooperate with C. A. A.

When those local officials have done that then the Federal Government comes along and stops the program and makes it impossible for these fields to be completed. All we want is justice in this matter and nothing else. We have asked only that these communities may be allowed to complete the projects started at Government insistence. May I give you one simple sample and ask you to bear that sample in mind.

Let me cite the case of the city of Beatrice, Nebr. The city of Beatrice, Nebr., had an airport of 160 acres. It was satisfied with that airport. Government officials came along, however, and asked the people of that community to expand their airport for a civilian training program, to get additional land, pay for it, make it available to the Government on a patriotic basis. This they did. They voted bonds for that purpose and increased the size of that airport to 640 acres. A contract was awarded. The contractor came in and he plowed up the airport of Beatrice, Nebr. The contract was then stopped and the air-

port which the city once had is in such shape that a mountain goat could not walk across it at this time. I ask the gentleman from Nebraska if I have overstated the facts?

Mr. CURTIS. What the gentleman has stated is true. The Government stopped the project at a point where the airfield was left utterly useless and at a point where the people's money was all gone. Their airport has been ruined and the Federal Government walked away after ruining it.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. That is a story that goes all through this country. It is true wherever these ports are located. And yet the cry of pork barrel is raised whenever we ask the Government to keep its word to its citizens in such cases and carry out the promises made by responsible Government officials to these communities.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Certainly.

Mr. STEFAN. Is not really this a matter of economy? These airports, many of them, are 90 percent completed. The appropriation of this money, about \$10,000,000, will complete them.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Yes; I believe that is true.

Mr. STEFAN. And make them useful and available not only in the war period but in the post-war period as well.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. The gentleman is correct. Let me point out, also, the report of the Merritt committee on conditions in South America showed that four or five hundred millions of dollars had been spent for airports in various parts of the world because of military necessity, yet you cannot appropriate \$9,000,000 to complete these airports in this country that were expanded and begun on the basis of military necessity and so designated by Army officials. A special Army officer, Colonel Harloe, was designated to do that work while acting in a liaison capacity between W. P. A. and C. A. A.

Let me point out also that there has been allocated over \$40,000,000 for the construction of Pan American air lines to develop airports all over Latin America, yet we hear no cry of pork barrel about that.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Is not the situation the gentleman refers to identical with that of streets, sewers, and other public utilities projects for which bonds have been floated by communities?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Not at all; because the airport projects were all special projects officially designated through specific officers of the War Department designated to pass upon the question of military necessity. Not a single one of these airport projects was started before the military necessity of it had been certified by the War Department. Some of the plans are new, I admit. The bill contemplates enlarged

airport facilities in the city of Boston. It is new to the bill, but it is a very large and important airport, essential to the country's welfare.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New Mexico has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Woodrum].

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I do not like the ugly term "pork barrel" and I would not apply it to any of my colleagues, because it carries a certain amount of odium but I do not think we need apologize particularly for a Member of Congress who has a special interest in something that is to be placed in his own district. I think that is understandable. I have no quarrel with that. I am not going to try to make any emotional appeal to Congress to delete this item from the bill because it is "pork barrel." We had this matter up in the House and considered it thoroughly. A list of airports was included in the record. After that consideration the House by a majority of 50 on a roll-call vote refused to include it. In the other body 7 airports were added to that list.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at this point I may include in my own remarks this list of these seven additional airports with a brief description of each, because there is nothing in the hearings or nothing anywhere to give us information about them and we had to go to the departments outside of the legislative branch to find information about them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Boston, Mass.: This is believed to be the East Boston municipal airport site which is now the property of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A harbor improvement project in the form of a seaplane channel, which was to provide dirt for a fill to enlarge the airport, has been held up by Presidential direction. It is understood that Assistant Secretary of War McCloy made a personal investigation of this site and reached the conclusion the work required to make it useful in the war could not be completed in time to justify the project on military grounds.

The C. A. A. has developed two alternate sites, Bedford and Norwood, each within 15 miles of Boston. The Army Air Forces are using Bedford and the Navy is using Norwood.

There is no mention of Boston in the hearings as being under consideration.

It is believed by well-informed people that the East Boston site lacks the all-around possibilities for development into a major airport. The two new locations offer greater advantages.

Cumberland, Md.: This airport is sometimes known as Wylie Forge, W. Va., which is the actual location of the Cumberland municipal airport. It is strictly a Cumberland project. This project is in the current development-of-landing-areas program of the C. A. A., at the request of the Army Air Forces. Two runways will be provided, the longer of which is to be 5,600 feet. An allotment of \$150,000 was approved April 23, 1943.

It is hard to understand why Cumberland was placed in this report by the Senate committee, as the present development-of-landing-areas project will provide full utilization of the present site.

Battle Mountain, Nev.: Since last spring the Public Roads Administration has built a hard surfaced flight strip at this point. Battle Mountain is a community of a few more than 1,000 population. The Army Air Forces have never shown great interest in this location, and are believed to have no interest in further development at this point. The new flight strip is not located at the site of the small existing airport and it is possible that the effort begun last spring to provide a large airport here is still being pushed. The present airport is listed as class 1 with lighting. It is a C. A. A. intermediate field and is located on the San Francisco-Salt Lake airway. There were 7 aircraft landings in fiscal year 1943.

No evidence was submitted at this hearing, or the previous one, which established any civil justification for an airport at this location. It is believed that even the proponents of the 6,000 airport program would not advocate any further improvement at this point now the flight strip has been completed.

Winder, Ga., is a city of 3,974 population, located about 40 miles northeast of Atlanta, Ga., within 50 miles of Army or C. A. A. improved airfields at Gainesville or Athens. At Winder there is an intermediate landing field maintained by the C. A. A. on which field there were 103 aircraft landings in fiscal year 1943.

There has been very little activity regarding this site. The Army Air Forces have no interest whatsoever, so any justification would have to be strictly civil. Mr. Stanton advised interested persons May 12, 1943, that there was no military need for a field at this locality and further that all funds available to the C. A. A. for airport development were obligated or encumbered.

A W. P. A. project proposed in 1937 seems to have fallen through due to the inability of the community to obtain title to the lands.

No mention was made in the hearings of Winder, Ga.

Opelousas, La., is a city of 8,980 population, which is located 50 miles west-northwest of Baton Rouge. It is in the low-lying country of central Louisiana and has an elevation of 79 to 80 feet above sea level. There is no airport at present, but a site has been selected and a bond issue for its purchase passed. The money is reported to be in escrow.

In 1939 the C. A. A. district airport engineer approved the location. However, such approval would be of little weight at this date.

Negotiations were, at one time opened with the W. P. A. for assistance in the development of the airport. Mr. H. D. Larcade, Jr., testified that these negotiations were dropped because Major General Frank (at that time in command of the Third Air Force) indicated he considered a military airport desirable in this general locality and that Opelousas would be satisfactory. Attempts were therefore made to have Opelousas included in the development of landing areas program. It is believed the C. A. A. did have this site in a tentative listing for the E program which was provided for in the 1943 appropriation. It was never passed by the approval board. Currently it is believed that the Army Air Forces are not now interested in an airport in this location and further, that they do not consider the site suitable for military operations. The estimated cost was testified to as being \$885,972.

Holdenville, Okla., is a city of 6,632, according to the last census, which is located 75 miles east-southeast of Oklahoma City. The present airport, which is in class 1, is limited in its possible development because of the proximity of a railroad, a ridge of hills, and the city itself. The maximum expansion possible is to class 3. It is not located on any Federal airway. Except in special cases, all airports being improved for military purposes are at least class 4 with 5,000-foot runways.

There is no indication of any military requirement for an airport at this point.

The city was advised by Mr. Stanton, August 9, 1943, that all funds appropriated for development of airports for national defense had been allocated or encumbered. The agitation for use of Federal funds at this point seems to have started in August of 1943. The city has \$100,000 available for improvement of the airport.

It is believed the only justification for an airport at this city would be strictly for civil aviation. Any justification is limited, among other things, by the fact the city is not on a Federal airway.

Sheridan, Wyo., already has a class 3 airport which is on the Cheyenne-Billings airway. A project to improve the airport at this city has been included in the current development of landing areas program of the C. A. A. at the request of the Army Air Forces. An allotment of \$100,000 was made on September 15, 1943. There is no apparent reason why Sheridan should have been included in the Senate committee's report, as the approved project will take care of any military or civil use.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Not one of these projects is the so-called W. P. A. airports. Two of them are airports upon which work had been performed and two of them are included in the present airport construction program of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The other five are new projects that are supposed to breathe perhaps new life into this proposition. Let us consider just a moment what this is. There is no Budget estimate for it.

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas. Can the gentleman advise the House whether or not because of administrative activity that these cities or towns involved here did vote bond issues for the construction of these airports?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. One of them had a bond issue. Some of them are airports on which Federal funds through W. P. A. had been used and construction has been temporarily laid aside.

Let us look at that a minute. When we got into this war that you heard mentioned several times, we had of necessity to change our national policy on some matters. For this reason there are a great many worth-while public projects that are temporarily laid aside. These airports are not the only ones. There are Federal buildings, there are reclamation projects, our public-roads program has practically been discontinued except insofar as there may be emergency construction for the war effort. Unless they have the O. K. of the War Department or the Navy Department and the War Production Board the road program has been stopped. Why? For three reasons: First, the money involved; second, the manpower involved, and, third, the critical material involved.

So what do we say? We say that on these worth-while projects until we can get this war out of the way we are going to lay these things aside and come back to them later in the post-war period. That will be a splendid starting point for the employment of labor and for the use

of material. That is what these airports will do.

There are only a few airports involved here, but all over the United States they want airports and I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that I would be the first one to take the well of this House whenever the opportunity is propitious to proceed with the construction of airports because I want to see our country lined with airports, including small airports in communities where private flyers will have an opportunity to get in their planes and use them. One of these airports put in here by the other body is in a little town over in the State of Nevada that has a population of 1,000. They have already built a landing strip there. They already have a small airport. On that airport last year there were 103 landings during the 12-month period; 103 ships landed on the ground of that airport, yet we are asked here to take labor and critical material and divert it to a program that does not have the sanction of the administration, the Budget, the Army, the Navy, or the War Production Board. They have told us they do not need it and it ought not to be done.

Every one of these projects has been submitted to the Army and Navy and they say they do not need them. They did not request them. If they do need them they can get the funds or they have the funds with which to go ahead.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, now what is the situation? This is the acid test. I repeat, this is the acid test. Are we for conserving non-essential expenditures in wartime except when it involves a project for our own district or our own State, or do we really mean what many of us have been hollering about in the well of this House, that we want to win this war, we want to conserve manpower, we want to conserve critical materials, we want to conserve funds until we win the war? Are we not on high ground when we go back to our local communities and say to the mayor or city council: "Mr. Mayor, we must have this little airport here and we are going to get it, but we have sent the boys of this community to war, we have sent the dollars of this community to war; we need the labor, we need the material, and you and I, Mr. Mayor, are going to wait until this war is over and in the post-war period when there is more labor, when there is more material and more dollars and we want to give employment, we will come back and give attention to the development of civil aviation and see that our communities have the facilities that they need, but for the present we are only going to build highways, we are only going to build public buildings, we are only going to build schools, we are only going to build community facilities where they are needed for the war.

What did this House do a few minutes ago? By an overwhelming vote it threw an appropriation of \$50,000,000 out of this bill for community facilities. What

are community facilities? Schools, nurseries, streets, feeder streets, all those things that go around the war plants. What did we do, and very properly so? We said, we are going to hold back a little on those unless the War Department, the Navy Department, or the War Production Board says they are presently needed in the war effort. We are going to wait on those things.

Here we are asked to build airports at places where there is not one scintilla of evidence in this record to show either what they will cost or that they are needed for any purpose. There is no civilian flying to amount to anything. You cannot buy a civilian airplane and you cannot get instruction to fly planes. The only aviation that amounts to anything now is aviation in connection with the war effort. So there is plenty of time to do this.

Mr. SNYDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SNYDER. Has the Air Corps asked for any of these airports?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It specifically said they were not needed for the present war effort.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Does not the amendment provide that these will not be started except by approval of the Manpower Commission?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. But the gentleman knows when you give the authority of Congress and appropriate the money how the powers that be will go to the other end of the Avenue and say: "Here, Mr. Bureaucrat, who are you to put your judgment up against the Congress? The money has been appropriated, the Congress has appropriated the money for this airport. Now, you just dare not build my airport when the Congress has already appropriated the money."

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman I know wants to be fair. He said there were no plans and specifications on these things. The C. A. A. has approved these airports and requested a budget for them. There are plans and specifications. Many of them are 90 percent completed. I know the gentleman wants to be fair about this.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman is quite right. In connection with most of the airports, practically all of them, that we had in the first House amendment that is true. So far as the seven additional ones are concerned we know nothing about them except on two. We never heard of them before except two.

Mr. STEFAN. The plans and specifications and their cost have been reviewed by the C. A. A.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. On some of them, but on many of them not. Let the gentleman take the Senate hearings.

There is not even a thing in the Senate hearings about some of these airports.

Mr. STEFAN. Just be fair about the statement.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I want to be fair about it, but why vote for an airport when you never heard anything about it except when the amendment is struck in there by another body? That is the thing that makes some gentleman get up and say that it smells a little bit like that time of the year when you butcher hogs.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman from Virginia missed a point. This is a safety measure. This is a measure to protect the boys of the United States who go out in training in these Army airplanes. Every day we hear and read in the papers of some disastrous wreck. We are losing men by the thousands who are flying defective airplanes and cannot find landing airfields. This is a safety-first measure.

I wish you had sat with me with General Olds when we were discussing airplanes flying in the mountains of the West, where there are cross-currents of air, where the fliers need a haven, a place of safety to get in when something goes wrong, when an air current strikes a plane and carries it to destruction. The gentleman says we are looking for airports. I will tell you who is looking for landing fields. It is the boys in planes in distress who cannot make a landing in bad weather, in storms and cross winds and snow. They are the men who are looking for airports.

The gentleman talks about an airfield in Nevada, in Nevada where all the mountains are, where a man needs a haven. There is the place we need landing fields.

This is no pork barrel. There is no airport in this bill for my district, but I know the need for these landing fields.

This is a measure to protect the boys who are taken from the farms and cities for training, and put into these planes, boys who do not know how to operate them properly. General Olds said they are not dry behind the ears. When something goes wrong and they must land, what a godsend to see the lights of a good landing field. If you do not believe that that this country needs more airports, read the newspapers. Vote for this appropriation and give these boys safety.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. ROHRBOUGH].

(Mr. ROHRBOUGH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the Record.)

Mr. ROHRBOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my approval of this amendment to appropriate funds for the completion of certain airports throughout the United States. It has been pointed out that this appropriation will serve to complete work on which there has been expended already more than \$10,000,000. That sum was not expended by the Federal Government alone. Approximately one-third of it was provided

by the several communities represented.

In the case of the airport in my own district, the Harrison County Airport, situated at Clarksburg, W. Va., while the Federal Government has expended a total of \$591,975, the sponsors—which means the citizens and taxpayers of that vicinity—have expended as of November 1, 1943, a total of \$244,437, or 29 percent of the total sum spent. That large sum has been raised by taxation or donation, and has been paid out in cash. The obligation of the airport was incurred by the good people of that community, and that amount of money was expended by them, under the inducement that the Federal Government would see to it that the project was completed. The citizens of that community were told, in effect, that it was their patriotic duty to promote such an undertaking. They were persuaded that such was of extreme importance in building national defense, in promoting the growth of air commerce, and in defeating unemployment, as well as in the proper development of the community. True, the agreements entered into contained saving clauses for the protection of the Federal Government, but it was very generally implied that such clauses would never be invoked. Consequently, a large sacrifice was made by that community for the purpose of securing something which has not been secured—a completed airport. The adoption of this amendment will aid materially in such completion.

Notwithstanding its noncompletion, the airport of which I speak has been of valuable service already. On it a number of pilots have received preliminary training. It has sufficed repeatedly as an emergency landing field. It serves to bring one air-line service to that community. However, until it is completed to the extent that it can accommodate large planes, it cannot be utilized to its fullest extent for commercial or military aviation. When so enlarged and completed, it will provide a valuable link in commercial aviation, serve as an emergency field for military aviation, and provide facilities for more advanced training of pilots. Being located as it is in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, which are regarded as hazardous for flying operations, its position makes it extremely valuable for emergency purposes.

While it is true that this and the other airfields affected by this amendment are not deemed by the War Department as directly necessary to the war effort, yet it cannot be denied that they are of much importance indirectly to that effort. All were designed to fit in with national defense and the development of civil aviation. As has been stated, many are approximately 90 percent completed. While our first job is to win the war, and while at all times I favor sensible economy, yet we must not lose sight of the fact that aviation has developed in an undreamed-of way during these war years, and that we must be taking steps now to meet the situation we shall face when hostilities have ceased. The ending of the war will release thousands of transport planes which will be available immediately for

civil aviation. We shall see stupendous expansion in air commerce almost overnight. We shall see shortly congested air traffic unless we build fields in advance to take care of it. Completion of these airports will be a step in that direction.

I do not believe that partially completed projects dealing with streets, roads, highways, sewers, water systems, public buildings, housing, hospitals, or schools, as formerly mentioned on the floor of this House by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], present questions exactly comparable with this one, unless it be as to hospitals—hospitals to care for those who come back sick and hurt. Completion of those I also advocate. But as to streets, roads, and highways, they face no expanded use immediately following the war, and the repair of those already built will be our first problem. As to sewers, water systems, public buildings, housing, and schools, certainly no action is imperative at present, except in certain congested areas. As to all of those problems—whether partially completed or not commenced—how can we build with wisdom until we perceive the spread or centralization of population under the economic conditions which prevail following the war. As to aviation, the expansion is here now, and we know that it will continue. This war has made America and Americans air-minded. We must have ports and facilities adequate for the situation. If we are to keep pace, we must begin now.

If we can spend hundreds of millions for airports in other countries—all of which are not strictly for war purposes, if I am correctly advised, and a great number of which will be given away when this war ends; if we can spend untold millions for our neighbors; then, certainly, we should be able to spend a few millions to promote civil aviation in this country and to promote the interests of those who help pay the taxes to provide for all this spending.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PITTINGER].

(Mr. PITTINGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. PITTINGER. Mr. Speaker, I usually heartily agree with every position taken by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], who is usually right, but he is all wrong on this aviation question. I hope the preferential motion of the gentleman from New Mexico prevails.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard part of the arguments this afternoon advanced against the completion of these airports which were commenced with W. P. A. funds. Other arguments will be advanced. All of them will be a repetition of the debate which took place last summer when this Senate amendment was before the House for consideration.

I do not think it necessary to spend a lot of time in refuting the various objections which have been raised to this Senate amendment. All of those objections were answered fully in the debates last summer. It appears, however, that

certain of our Members are going to oppose this matter anyhow, and I feel that those Members who were not here to listen to the debates at that time ought to know that this matter of completing these uncompleted airports is just a matter of good, common sense.

The Government has already invested money in these airports, and when W. P. A. folded up, some provision should have been made to finish those jobs. Three of those projects are in my district. I have visited all three localities during the past summer. In all three places I know that it is necessary that this airport development be carried out. Unless this is done, money that the Federal Government has already expended will have been wasted.

Eventually, it is my opinion, the Government will spend funds for airport expansion, not only in these three localities—Hibbing, International Falls, and Eveleth, Minn.—but in many other localities. It strikes me as ridiculous to appropriate money to build airports in South America and to deny funds for that purpose in our own country. Such a procedure does not make sense.

It is time that we became air-minded in that we awake to the fact that aviation and airports are the great possibilities of the future. Without airports you cannot have progress in the aviation industry.

Personally, I think aviation is in its infancy, and its future development furnishes unlimited possibilities along lines that will benefit all of the American people. It is not a sectional matter. It is a matter that requires a national viewpoint. The responsibility rests on Congress. I feel certain that our Members here today will recognize that responsibility.

There should be a network of airfields all over this country from East to West and North to South. There is no finer post-war planning program. It will furnish employment for thousands of men, and so will the aviation industry furnish such employment in the building of airplanes.

When the young men now in the armed forces return from World War No. 2 the development of aviation will make possible jobs for them in commercial aviation.

I am supporting this motion to concur in the Senate amendment, and I hope that it is adopted.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, in my service in the House I have greatly admired the gentleman from Virginia. In most instances involving appropriations he has manifested the position I have tried to assume ever since I have been a Member of Congress. I have consistently voted against spending the public's money unless it is necessary. I am simply amazed, however, at the character of the statement the gentleman made here this afternoon and the loose manner in which he handled the facts of the situation.

First of all, let it be understood once and for all that the amendment which

the Senate put in this bill specifically provides and makes a part of the law, that these projects are subject to the approval of the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission as to the availability of manpower and subject to the approval of the Chairman of the War Production Board as to the availability of critical materials.

This Congress is saying to the Civil Aeronautics Authority, that is charged with the responsibility for completing these airports, "We tell you now and we tell these people who are interested in these ports that there is a war on and that these ports shall be completed and the money expended only when there is manpower and critical materials available."

The gentleman from Virginia completely missed the point when he attempted to compare the completion of these airports with the discontinuance of the public building and road programs. This is not discontinuing a building program, this appropriation is for the purpose of completing airports upon which \$10,000,000 has already been expended. Some of these airports are from 60 to 90 percent completed and are lying in a state of incompletion and going to pieces, because the funds are not available to complete the projects.

Take the situation involved in the Winnebago County airport. The United States Government came into that county after this war started. The project was approved by the President in 1942. The people of my county were told that it was necessary for national defense to build a class 3 airport in order to provide landing facilities for bombers that might have to be used for the protection of the Soo locks.

We went ahead in response to that appeal and used the public money to buy the land to build a class 3 airport. We have spent about one hundred and fifty thousand-odd dollars upon that airport. The Government came through and spent a large sum. The airport is about 60 percent complete, and there it sits. We still do not have a class 3 airport. It will go to pieces, and we will still have no landing field despite the expenditure of this large sum. Although the Government is now using that part which is completed in the daily training of 400 civil air cadets, the port is far from complete and does not meet the specifications of a class 3 airport. Is it not fair to assume that as a matter of simple justice the Government will keep its promise to those people? The same thing applies to these other airports. We are not asking for the construction of a new airport. We are asking that you protect the investment that you have already made in these airports and see that they are completed. We are asking that the Government keep faith and carry out its agreement.

I have not heard anybody say "pork" when you spend from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 building airports in Central and South America, but you yell "pork" when the people you have induced to start these airports come in and ask you to complete them. I do not think the gentleman from Virginia meant that at

all. This matter was thoroughly presented to the deficiency committee, was it not? This matter was thoroughly presented to your deficiency committee and the figures given, were they not?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The matter was thoroughly presented to the deficiency committee and debated on the floor, and Congress defeated it by 50 votes.

Mr. KEEFE. Was it not presented to your deficiency committee in connection with this very bill?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. There is the roll call. It was defeated by 50 votes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. May I have 3 additional minutes?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Is it not really the fact that after it was presented just 3 weeks ago it came in here and we had a teller vote on it and it was lost by 1 vote—3 weeks ago?

Mr. KEEFE. That is correct. The figure the gentleman from Virginia has referred to is the vote when it came up first last summer. The gentleman from Virginia knows that.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That was July 7.

Mr. KEEFE. Yes; that was July 7. May I say that because the House took the wrong action there is no reason why it should persist in maintaining that position?

Members of the House, this is simply a question of justice. That is all that is involved in this situation. We are going to build these airports sometime. It is part of the aviation program; there is no question about that. If you will look at the hearings before this deficiency committee, you will see that many of these airports were approved under Presidential approval after this war started. Just bear that in mind. Every single one of them had the approval of the Civil Aeronautics Authority and officials of the Army or they would not have been started at all.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. It should also be borne in mind for the most part this is not a new appropriation. The money was already appropriated through the W. P. A. and reverted to the Treasury. It has been earmarked once and delivered to these communities and then withdrawn.

Mr. KEEFE. I just wanted to say this to my colleagues, there are a lot of Members of Congress who are interested in this matter, not because they want to see public funds thrown away or misspent. My record in Congress will not indicate that. The votes which I cast will not indicate that I am a reckless spender of public funds. But here is a case where

the Government must keep faith with these people. That is all there is to it. They must keep faith with the communities. They have been led into a situation where they have issued bonds and where they have raised their money and spent their money and then they are left out there "holding the bag," as it might be said on the street, with these airports partially completed and with their investment gone and the investment that the Government itself made in these airports threatened with dismemberment because of the failure to hard surface the runways.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. When a man is up in an airplane and is in trouble, does he not have a priority in looking for landing lights at night when he cannot find a place to land?

Mr. KEEFE. Just recently in Danbury, Conn., a bomber in distress landed in one of these incomplete airports, and saved the bomber and the lives of the people on that bomber. That is happening all over this country, gentlemen.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Does the gentleman know that the very night that our late, esteemed colleague, Bill Ditter, met with his death, 18 airplanes went down in that same squall between here and Pittsburgh because they could not find a place to get on the ground?

Mr. KEEFE. Yes.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. And the airport at Danbury, Conn., is on this very list?

Mr. KEEFE. Certainly, it is on this very list.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, first the gentleman from New Mexico and then the gentleman from Wisconsin stood before the House and protested against the use of that word "pork barrel." The gentleman from Virginia did not mention pork barrel. Not a member of the committee even suggested it. Where did you gentlemen conceive the idea that anyone thought there was pork barrel in this?

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. I will say the gentleman from Virginia did not, perhaps, use the words "pork barrel" before the gentleman from New Mexico spoke, but I happen to have talked to the gentleman from Virginia in a conversation in which that term was used, and it has been used by other members of your committee, and it has been designated as pork-barrel legislation. The gentleman knows that.

Mr. O'NEAL. The gentleman flees where nobody pursues. I do not know why the gentleman is so interested in the phrase "pork barrel." Incidentally, I would love to hear him sing "Roll out the barrel," with that beautiful basso voice of his. But nobody has charged him and the others with anything. Let

us see, gentlemen, what this whole thing is about. The committee naturally would like to go along with their friends in the House who have these airports to be built in their districts, but it cannot.

Every one of us would like to be generous. There are many other things we would like to go along with in order to assist our friends on both sides of the aisle.

Now, let us look at this thing in just a common-sense business way. Away back, when we had a tremendous amount of unemployment in this country, the W. P. A. started in various communities to give helpful work. Although there were many advantages to some from it, the only purpose of going into these communities on the part of the Federal Government was to provide employment. They went into communities and built all kinds of facilities. They were criticized for it; criticized by the people from these very districts that were benefited by these projects. They wanted to help build airfields, roads, and many different types of projects to relieve unemployment.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. In just a moment, please. In those communities they built these airports and employed thousands and thousands of people. Then this House decided that W. P. A. was not needed longer, and they stopped W. P. A. That not only stopped the airports but that stopped roads and that stopped a thousand different types of W. P. A. projects all over the country. There are many projects today that have as much right to be asked for as these airport projects. You Members in your districts, just as in mine, have uncompleted W. P. A. projects that have as much claim on the Federal Government as these airports. But you are not here asking for them. Still, these airport communities are requesting additional funds. It is perfectly possible that many of these can be built by the communities themselves. Those of you who are always crying about the intervention of the Federal Government should try to get your communities to show some enterprise and finish the job.

These projects are no different from other projects that the W. P. A. was forced to abandon as far as necessity is concerned. Those that were different, those that had military necessity were taken over from the W. P. A. and the Army has completed them. They went through the list of W. P. A. projects and selected those that needed to be finished for the purposes of this war, and they are completing and have completed them. But there were 24 of them that had no military necessity. There is no occasion for anybody to go ahead with them from the standpoint of the war. Those are the ones that are before you today—the ones that were marked off the list by the war authorities.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. That is an incorrect statement.

Mr. O'NEAL. Well, a number of them are. Part of them are not; and later I will tell about them. In addition to that there are all over this country today places where airfields would have some

military use, in your community and mine. They would serve a better purpose, perhaps, than some of those in this bill. There are many places, from the standpoint of airports for the purposes of this war—I have heard it stated 600 of them, which from a military standpoint are probably more important than those mentioned here.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I will try to conclude in about 3 minutes and leave the balance of the time for questions.

Now, with reference to these airports, let us understand this situation. I hold in my hand a sheet. You will see some red marks on it. The ones without red marks, for the most part are the ones that we debated about in July, and which this House defeated by 50 votes. The amount then asked was something over \$8,000,000. This went to the Senate in the first deficiency bill, and the Senate raised it to \$9,900,000. The list now includes the places marked in red, which have never been so far as we know, presented to this House or to any committee of it, or for which there was any justification. They are merely put in there, I presume, because some Senator has some district which would like to have another airport.

They are asking you and this committee today not only to vote for the ones we rejected before but to swallow these additional airports requested by some Senators without known justification, without explanation, without saying one word about it. That is what you are asked to do today, take them all. I assure you, however, there are hundreds of places in the United States that would like to have an airport even though W. P. A. did nothing for them before. They have as much claim to it today as any of these as far as the Government is concerned. Let me call attention to one thing more and then I shall be glad to yield for questions.

The point came up before the Senate specifically as to whether or not the military or naval authorities passed on these as airports required by the war effort. That matter was debated before the Senate committee and the Senate hearings at page 603 disclose this fact—which has not been quoted before:

Colonel FISHER. Speaking for the War Department, Senator, this morning I took the 24 cases up with our Deputy Chief of Staff after making a screening study of them and it was determined that of these particular 24 we have no military necessity.

Senator THOMAS. Not for any of them?

Colonel FISHER. Not the 24 on this list, sir.

Senator THOMAS. Then how did they get before this committee? Who is sponsoring them?

Colonel FISHER. I really do not know, sir.

Senator THOMAS. Who is back of this list?

Mr. DONALDSON. I can give you the history of this list of projects.

Senator McKELLAR. I just want to say that when a Congressman wants to come before this committee he has the right to come over.

So all on the list at the time were turned down by the Army. The Army went over them and insisted to the Senate that there was no military necessity for them; yet in addition to that there were seven more added by the Senators themselves running into hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars. They are asking the Government to give this to them simply because it is a good time to get it.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman raised the question as to who asked for these airports.

Mr. O'NEAL. I did not raise the question; the Senate committee raised it.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman knows that the Civil Aeronautics Authority appeared before the Budget requesting the completion of these airports.

Mr. O'NEAL. I read just what Colonel Fisher said about it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. CURTIS. The gentleman spoke twice about prewar projects to take care of the unemployed. An examination of the hearings before the House committee discloses that 10 of these were authorized by the President in 1942.

Mr. O'NEAL. I will ask the gentleman what W. P. A.'s function was. Was it not entirely to give employment to the unemployed?

Mr. CURTIS. This has nothing to do with W. P. A.

Mr. O'NEAL. All of these I mentioned here were worked on by W. P. A., and the only function of W. P. A. was to give employment.

Mr. CURTIS. This has nothing to do with W. P. A.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I may inform the gentleman that I am familiar with the airports built in the Hawaiian Islands, by W. P. A., for I was connected with it at that time. If that was made work I do not so understand it.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Was it not understood in connection with these W. P. A. projects that they should be completed under contract with the municipalities?

Mr. O'NEAL. I think the municipalities had great benefit given to them and should assume some of the liability.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. That was the contract they entered into, to complete them themselves.

Mr. O'NEAL. I hope they may be able to.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I remind the gentleman that the local communities have very large investments in these airports just as has the Federal Government.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has again expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-quarter of a minute to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH].

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from New Mexico. I hope it will be adopted by the House, so that the funds for the completion of these airports may be made available.

One of these airports is located in my district at Pueblo, Colo. This is the Pueblo Municipal Airport and is now in use. However, certain work remains to be completed. Contact lights must be installed, and taxiways and apron constructed. Most of the electrical equipment is now on hand for this lighting. Some of the material for paving the taxiways is available. It is estimated that \$70,000 will be required for this work, and this is the amount provided in this bill.

This is an important airport and should be completed as quickly as possible. The city of Pueblo has spent the sum of \$125,745.49 on this airport. Federal funds in the amount of \$598,398 have been provided, making a total expenditure of \$724,143.49.

This airport is now being used for an instrument-training program for pilots under the supervision of the Pueblo Junior College. Pueblo is a regular stop on both the Continental Air Lines and the Braniff Airways. Traffic at this airport is increasing constantly.

In my opinion, the appropriation of money for the construction of airports is one of the most valuable contributions this Congress can now make to the war effort. This is particularly true where airports have been started and are now uncompleted.

(Mr. CHENOWETH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-quarter of a minute to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE].

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, in cooperation with my colleagues, I am taking the liberty to respectfully request that you include in the proposed item for completion of airports in the third deficiency appropriation bill, the sum of \$385,972, for development of an airport at Opelousas, La., in the Seventh Congressional District of Louisiana, located in the south-central part of the State, about 50 miles by air from the Gulf of Mexico.

It is in order to give you a brief statement as to the reason this airport was not completed. Immediately after the Civil Aeronautics Administration was created and an appropriation of \$68,000,000 was approved, the city of Opelousas, La., through the Opelousas Chamber of Commerce, made application for the allocation of funds for the construction of this airport, which application was duly acknowledged and a site was selected and tendered to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, which was inspected and approved by the engineers of the Civil Aeronautics Association on June 15, 1939. Opelousas was included in the develop-

ment program of the Civil Aeronautics Administration when \$100,000,000 and \$203,000,000 was subsequently authorized, and to comply with the requirements of the Civil Aeronautics Administration a bond issue of \$100,000 was voted by the taxpayers of St. Landry Parish, of which Opelousas is the county seat, which bond issue was for the purpose of acquiring the land. When the Civil Aeronautics Administration did not actually begin construction of this airport, arrangements were being made with the State officials of the Works Progress Administration to build the airport, and all details, plans, and so forth, had been agreed upon, when the commanding general of the Third Air Force at Tampa, Fla., advised the committee of the airport that he would recommend to the War Department that the Army establish a bombing base at Opelousas, La., and as a result the negotiations with the Works Progress Administration were suspended. The commanding general of the Third Air Force was transferred to the European theater, and nothing was done. In the meantime, the Works Progress Administration folded up, and the airport is still uncompleted, notwithstanding that I am informed that 540 airports in the United States have actually been completed.

Opelousas is the second oldest city in Louisiana and is situated in the center of one of the greatest agricultural, oil, lumber, livestock, and manufacturing areas of Louisiana, as a result of being the financial and distributing hub for all of that area, necessarily having a network of paved highways and three trunk railway lines for transportation, with all modern conveniences. It is located in the center of the war industries, training camps, refineries, and enjoys a strategic position in regard to location for the defense of these industries and the Gulf coast. The elevation of Opelousas is 76.9 above sea level, with ideal soil, atmospheric, and climatic conditions for air operations.

Opelousas is designated by the Post Office Department on the air-mail route from New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Opelousas, and west to Beaumont, and other Texas points.

In proof of the fact that Opelousas is strategically located for defense and military purposes, I am attaching two copies of letters from the headquarters of the Third Air Force, at Tampa, Fla., in which Opelousas is located, from which it will be noted that it is stated that the location of an airport at Opelousas, La., would be of military value.

The matter referred to is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD AIR FORCE,
Tampa, Fla., April 6, 1942.

OPELOUSAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Office of the Secretary, Opelousas, La.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter dated March 26, 1942, was received and your inquiry and interest in the Air Corps activities are appreciated.

This headquarters has requested the C. A. A. to consider the location of an airport in the vicinity of your city for inclusion in their 1942-43 program. It is suggested that you communicate with Mr. S. E. Travis, Jr., Supervisor of Surveys, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Fort Worth, Tex., as that office

may be able to give some additional information.

Sincerely yours,

H. M. JONES,
Lieutenant Colonel,
Adjutant General's Department,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL,
Tampa, Fla., February 12, 1942.

Hon. SAM JONES,
Governor of Louisiana,
Baton Rouge, La.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: In reply to your telegram of February 11, Mr. Wier and Mr. LARCADE were in my office this afternoon for about an hour and we discussed at some length the question of an airport at Opelousas, La.

These gentlemen were not quite sure relative the necessary procedure for obtaining the airport that they wanted. I gave them the benefit of my limited experience along that line, and they left feeling that the long trip over here was worth while.

This office had already told the C. A. A. that an airport in the vicinity of Crowley and Jennings would have military value and that likewise an airport at Opelousas would be of military advantage to us, in fact more so than at the former place.

Very truly yours,

WALTER H. FRANK,
Major General, United States Army,
Commanding.

I exhibit to you, Mr. Speaker, a copy of the call for the election to authorize a \$100,000 bond issue, being a newspaper advertisement signed by the outstanding citizens of our community, from which I would like to quote, wherein the people were told that—

Under the proposed plan, the parish will purchase the land, 800 to 1,000 acres, preferably 1,000 acres, and the Government will build the airport without further cost to the parish. The airport will be turned over to the Government during the war for use as an Army base for training airplane pilots.

And, further:

The United States Army officials have already approved the project and the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Government has been requested by the Army to build same.

EXCERPT FROM RECENT LETTER FROM C. A. A.
ON PROJECT

Of course, I have continued to make efforts to get these airport facilities for my constituents, as the gentleman from the C. A. A. will recall, all during the last 2 or 3 years, but without success up to this time. The last letter I have from the department—from the C. A. A.—signed by Mr. Stanton, under date of June 28, 1943, says that—

All of the funds which have been appropriated to this Administration for airport development are either allocated or encumbered and no new projects can be undertaken, even though their necessity to meet military requirements has been established, until additional funds are forthcoming from Congress.

That is an excerpt from Mr. Stanton's letter of June 28, 1943.

Mr. Speaker, I am of the opinion that I have justified the necessity of this airport as being of military necessity, and I am of the opinion that all of the other airports provided for in this appropriation have likewise proven their case,

and in view of the fact that lengthy hearings were held by both the House and Senate committees, I feel that this matter has been sufficiently discussed, and that all of the Members of the House are acquainted with the importance and necessity of approving this amendment, and, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I respectfully ask that you give us your best consideration and support of this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. SULLIVAN].

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I come from the State of Nevada. The gentleman from Virginia this afternoon specifically referred to the airport at Battle Mountain, Nev. Mention was made of the fact that this airport was located in a town of only a thousand people. In reply I ask what the population of a town has to do with the desirability of an airport. In some places in Nevada the Army has established airports where there are not a dozen people within a hundred miles. The Army is using that place for bombers in order that the flyers may have experience in dropping bombs.

On the airport at Battle Mountain there has been a total of \$425,000 expended. The county bonded itself in order to purchase the land. W. P. A. spent a lot of money on it and the Army has built a running strip on this airport and recently the Transport Service of the Air Corps has moved from another airport and is now using the Battle Mountain Airport.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Do I understand that any war use is being made of this airport?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Absolutely. At the present time the Transport Service of the Air Corps is using it.

Mr. Speaker, Nevada is particularly desirable for this class of work by the Army. It is a State of magnificent distances. It is larger in area than the combined area of Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and New York, and, although we have the smallest population in the Union, we are the richest per capita in the United States.

I know that the Members of this House are going to show good sense and make the appropriation called for in the Senate amendment. We are building airports all over the world. Why do we not finish some that have been started in this country that we will own outright?

Mr. PLUMLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I yield to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. PLUMLEY. I do not like to be picked on, because outside of Maine we are the biggest State geographically and always the best in New England.

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. Is Battle Mountain on the main air line route going from San Francisco to Chicago?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes; it is on that main air-line route. I ask my colleague, Mr. Speaker, to support this appropriation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHILBIN].

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, there is no question of pork-barrel legislation involved in this amendment. It is merely a question of completing vital airport construction which if left unfinished will result in deterioration, waste, and deprivation of the use of these airports by the communities concerned and in emergency cases by our own airmen of the Army and Navy. No manpower problem is involved despite what has been said here by my learned friend the gentleman from Virginia, and no problem of the use of critical materials is involved. The measure specifically reserves the control of war agencies over these matters.

If we can appropriate almost untold millions of dollars for the airport development of foreign nations, we ought to be willing to allocate this relatively modest sum to complete important airports throughout our own country. I hope that the House will agree to this most constructive and desirable appropriation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, an amendment was offered in the House after hearings had been had to insert an item involving \$6,756,918 in the bill to cover certain airports on which it was alleged the W. P. A. had entered into contracts with the communities. We are faced with a different proposition now.

Today we are faced with a proposition involving seven more airports, none of which has had any work done on them, none of which has been through the mill and none of which is in a position where there is any obligation on the part of the United States to go along with them. There are a lot of these airports about which there might be question. For instance, the airport at Des Moines is better than two-thirds completed, and planes are landing on it all the time. The airport proposed at Menominee, Mich., is only 25 miles, I understand, from Eau Claire. The one at Eveleth, Minn., is 50 to 60 miles away from Hibbing, Minn.

The airports I am going to refer to now have no claim under this W. P. A. business at all: Winder, Ga., \$565,000; Opelousas, La., \$885,000; Cumberland, Md., \$150,000; Boston, Mass., \$500,000; Battle Mountain, Nev., \$450,000; Holdenville, Okla., \$350,000; and Sheridan, Wyo., \$250,000.

As to those, the W. P. A. has had nothing to do with them. There has never been any approval whatever, still they have been put in this bill by the Senate. One-third of the whole amount is for this group of seven. In other words, these

are averaging a great deal more than the others because they are brand new propositions and cost a lot of money.

It is difficult to see how we can consider this bill and these things on their merit and have the bill loaded down with an amendment which has no justification along the line of the argument that has most generally been presented here.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. The gentleman mentioned Boston with a request of \$500,000. May I ask the gentleman if any request has ever been made to the Appropriations Committee for that sum of money?

Mr. TABER. Not to our committee, and, as I understand it, not to the Senate. There was nothing in the hearings whatever with reference to it and it has been impossible to find out exactly where that airport is.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Is that typical of all the other air stations that the gentleman has mentioned?

Mr. TABER. No, not entirely. Here is one at Cumberland, Md., \$150,000, if I remember rightly, where an allotment was approved on April 23, 1943, out of another appropriation and it will be built anyway.

Mr. PITTINGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PITTINGER. Is the gentleman talking about the airport at Cumberland, Md.?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. PITTINGER. I have been up there; I have looked over that uncompleted airport and the Government is letting its property deteriorate because we have not finished it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman should listen to this because it is a fact: An allotment has already been made for the Cumberland airport out of another appropriation to complete it and there is no sense in our doing it twice. Why should we double up on something? Do you wish us to double up?

Mr. PITTINGER. No, and we are not doubling up. The fact that they have made an allotment indicates the correctness of the position of us Members who fought for this appropriation before, and it should stand.

Mr. TABER. An allotment has been made out of another appropriation. Now we appropriate again. Is that not doubling up? Do you want to do business that way? I do not want to go ahead with that kind of a program and for that reason I am going to oppose this motion to recede and concur. It means \$9,907,000. Why should we spend that when the whole thing is mixed up. Why should we carry an item in here for it, at a time when the approval of the War Production Board as to the availability of critical materials is required before

the money can be spent? We will never get anywhere if we try to manage the finances of the Government that way.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the House will reject this amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, this bill, H. R. 3598, is the bill the House approved with a cut of 82 percent.

Now there is a proposal to finish 24 airports that have not been certified by either the Army or the Navy. Any one of these airports—the Army and the Navy could have immediately upon asking for its completion. They will cost \$6,756,000 and there is no Budget approval for them.

Moreover, the joker in this proposed airport program is that seven airports have been added, estimated to cost \$3,150,000. How do you know that the amount proposed is correct? Nobody knows. It is just a proposal. So you have that additional sum in here. The camel is getting its nose under the tent for \$3,150,000.

If you will read the RECORD of July 7, you will find therein the exact language applicable to the contracts that were entered into between the various municipalities and the Federal Government as to the erection of these airports. Because of the very nature of the W. P. A., going along on an annual basis, it was impossible for the Government to contract for any period of time more than a year. I quote:

It is agreed that the Work Projects Administration is under no obligation to initiate operations under the project authorization, if approved, not to complete the project, or any portion thereof, if placed in operation.

Further, in consideration of the expenditure of Federal funds on the project, it is agreed if the proposed work is undertaken and operations are discontinued by the Work Projects Administration, the sponsors will take such steps as may be necessary to complete a useful economic unit of the work.

Those are the words in the contract which all sponsors agreed to. This chamber today has echoed from the shout of pork and pork barrel. Since we are talking about dirty linen, let us wash it here. The Members of this House are the very ones who discontinued W. P. A., not the mayor of the city, not the civic-minded committee back home interested in your airport, nor other groups that you seek to console today. No; it was the Members of this House, the Representatives of the people who voted disapproval and who maintained there was not one good thing that came out of the W. P. A. But today they are asking, "Can we have a private W. P. A. for our individual districts?"

My friends, the arguments are against you, the contract is against you, the amount of money unsupported by the Budget is against you. You are very inconsistent in your action. You have cut this bill 82 percent, and now you walk in with a new unapproved item for \$9,906,000. Yet we talk about economy. It depends on whose ox is being gored.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question. The previous question was ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division of the question. I think the motion now is to recede and concur, and I ask that the motion be divided.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that this comes too late, since the Chair had already announced that the previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the point of order is well taken.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Mexico that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the House divided, and there were—ayes 131, noes 63.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present and object to the vote on that ground.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. On the announcement of the vote, it appeared that only 194 had voted—22 less than a quorum.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri must understand that some Members in the House may not have voted. The Chair thinks he must count. [After counting.] Two hundred and fifteen Members are present, lacking one of being a quorum.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I came in while the Chair was announcing the result of the count.

The SPEAKER. The Chair had announced that a quorum was not present. Gentlemen coming in after the announcement was made cannot be counted.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. How many Members constitute a quorum at the present time?

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and sixteen, and the Chair counted 215.

The roll call is automatic.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. As I understand, Mr. Speaker, this vote is on the motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment providing for these airports.

The SPEAKER. The Chair so announced.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 192, nays, 129, answered "present" 1, not voting 107, as follows:

[Roll No. 170]

YEAS—192

Allen, La.	Grant, Ind.	Murdock
Andersen,	Green	Murphy
H. Carl	Gregory	Murray, Tenn.
Anderson,	Griffiths	Murray, Wis.
N. Mex.	Hagen	Newsome
Andresen,	Hale	Norman
August H.	Hall	Norton
Barrett	Edwin Arthur	O'Brien, Mich.
Bates, Ky.	Hare	O'Connor
Beall	Harless, Ariz.	O'Hara
Beckworth	Harris, Ark.	O'Konski
Bennett, Mo.	Hays	Outland
Blackney	Heffernan	Pace
Bloom	Hendricks	Patman
Bonner	Herter	Patton
Boren	Hinsshaw	Peterson, Fla.
Bradley, Mich.	Hjoh	Peterson, Ga.
Brooks	Hoeven	Philbin
Brown, Ga.	Holifield	Pittenger
Bryson	Holmes, Wash.	Ploeser
Burchill, N. Y.	Hope	Poage
Burdick	Horan	Price
Burgin	Howell	Priest
Camp	Hull	Ramey
Canfield	Izac	Ramspeck
Capozzoli	Jarman	Rankin
Carlson, Kans.	Jensen	Rees, Kans.
Carson, Ohio	Johnson,	Richards
Chenoweth	Luther A.	Rivers
Church	Johnson,	Robinson, Utah
Cochran	Lyndon B.	Robson, Ky.
Coffee	Keefe	Rockwell
Cole, Mo.	Keogh	Rogers, Mass.
Compton	Kerr	Rohrbough
Cooley	King	Rolph
Courtney	Kirwan	Rowe
Crosser	LaFollette	Sabath
Cunningham	Lambertson	Sadowski
Curlley	Landis	Sauthoff
Curtis	Lane	Schuetz
Davis	Larcade	Scrivner
Day	Lea	Short
Domengeaux	LeCompte	Sikes
Drewry	Lemke	Smith, Maine
Durham	Lesinski	Smith, Wis.
Dworschak	Lewis	Stearns, N. H.
Elliott	Luce	Stefan
Ellis	Lynch	Stewart
Fay	McGregor	Stockman
Feighan	McKenzie	Sullivan
Fellows	McMillan	Talle
Fenton	McMurray	Thomas, Tex.
Fernandez	McWilliams	Thomason
Fisher	Maas	Tolan
Fogarty	Madden	Vincent, Ky.
Gale	Magnuson	Weaver
Gathings	Manasco	Weichel, Ohio
Gavagan	Mansfield,	Weiss
Gearhart	Mont.	Weich
Gerlach	Marcantonio	Wheat
Gibson	Merritt	Wickersham
Gilchrist	Morrow	Winter
Goodwin	Miller, Mo.	Wolcott
Gordon	Miller, Nebr.	Wolverton, N. J.
Gorski	Miller, Pa.	Worley
Gossett	Monkiewicz	
Granger	Mott	

NAYS—129

Abernethy	Dirksen	Jenkins
Allen, Ill.	Dondero	Johnson,
Andrews	Doughton	Anton J.
Angell	Eaton	Johnson,
Arends	Eberharter	Calvin D.
Auchincloss	Ellison, Md.	Johnson, Ind.
Bates, Mass.	Elston, Ohio	Johnson, Okla.
Bender	Engel, Mich.	Jones
Bishop	Engle, Calif.	Jonkman
Bolton	Fish	Judd
Brehm	Folger	Kean
Brown, Ohio	Forand	Kearney
Brumbaugh	Fuller	Kennedy
Buffett	Furlong	Kilburn
Burch, Va.	Gallagher	Kinzer
Busbey	Gifford	Kleberg
Butler	Gillette	Kunkel
Cannon, Mo.	Gillie	Lanham
Carrier	Graham	LeFevre
Carter	Gross	Ludlow
Case	Gwynne	McCowen
Chipherfield	Hall,	McGehee
Clark	Leonard W.	McLean
Clevenger	Halleck	Mahon
Cole, N. Y.	Harness, Ind.	Martin, Mass.
Colmer	Heidinger	Michener
Cooper	Hess	Monroney
Costello	Hobbs	Mruk
Crawford	Hoffman	Mundt
Dickstein	Jeffrey	Norrell

O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, N. Y.
O'Neal
Piumley
Poulson
Powers
Pracht
Rabaut
Reed, N. Y.
Rodgers, Pa.
Sasser
Satterfield
Scanlon
Scott

Sheppard
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Ohio
Snyder
Somers, N. Y.
Spence
Springer
Stanley
Starnes, Ala.
Summers, Tex.
Sundstrom
Taber
Thomas, N. J.

Tibbott
Troutman
Vorys, Ohio
Vursell
Wadsworth
Ward
Whitten
Whittington
Wigglesworth
Willey
Wilson
Winstead
Woodrum, Va.
Zimmerman

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Cox

NOT VOTING—107

Anderson, Calif. Gamble
Arnold
Baldwin, Md. Gore
Baldwin, N. Y. Grant, Ala.
Barden
Barry
Bell
Bennett, Mich. Hartley
Bland
Boykin
Bradley, Pa. Holmes, Mass.
Buckley
Bulwinkle
Byrne
Cannon, Fla. J. Leroy
Celler
Chapman
Clason
Cravens
Cullen
D'Alesandro
Dawson
Delaney
Dewey
Dies
Dilweg
Dingell
Disney
Douglas
Ellsworth
Elmer
Fitzpatrick
Flannagan
Ford
Fulbright
Fuimer

Gavin
Phillips
Randolph
Reece, Tenn.
Reed, Ill.
Rizley
Robertson
Rogers, Calif.
Rowan
Russell
Schiffier
Schwabe
Shafer
Sheridan
Slaughter
Smith, Va.
Smith, W. Va.
Sparkman
Stevenson
Sumner, Ill.
Talbot
Tarver
Taylor
Towe
Treadway
Vinson, Ga.
Voorhis, Calif.
Walter
Wasielewski
Wene
West
White
Whitelch, Ga.
Wolfenden, Pa.
Woodruff, Mich.
Wright

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Schiffer for, with Mr. Mills against.
Mr. Randolph for, with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania against.
Mr. Schwabe for, with Mr. Cravens against.
Mr. Voorhis of California for, with Mr. Kelley against.
Mr. Flannagan for, with Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts against.
Mr. Elmer for, with Mr. Robertson against.

Until further notice:

General pairs:

Mr. Cullen with Mr. Knutson.
Mr. Jackson with Mr. Shafer.
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Reed of Illinois.
Mr. Morrison of Louisiana with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Klein with Mr. Douglas.
Mr. Dilweg with Mr. Hartley.
Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Dewey.
Mr. Maloney with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Delaney with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Chapman with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Hill.
Mr. Bland with Mr. Arnold.
Mr. Byrne with Mr. Ward Johnson.
Mr. McCormack with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Hart with Mr. Miller of Connecticut.
Mr. Barry with Mr. Clason.
Mr. D'Alesandro with Mr. Anderson of California.
Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Gavin.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
Mr. Sparkman with Mr. Mason.
Mr. O'Leary with Mr. Towe.
Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Woodruff of Michigan.
Mr. Tarver with Mr. Talbot.

Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Martin of Iowa.
Mr. Wright with Mr. Rizley.
Mr. Wasielewski with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.
Mr. Fuibrigh with Mr. Treadway.
Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Hancock.
Mr. Disney with Mr. Phillips.

Mr. TIBBOTT changed his vote from yea to nay.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 48: On page 32, line 15, insert the following:

"That the section of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, approved July 12, 1943 (Public Law 133, 78th Cong., p. 22), which authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to purchase United States Treasury War bonds for the membership of the Shoshone Tribe of Indians is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed, with the consent of the business committee of the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, to purchase one United States Treasury Series E War bond of the denomination of \$500 for each member of said Shoshone Tribe according to a roll of said tribe prepared as of July 12, 1943, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and to pay the total cost of the bonds so purchased out of the principal of the judgment fund of said tribe in the Treasury. Each bond shall be registered by the Treasury Department in the name of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in trust for the enrolled member of the Shoshone Tribe for whom purchased and shall be held by the United States until the date of maturity, whereupon said bond shall be redeemed and the proceeds thereof paid to the Indian owner free of any trust or restriction. In the event of the death of the Shoshone owner the proceeds of said bond at maturity shall be distributed to his devisees or heirs or next of kin as provided by existing law. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to grant permission to the county chairman of the War bond purchase program of Fremont County, Wyo., in which county the Shoshone Tribe resides, to include the total amount of bonds purchased for the members of said tribe in his quota of War bond sales."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 48 and concur therein.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 49: On page 33, line 22, insert the following:

"BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

"Water conservation and utility projects: For an additional amount for water conservation and utility projects, fiscal year 1944, including a total limitation of \$800,000 for surveys, investigations, plans, and specifications, and administrative expenses in connection therewith (of which not to exceed \$30,000 shall be available for departmental personal services), as authorized by the act of August 11, 1939 (16 U. S. C. 590y and 590z), as amended by the act of July 16, 1943 (Public

Law 152), to remain available until expended, \$2,800,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 49 and concur in the same with an amendment which I have sent to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 49 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

"In lieu of the sum of '\$2,800,000' named in such amendment, insert '\$700,000'; and in lieu of the sum of '\$800,000' named in such amendment, insert '\$200,000.'"

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I make a preferential motion, which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico moves that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: On page 34, line 8, strike out the figure "\$2,800,000" and insert the figure "\$1,400,000."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has not made a preferential motion. He has made a motion to recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and concur in the same, and a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment is already pending.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I make a preferential motion, which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITE moves that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 49 and concur in the same.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS] to make a unanimous-consent request.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. TOWE] be granted indefinite leave of absence because of illness.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this is one of the most important appropriations, as I see it, carried in this bill. What the Government must have at this time is food, and this deals directly with the production of food. This amendment in the bill is to finance the construction and completion of small irrigation projects by the cooperative operations of both the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Reclamation in the Department of the Interior. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], who spoke this after-

noon, said among other things: We must have food and the best way we can get it is from the small farmers. This amendment of the Senate that I am supporting goes directly to that situation, to finance the small projects that are already surveyed. There is \$800,000 carried in this bill for surveys and investigations in order that we may proceed with the program that has been worked out by the Department of the Interior.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Is it not true that this fund of \$2,800,000 which was incorporated in the deficiency appropriation by the Senate will carry out further investigations in line with the request made by the War Food Administration for such action?

Mr. WHITE. That is correct. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. And is not an appropriation of this sort really a saving of money, because it will pay for itself many times over in the years to come?

Mr. WHITE. This thing will pay for itself in two ways. It will pay for itself by being reimbursable and it will add new wealth and new tax income to the Government. It will establish new communities and do all the things for the development of this country that has been done by the Bureau of Reclamation in the past.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Is it not also true that many of these small irrigation projects have already been begun? That is to say, they have been in the course of progress for a long time and it is going to require very little more money and very little more labor to complete them so they will reach the stage of production?

Mr. WHITE. That is the situation in the Western States. We have an organization set up in the Department of Agriculture to handle one of the most important activities of the Government—the War Food Administration—and that is the production and distribution of food. They have taken this into consideration, and provided a program which I am going to read to the House:

It is apparent that every effort must be made to increase agricultural production this year and for 1944 and 1945, since the need for food is inevitably going to exceed our ability to produce it and supplies available for civilians will continue to decline.

Finally it should be noted that food is in a category by itself insofar as the war and post-war situation is concerned. The minute the war has been won, production of direct military items—ships, tanks, guns, airplanes, etc., can be suspended. No such action can be taken with food. The demand for it will continue at even higher levels for at least 2 years after the war is won. Consequently, in appraising the timing of projects for expanding food production, at least 2 years should be added as compared with projects for the expansion of

direct military production. In other words, if projects for expansion of production of direct military items are ruled out, if such production will not come into being until after 1945, projects of the expansion of food should not be ruled out unless they will not come into production until after 1947. The importance of the continuing post-war demand for food should not be minimized because our ability to supply food to freed countries and even to the civilian populations of enemy countries in the immediate post-war period will have a vital bearing upon the chances for a lasting peace. Moreover, because of the time lag in agricultural production we cannot afford to wait until the war is over to develop post-war food production programs.

It is evident, therefore, that it is essential to press into production every possible acre of land in the Nation. Our present food production resources in established areas already are operating at capacity and the only other means of increasing output are through development which will permit more intensive cultivation, such as irrigation projects.

The 18 Western States afford many excellent opportunities for expanding production of the foods in greatest need, such as dry beans and peas, potatoes, and dairy products. Through irrigation project development, production of these items can be increased in certain and stable amounts without sacrificing output or other essential crops and livestock products.

II. THE FACTS CONCERNING THE \$800,000 FOR INVESTIGATION

Principally because stop-orders had been issued against most reclamation and water conservation projects a year ago, Congress appropriated only \$964,000 for Bureau of Reclamation investigations, in spite of the fact that the Bureau had sought \$2,220,000 for this purpose, and the Bureau of the Budget had recommended \$1,200,000.

Now under the impetus of the War Food Administration demand for irrigation war food projects, the Bureau of Reclamation is confronted with the greatest demand in history to expedite the investigation and processing of water conservation and irrigation projects. For this purpose it has the smallest appropriation in years. The result is that unless additional investigation money is made available the irrigation war food program will suffer greatly. Scores of worthwhile irrigation war food projects throughout the West cannot be brought to the attention of the War Production Board and therefore cannot be approved, constructed, and put to growing war food crops.

Already the Bureau has suspended or deferred surveys and investigations on 108 river basins and projects, on which work had been scheduled for the fiscal year. Also, there were 28 other projects which the Bureau was unable to schedule for lack of funds. Every Western State was affected. Not only is the war food program being injured, but unless additional funds are made available many trained survey and investigation crews will have to be released during the remainder of the fiscal year 1944 and their particular skills lost to the Bureau.

III. FINAL DECISION WILL BE UP TO THE HOUSE CONFEREES

The House conferees on H. R. 3598 (the deficiency bill) should be urged to recede and concur with the Senate committee on these 2 items. This course will be necessary if we want to keep faith with those with whom we have promised to share our food supply until the ravaged and starving countries of the world have been able to rehabilitate their agricultural production and can again become self-supporting insofar as food is concerned. The facts are that the 11 Western States today lack 40,000

carloads of food annually of being self-supporting in foodstuffs. The Pacific war demand will make the situation much worse before it gets better.

I wish some of the Members could go with me into some of these big irrigation districts in the West and see what they are contributing to the Nation's war-food supply.

You will see trucks rolling in from these irrigated lands with great loads, cans of cream, trucks loaded with butter rolling to the cars from the creameries; meat being loaded into refrigerator cars from the packing plants; you will see the wonderful production of food that is coming out of these irrigation districts that have already been established.

The appropriation for reclamation in the bill is right in line with the program of irrigation and reclamation that has done so much and is doing so much in this war emergency to furnish food that is needed in the war effort. Pork, beef, butter, eggs, and every kind of food is to be produced by this program; and I ask your support of this motion.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division of the question, and I ask that we vote immediately on the question of receding.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House recede from its disagreement with the Senate amendment?

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the motion was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on the question of receding I ask for a division.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may ask for a division.

The question is, Will the House recede from its disagreement?

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were ayes 40 and noes 48.

So the motion to recede was rejected.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division of the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The SPEAKER. The House has refused to recede.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to further insist.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE. The first question for division was a division on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE]. The House has refused to recede on the division of that motion. Then it seems to me that the question recurs on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] to recede and concur with an amendment. On that motion I ask for a division.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks for a division of the question. The House has already refused to recede. Therefore, it would be rather anomalous if we had a division of the motion of the gentleman from Missouri, and voted again on the question of receding.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I insist on my motion that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE. Since the motion which was offered by the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE] was a preferential motion as against the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], I question whether or not the gentleman can then move to insist. The vote, it seems to me, must recur on the motion previously pending, which was the motion of the gentleman from Missouri to recede and concur with an amendment. A division of the question is entirely different when two different propositions are before the House. The House has refused to recede on the dividing of the question offered by the gentleman from Idaho, but has not refused to recede on dividing the question offered by the gentleman from Missouri in his original motion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has moved to insist on disagreement to the Senate amendment. The Chair believes there is nothing to do at this time but to put the gentleman's motion.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri, that the House insist on its disagreement.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, may I say with regard to that, there appears to have been a misunderstanding on the part of certain Members. I think we should take this back to conference.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri, to insist on the disagreement of the House to the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico), there were—ayes 70, and noes 39.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MURDOCK. I am confused as to what the question is. Will the Chair restate it?

The SPEAKER. The motion to recede was voted down. The only motion the gentleman from Missouri had left, therefore, was to further insist on the disagreement to the Senate amendment. That is what we are voting on now.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Did the gentleman from Missouri withdraw his motion to recede and concur with an amendment?

The SPEAKER. He did not; it was not necessary. Because of the fact that a motion to recede had been voted down,

a second motion to recede was not in order.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. The motion to recede and concur with an amendment having been displaced by a motion to recede and concur, and this motion having been divided so that we voted on the motion to recede alone, the only motion that could possibly be made would be the one the gentleman from Missouri did make, that the House further insist; is that correct?

The SPEAKER. The Chair has so stated.

Mr. TABER. Then if we do not vote to further insist, the House will not be in a position to act on this amendment.

The SPEAKER. That is a matter about to be decided by those who vote on this roll call.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. It is too late; the Chair has already announced that a quorum was not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll; and there were—ayes 223, nays 75, not voting 131, as follows:

[Roll No. 171]

YEAS—223

Abernethy	Dirksen	Johnson,
Allen, Ill.	Dondero	Luther A.
Allen, La.	Drewry	Johnson.
Andersen,	Eberharter	Lyndon B.
H. Carl	Ellis	Jonkman
Andresen,	Ellison, Md.	Judd
August H.	Elston, Ohio	Kean
Andrews	Engel, Mich.	Kearney
Arends	Feighan	Kefauver
Auchincloss	Fenton	Kennedy
Bates, Ky.	Fish	Keogh
Bates, Mass.	Fisher	Kerr
Beall	Folger	Kilburn
Bell	Furlong	Kinzer
Bender	Gallagher	Kirwan
Bennett, Mo.	Gathings	Kleberg
Bishop	Gavin	Kunkel
Blackney	Gerlach	Lambertson
Bloom	Gibson	Lane
Bolton	G'ford	Lanham
Bradley, Pa.	Gilchrist	Larcade
Brehm	Gillette	Lea
Eeroos	Gillie	LeCompte
Brown, Ga.	Goodwin	LeFevre
Brown, Ohio	Graham	Lesinski
Brumbaugh	Grant, Ind.	Luce
Bryson	Green	Ludlow
Buffett	Gross	McCormack
Bulwinkle	Gwynne	McCowan
Burch, Va.	Hall,	McGehee
Burgin	Edwin Arthur	McGregor
Busbey	Hall,	McLean
Butler	Leonard W.	McMillan
Camp	Halleck	McWilliams
Canfield	Hancock	Martin, Mass.
Cannon, Mo.	Harness, Ind.	Merritt
Carlier	Harris, Ark.	Morrow
Carson, Ohio	Hart	Michener
Carter	Hays	Miller, Mo.
Chapfield	Hebert	Miller, Pa.
Church	Heldinger	Monkiewicz
Clark	Hendricks	Mruk
Clevenger	Herter	Murray, Tenn.
Cochran	Hess	Newsome
Cole, Mo.	Hobbs	Norrell
Cole, N. Y.	Hoch	O'Brien, Ill.
Colmer	Hoeven	O'Brien, N. Y.
Compton	Howell	O'Hara
Cooley	Jarman	O'Konski
Cooper	Jenkins	O'Neal
Courtney	Jensen	Pace
Crawford	Johnson,	Patman
Crosser	Anton J.	Patton
Cunningham	Johnson,	Peterson, Ga.
Davis	Calvin D.	Philbin
Day	Johnson, Ind.	Pittenger

Ploeser	Sauthoff	Thomas, Tex.
Plumley	Scanlon	Tibbett
Powers	Schuetz	Tolan
Pracht	Scott	Troutman
Price	Short	Vincent, Ky.
Priest	Simpson, Ill.	Vorys, Ohio
Rabaut	Smith, Maine	Vursell
Ramey	Smith, Ohio	Wadsworth
Ramspeck	Smith, Wis.	Ward
Reed, N. Y.	Snyder	Weaver
Rees, Kans.	Somers, N. Y.	Welchel, Ohio
Richards	Spence	Weiss
Rivers	Springer	Wheat
Robison, Ky.	Stanley	Whitten
Rodgers, Pa.	Starnes, Ala.	Whittington
Rogers, Mass.	Stearns, N. H.	Wigglesworth
Rohrbough	Summers, Tex.	Willey
Rowe	Sundstrom	Wilson
Sabath	Taber	Wolcott
Sasser	Talle	Wolverton, N. J.
Satterfield	Thomas, N. J.	Zimmerman

NAYS—75

Anderson,	Hale	Murphy
N. Mex.	Harless, Ariz.	Murray, Wis.
Angell	Hinsshaw	Norman
Parrett	Holifield	O'Brien, Mich.
Burchill, N. Y.	Holmes, Wash.	O'Connor
Burdick	Hope	Outland
Capozzoli	Horan	Peterson, Fla.
Carlson, Kans.	Hull	Poage
Case	Izac	Poulson
Chenoweth	Johnson,	Rankin
Coffee	J. Leroy	Robinson, Utah
Curtis	Keefe	Rockwell
Domengeaux	LaFollette	Rolph
Dworschak	Landis	Rowan
Elliott	Lemke	Russell
Engle, Calif.	McMurray	Sadowski
Fay	Madden	Scrivner
Fernandez	Magnuson	Stefan
Fogarty	Mahon	Stockman
Forand	Mansfield,	Sullivan
Gearhart	Mont.	Thomason
Gordon	Marcantonio	Welch
Gorski	Miller, Nebr.	White
Gossett	Mott	Wickersham
Granger	Mundt	Winter
Hagen	Murdock	Worley

NOT VOTING—131

Anderson, Calif.	Fuller	Myers
Arnold	Fulmer	Norton
Baldwin, Md.	Gale	O'Leary
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gamble	O'Toole
Barden	Gavagan	Pfeifer
Barry	Gore	Phillips
Beckworth	Grant, Ala.	Randolph
Bennett, Mich.	Gregory	Reece, Tenn.
Bland	Griffiths	Reed, Ill.
Bonner	Hare	Rizley
Boren	Harris, Va.	Robertson
Boykin	Hartley	Rogers, Calif.
Bradley, Mich.	Heffernan	Schiffier
Buckley	Hill	Schwabe
Byrne	Hoffman	Safer
Cannon, Fla.	Holmes, Mass.	Sheppard
Celler	Jackson	Sheridan
Chapman	Jeffrey	Sikes
Clason	Jennings	Simpson, Pa.
Costello	Johnson, Okla.	Slaughter
Cox	Johnson, Ward	Smith, Va.
Cravens	Jones	Smith, W. Va.
Cullen	Kee	Skarmann
Curley	Kelley	Stevenson
D'A'esandro	Kilday	Stewart
Dawson	King	Summer, Ill.
Delaney	Klein	Talbot
Dewey	Knutson	Tarver
Dickstein	Lewis	Taylor
Dies	Lynch	Towe
Dilweg	McCord	Treadway
Dingell	McKenzie	Vinson, Ga.
Disney	Maas	Voorhis, Calif.
Doughton	Maloney	Walter
Douglas	Manasco	Wasielewski
Durham	Mansfield, Tex.	Wene
Eaton	Martin, Iowa	West
Ellsworth	Mason	Whichel, Ga.
Elmer	May	Winstead
Fellows	Miller, Conn.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Fitzpatrick	Mills	Woodruff, Mich.
Flannagan	Mounroney	Woodrum, Va.
Ford	Morrison, La.	Wright
Fulbright	Morrison, N. C.	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Mills with Mr. Schiffer.

Mr. Randolph with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cravens with Mr. Schwabe.
Mr. Flannagan with Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts.

Mr. Robertson with Mr. Elmer.
Mr. Voorhis of California with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Cullen with Mr. Knutson.
Mr. Kelley with Mr. Fuller.
Mr. Jackson with Mr. Shafer.
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Reed of Illinois.
Mr. Morrison of Louisiana with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Klein with Mr. Douglas.
Mr. Dilweg with Mr. Hartley.
Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Dewey.
Mr. Bland with Mr. Arnold.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Hill.
Mr. D'Alesandro with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Byrne with Mr. Ward Johnson.
Mr. Sparkman with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Burchill of New York with Mr. Miller of Connecticut.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Woodruff of Michigan.

Mr. Barry with Mr. Clason.
Mr. Tarver with Mr. Talbot.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
Mr. O'Leary with Mr. Towe.
Mr. Wright with Mr. Rizley.
Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Martin of Iowa.
Mr. Wasielewski with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.

Mr. Delaney with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Fulbright with Mr. Treadway.
Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Disney with Mr. Phillips.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Jones.
Mr. Maloney with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Lynch with Mr. Lewis.
Mr. Chapman with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
Mrs. Norton with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Baldwin of Maryland with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Fellows.
Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Griffiths.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
Mr. Harris of Virginia with Mr. Jeffrey.
Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. Doughton with Mr. Maas.

Mr. MAGNUSON and Mr. ENGEL of Michigan changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 55: On page 38, line 13 insert:

"PUERTO RICO HURRICANE RELIEF

"The limitation of \$20,000 upon the amount that may be expended for administrative expenses, Puerto Rico hurricane relief, contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased to \$25,350."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55 and concur in the same.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Will the gentleman explain briefly just how much Puerto Rico will receive?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Five thousand dollars.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri to recede and concur.

The motion was agreed to.

(Mr. WHITTINGTON asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.)

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 63: On page 40, line 20 insert: "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel: The number of officers above the rank of captain, who may receive flight pay during the fiscal year 1944, is increased from 45 to 60."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 63 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 67: On page 44, line 24, insert:

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

Subject to authorization by other law, the appropriations "Construction and machinery" and "Armor, armament, and ammunition," shall be available for the acquisition and conversion or construction of additional auxiliaries, when such acquisition and conversion or construction has been directed by the President, and for the acquisition and conversion or construction of additional landing craft and district craft as the Secretary may determine to be necessary for the conduct of the war.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 67 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 70: On page 46, line 3, insert:

"On and after July 1, 1943, the limitation on the cost of civilian clothing per person, including an overcoat when necessary, for enlisted personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard given discharges for bad conduct, undesirability, unsuitability, or inaptitude is hereby increased to \$30."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 70 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 94: On page 85, line 1, insert:

"Sec. 305. No part of any funds appropriated for the War or Navy Department, when it is found by the head of such Department that any part of such funds is not necessary for the completion of the purpose for which appropriated, shall be used for any other purpose without the specific approval of law by the Congress; and, notwithstanding any other provision of law providing for transfer of any part of such funds, when it is found by the head of such department that such funds are not to be used for the purposes for which appropriated, such appropriations to that extent shall be rescinded and canceled and the Secretary of such Department shall certify the amount so reduced, rescinded, and canceled to the Treasury Department, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate: *Provided*, That

no appropriation or part of any appropriation heretofore, herein, or hereafter made available for any executive department or independent establishment to construct any particular project shall be impounded, or held as a reserve, or used for any other purpose, except by direction of the Congress, and any part of such appropriation not needed to complete such project, or the part thereof for which appropriation has been made, shall be retained by the Treasury: *Provided further*, That section 3 of the Military Appropriation Act, 1944, approved July 1, 1943, is hereby repealed."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 94.

Mr. Speaker, Senate amendment No. 94, which is known as the McKellar amendment, has precipitated considerable controversy. Clearly it is not an economy amendment, and it has provisions in it which, in the judgment of those who have studied it carefully, would lead to extravagance. It would also make it most difficult for the War and Navy Departments to discharge their responsibilities in connection with the expeditious prosecution of the war because it takes away the flexibility now existing in their appropriations to meet unforeseen emergencies which are constantly arising all the time due to the shifting character of the military and naval needs on the various battle fronts and theaters of action. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have each pointed out the difficulties which would confront their respective Departments in the event the amendment should be adopted. Study of current appropriations of the War and Navy Departments and their balances have been made by the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations having jurisdiction of those appropriations and they have recently reviewed those balances and are cognizant of the changes in needs and the changes in the requirements under the various appropriations. The committee feels that the amendment is not a desirable one either from the standpoint of economy or the prosecution of the war.

Another feature of the amendment, which is apart from the portion affecting the War and Navy funds, is the proviso which prohibits any appropriation made to any department or agency for a particular construction project from being impounded or placed in reserve. The undoubted result of the proviso, if enacted, would be to require the expenditure of funds for construction projects even though that action might not be wise or economical. The placing of funds in reserve has been an established practice of the Government ever since the passage of the Budget and Accounting Act in 1921. It has been carried on in the interest of economy. These are days when we should be tightening, wherever we can, the expenditure of funds for things that we can get along without while the war is on. We should not be relaxing the restraints and controls which are in the interest of economy and the conservation of funds unless that course is clearly in the interest of facilitating the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, we are now about to vote upon the so-called McKellar amendment. It has been much misunderstood in the press and the country.

The facts are that the first part of the amendment simply provides for the rescinding and cancelation of appropriations where the Secretary of either War or Navy, as the case may be, certifies that the funds are not needed for the purpose for which appropriated. Such a provision would never result in a saving, because a certificate would not be made. In other words, the Secretary of War would never certify that an appropriation was not needed but would permit the appropriation to continue until it expired on the 30th of June at the end of the fiscal year. It is perfectly clear that the first part of the language would not save a cent.

The proviso beginning on line 15, however, would prevent the Budget from impounding any funds appropriated for the construction of a particular project. This would result in the waste of millions and millions of dollars and is inserted in the bill for the purpose of preventing the Bureau of the Budget from impounding funds at the time when we need the exercise of that power more than any other in the history of our country. The sands are shifting very rapidly and as we approach nearer and nearer to the end of the war it is going to be absolutely necessary for the Budget to impound funds on all sorts of projects, or we are going to face financial bankruptcy.

The second part of the proviso of this amendment would prevent the Budget from impounding the funds that need to be impounded.

The third part of this amendment would repeal section 3 of the Military Appropriation Act of 1944 which permits the transfer of funds by the Secretary of War of not to exceed 10 percent of any particular appropriation to another appropriation, provided that appropriation is not thereby increased by more than 10 percent.

Facing an all-out attack on Japan and facing an attack of western Europe, I would not dare to be a party to the repeal of that provision. It may be necessary any day to use this power and to increase some particular appropriation. In any event, no such transfers are made according to the understanding we have with the War Department without the approval of the members of the War Department Appropriation Subcommittee.

With this situation, I can see nothing to do except to reject this amendment. Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk called the roll; and there were—yeas 283, nays 18, not voting 128, as follows:

[Roll No. 172]

YEAS—283

Abernethy	Andresen,	Auchincloss
Allen, Ill.	August H.	Barrett
Allen, La.	Andrews	Eates, Ky.
Andersen,	Angel	Deall
H. Carl	Arends	Beckworth

Bell	Hagen	O'Brien, N. Y.
Bender	Hall,	O'Connor
Bennett, Mich.	Edwin Arthur	O'Hara
Bennett, Mo.	Hall,	O'Konski
Bishop	Leonard W.	O'Neal
Blackney	Halleck	Outland
Bloom	Hancock	Pace
Bolton	Hare	Patman
Bradley, Mich.	Harless, Ariz.	Patton
Bradley, Pa.	Harness, Ind.	Peterson, Fla.
Brehm	Hart	Peterson, Ga.
Brooks	Hays	Philbin
Brown, Ga.	Heidinger	Pittenger
Brown, Ohio	Hess	Ploeser
Brumbaugh	Hinshaw	Plumley
Bryson	Hobbs	Poulson
Buffett	Hoch	Powers
Bulwinkle	Hoeven	Pracht
Burch, Va.	Hollifield	Priest
Burchill, N. Y.	Holmes, Wash.	Rabaut
Burgin	Hope	Ramey
Busbey	Horan	Ramspeck
Butler	Howell	Rankin
Camp	Hull	Reed, N. Y.
Canfield	Izac	Reas, Kans.
Cannon, Mo.	Jarman	Richards
Capozzoli	Jenkins	Rivers
Carlson, Kans.	Jensen	Robinson, Utah
Carson, Ohio	Johnson,	Robson, Ky.
Case	Anton J.	Rockwell
Chenoweth	Johnson, Ind.	Rodgers, Pa.
Chiperfield	Johnson,	Rogers, Mass.
Church	Lyndon B.	Rohrbough
Clark	Johnson, Okla.	Rolph
Clevenger	Jonkman	Rowan
Cochran	Judd	Rowe
Coffee	Kean	Sasser
Cole, Mo.	Kearney	Satterfield
Cole, N. Y.	Keefe	Sauthoff
Compton	Kefauver	Scanlon
Cooley	Kennedy	Schuetz
Cooper	Keogh	Scott
Costello	Kerr	Scrivner
Courtney	Kilburn	Sheppard
Crawford	Kinzer	Short
Crosser	Kirwan	Simpson, Ill.
Cunningham	Kleberg	Slaughter
Curtis	Kunkel	Smith, Maine
Davis	LaPollette	Smith, Ohio
Dav	Lambertson	Smith, Va.
Dewey	Landis	Smith, Wis.
Dirksen	Lane	Snyder
Domengeaux	Lanham	Somers, N. Y.
Dendero	Larcade	Spence
Drewry	Lea	Springer
Dworshak	LeCompte	Stanley
Eberharter	LeFevre	Starnes, Ala.
Elliott	Lesinski	Stearns, N. H.
Ellis	Lewis	St-fan
Ellison, Md.	Luce	Stockman
Elston, Ohio	Ludlow	Sullivan
Engel, Mich.	McCormack	Summers, Tex.
Engle, Calif.	McCowan	Sundstrom
Fay	McGregor	Taber
Feighan	McLean	Talle
Fel'ows	McMil'an	Thomas, N. J.
Fenton	McMurray	Thomas, Tex.
Fernandez	McWilliams	Thomason
Fish	Maas	Tibbott
Fisher	Madden	Troutman
Fcgarty	Magnuson	Vincent, Ky.
Folger	Mahon	Vorys, Ohio
Forand	Marcantonio	Vursell
Ford	Martin, Mass.	Wadsworth
Furlong	Merritt	Ward
Gallagher	Michener	Weaver
Gavin	Miller, Conn.	Welch, Ohio
Gerlach	Miller, Mo.	Welch
Gibson	Miller, Pa.	Wheat
Gifford	Monkiewicz	Whittington
Gilchrist	Monroney	Wickersham
Gillette	Mott	Wieglesworth
Gillie	Mruk	Williey
Goodwin	Mundt	Wilson
Gordon	Murdock	Winter
Gorski	Murphy	Wolcott
Graham	Murray, Wis.	Wolverton, N. J.
Granger	Newsome	Woodrum, Va.
Grant, Ind.	Norman	Worley
Green	Norton	Zimmerman
Gross	O'Brien, Ill.	
Gwynne	O'Brien, Mich.	

NAYS—18

Burdick	Johnson,	Norrell
Colmer	Luther A.	Page
Gathings	Lemke	Russell
Gossett	McGehee	Sikes
Harris, Ark.	Mansfield,	White
Johnson,	Mont.	Whitten
Calvin D.	Murray, Tenn.	Winstead

NOT VOTING—128

Anderson, Calif.	Arnold	Barden
Anderson,	Baldwin, Md.	Barry
N. Mex.	Baldwin, N. Y.	Bates, Mass.

Bland	Gregory	O'Toole
Bonner	Griffiths	Pfeifer
Boren	Hale	Phillips
Boykin	Harris, Va.	Price
Buckley	Hartley	Randolph
Byrne	Hébert	Reece, Tenn.
Cannon, Fla.	Heffernan	Reed, Ill.
Carrier	Hendricks	Rizley
Carter	Herter	Robertson
Celler	Hill	Rogers, Calif.
Chapman	Hoffman	Sabath
Clason	Holmes, Mass.	Sadowski
Cox	Jackson	Schiffier
Cravens	Jeffrey	Schwabe
Cullen	Jennings	Shafer
Curley	Johnson,	Sheridan
D'Alesandro	J. Leroy	Simpson, Pa.
Dawson	Johnson, Ward	Smith, W. Va.
Delaney	Jones	Sparkman
Dickstein	Kee	Stevenson
Dies	Kelley	Stewart
Di'weg	Kilday	Sumner, Ill.
Dlngell	King	Talbot
Disney	Klein	Tarver
Doughton	Knutson	Taylor
Douglas	Lynch	Tolan
Durham	McCord	Towe
Eaton	McKenzie	Treadway
Ellsworth	Maloney	Vinson, Ga.
Elmer	Manasco	Voorhis, Calif.
Fitzpatrick	Mansfield, Tex.	Walter
Flannagan	Martin, Iowa	Wassilewski
Fulbright	Mason	Weiss
Fuller	May	Wene
Fulmer	Morrow	West
Gale	Miller, Nebr.	Whelchel, Ga.
Gamble	Mills	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gavagan	Morrison, La.	Woodruff, Mich.
Gearhart	Morrison, N. C.	Wright
Gore	Myers	
Grant, Ala.	O'Leary	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Manasco with Mr. Miller of Nebraska.
Mr. May with Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts.
Mr. Barden with Mr. Carrier.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Carter.
Mr. Cox with Miss Sumner of Illinois.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Kee.
Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Griffiths.
Mr. Curley with Mr. Gale.
Mr. Dickstein with Mr. Gearhart.
Mr. Doughton with Mr. Herter.
Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Hale.
Mr. Gavagan with Mr. J. Leroy Johnson.
Mr. Kilday with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lynch with Mr. Morrow.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Messrs. GOSSETT and RUSSELL changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 95: On page 86, line 1, insert:

"Sec. 306. No funds heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the War Department shall be used directly or indirectly for or devoted to the purpose of the cancelation of existing certificates of authority with respect to the manufacture and distribution of Army insignia and no such funds shall be used directly or indirectly either to enforce or announce the provisions of order AR 600-90, as amended, or any amended or similar or comparable order or regulation restricting the manufacture and distribution of Army insignia: *Provided*, That this section shall be effective as of date March 1, 1943."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER].

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the McKellar bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 96: On page 86, line 12, strike out "305" and insert in lieu thereof "307."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 96.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. CANNON of Missouri, a motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the conference report and the several motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the conference report just agreed to may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF COURT REPORTERS IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3611), to authorize the appointment of court reporters in the district courts in the United States, to fix their duties, to provide for their compensation, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. HANCOCK]?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3611) entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of court reporters in the district courts of the United States, to fix their duties, to provide for their compensation, and for other purposes", having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That the Judicial Code (act of March 3, 1911, 36 Stat. 1088, as amended) is hereby amended by inserting after section 5 there-

of a new section 5a, entitled 'Court Reporters', as follows:

"SEC. 5a. Court Reporters:

"(a) Appointment: Each district court of the United States, including the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia and the district courts in the Territories and insular possessions, shall appoint one or more court reporters for the district court in the manner provided for the appointment of the clerks of said courts. The number of reporters to be so appointed shall be determined by the Judicial Conference of Senior Circuit Judges (hereinafter referred to as the Judicial Conference). The persons to be so appointed shall possess the qualifications necessary for the satisfactory performance of the duties specified in subdivision (b) of this section, to be determined by standards which shall be formulated from time to time by the Judicial Conference, and shall take an oath to perform faithfully such duties. The court, with the approval of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (hereinafter referred to as the Director) may appoint additional reporters for temporary service not exceeding 3 months, when there is more reporting work in the district than can be promptly performed by the authorized number of reporters and the urgency is so great as to render it impracticable to obtain the approval of the Judicial Conference. If the court and the Judicial Conference are of the opinion that in any district it is in the public interest that the duties of reporter should be combined with those of any other employee of the court, the Judicial Conference may authorize such a combination of positions and fix the salary therefor, as provided by subsection (c) hereof, any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding.

"(b) Duties: One of the reporters so appointed for each district court shall attend at each session of the court and at every other proceeding that may be designated by rule of procedure or order of court or by one of the judges of the court, and shall record verbatim by shorthand or by mechanical means (1) all proceedings in criminal cases had in open court, whether in connection with plea, trial, or sentence; (2) all proceedings in all other cases had in open court unless the parties with the approval of the sitting judge shall specifically agree to the contrary; and (3) such other proceedings as a judge of the court may direct or as may be required by rule of procedure or order of the court or as may be requested by any party to the proceeding. The reporter shall attach to his official certificate to the original shorthand notes or other original records so taken and promptly file them with the clerk of the court, who shall preserve them in the public records of the court for not less than 10 years. Upon the request of any party to any proceeding which has been so recorded and who has agreed to pay the fee therefor or of a judge of the court, the reporter shall promptly transcribe the original records of the requested parts of the proceedings and attach thereto his official certificate, and shall then deliver the transcript to the party or judge making the request. He shall also transcribe and certify all pleas and proceedings in connection with the imposition of sentence in criminal cases and such other parts of the record of proceedings as may be required by rule of procedure or order of court. The reporter shall promptly deliver to the clerk for the records of the court a certified copy of any transcript that he may make of any part of the record of any proceeding. The transcript of the testimony and proceedings in any case when duly certified by such reporter shall be deemed prima facie a correct statement of such testimony and proceedings. No transcripts of the pro-

ceedings of the court shall be considered as official except those made from the records taken by the reporter so appointed. The said original notes or other original records and the said copy of transcript shall be open to inspection in the office of the clerk as provided by law with respect to books containing the docket or minute of judgments, or decrees thereof.

"(c) Compensation: Each reporter so appointed shall receive an annual salary, to be fixed from time to time by the Judicial Conference and to be paid in the same manner and at the same time that the salary of the clerk of the court is paid. In fixing such salary the Judicial Conference shall take into account in each instance the amount of time the reporter is required to be in attendance upon the court engaged in the performance of his duties. Such salary shall be not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$6,000 per annum. The reporter shall also receive his traveling expenses and expenses incurred for subsistence within the limitations prescribed by law for clerks of district courts while necessarily absent on official business from the place of his regular employment. All supplies shall be furnished by the reporter at his own expense. The reporter may charge and collect from parties, including the United States, who request transcripts, such fees therefor and no other, as may be prescribed from time to time by the court subject to the approval of the Judicial Conference. No fee shall be charged or taxed for any copy of a transcript delivered to the clerk for the records of court as required by subdivision (b) of this section. Fees for transcripts furnished in criminal or habeas corpus proceedings to persons allowed to sue, defend, or appeal in forma pauperis shall be paid by the United States out of money appropriated for that purpose; and the fees for transcripts furnished in other than criminal or habeas corpus proceedings to persons permitted to appeal in forma pauperis shall also be paid by the United States if the trial judge or a circuit judge shall certify that the appeal is not frivolous but presents a substantial question. Except as to transcripts that are to be paid for by the United States, the reporter may require any party requesting a transcript to prepay the estimated fee therefor in advance of delivery of the transcript.

"(d) Administration: The Judicial Conference shall supervise and direct the administration of this section. Subject to this section and pertinent laws, it shall be the duty of the court to supervise and direct the reporter in the performance of his duties, including dealings with parties requesting transcripts. The Judicial Conference shall prescribe records which shall be maintained and reports which shall be filed by the reporter. Such records shall be inspected and audited in the same manner as the records and accounts of the clerk and may include records showing (1) the quantity of transcripts prepared, (2) the fees charged and the fees collected for transcripts, (3) any expenses incurred by the reporter in connection with transcripts, (4) the amount of time the reporter is in attendance upon the court for the purpose of recording proceedings, and (5) such other information as the Judicial Conference may determine.

"(e) Taxation of fees as costs: In the discretion of the court any part or all of the fees for transcripts may be taxed as costs in the case. Fees paid by the United States for transcripts furnished to persons allowed to appeal in civil cases in forma pauperis shall be taxed in favor of the United States as costs in the case.

"Sec. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this Act into effect.

"Sec. 3. Upon request of the appellant, the record on appeal, under rules 75 and 76 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, shall be printed by a printer designated by the appellant."

And the Senate agree to the same.

HATTON W. SUMNERS,
SAM HOBBS,

C. E. HANCOCK,
Managers on the part of the House.

PAT MCCARRAN,
HARLEY M. KILGORE,
HOMER FERGUSON,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes on the Senate amendment to the bill (H. R. 3611) entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of court reporters in the district courts of the United States, to fix their duties, to provide for their compensation, and for other purposes," submit the following statement, explaining matters agreed upon by the conference committee and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment and the conference agreement retain provisions designed to accomplish the general purposes of the House bill.

Concerning the matter of compensation, the House bill provided that the Judicial Conference should fix the annual salary of the reporters and that such salary should not exceed \$3,000 per annum except that if the amount of time the reporter is required to attend upon the court exceeds 30 weeks annually, the salary might be fixed not to exceed \$5,000 per annum. The House bill also provided that necessary equipment and supplies for recording the proceedings should be furnished to the reporter. It provided further that the fees for transcripts of pleas and proceedings in connection with the imposition of sentence in criminal cases and for transcripts furnished to a judge for his personal use should be paid by the United States. The Senate amendment omitted the authority to permit salaries as high as \$5,000 annually. It also eliminated the provision providing for furnishing equipment and supplies to the reporter and the provision that fees for transcripts of pleas and proceedings in connection with the imposition of sentence in criminal cases and transcripts furnished for the personal use of the judge be paid by the United States.

The conference agreement provides that the salary of a reporter shall be not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$6,000 per annum. The conference agreement adopts the Senate amendment with respect to eliminating the provision for furnishing equipment and supplies and for payment by the United States for transcripts of pleas and proceedings in connection with the imposition of sentence in criminal cases and transcripts furnished for the personal use of the judge. It was considered that the most practical manner of handling the problem was to leave considerable discretion in the Judicial Conference to make adjustment for the services actually performed by the reporter. For this reason it was thought desirable to increase the maximum salary to \$6,000.

The Senate amendment added at the end of the bill a provision that upon request of the appellant, the record on appeal, under rules 75 and 76 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, shall be printed by a printer designated by the appellant. This addition is contained in the conference agreement. A further provision in the Senate amendment was not accepted. It provided that the Supreme Court should prescribe uniform rules for the form and printing of briefs and records on appeals from the district courts of

the United States to the circuit courts of appeals.

HATTON W. SUMNERS,
SAM HOBBS,
C. E. HANCOCK,

Managers on the part of the House.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS]?

There was no objection.

THE LATE KATHLEEN SEXTON HOLMES

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply shocked yesterday to learn of the sudden passing of Mrs. Kathleen Sexton Holmes, who was so well and favorably known by everyone here in the Capitol. She was a true gentlewoman. She had many fine characteristics, a handsome woman, intelligent, and a very able news reporter. She was a very honest and a very fair one. She made a real contribution to journalism. I felt proud to count her my friend.

Coming from the conservative South she had much conservatism and also indicated a very great interest in women going forward and accomplishing things. She was very helpful in connection with the passage of the bill covering the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.

Those whose districts she covered knew her especially well. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] paid her a beautiful tribute yesterday. I hate to think that we have lost her physical presence, but we shall cherish always the memory of her gracious, helpful spirit.

SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House insist on its disagreements to amendments pending between the two Houses on the bill (H. R. 3598), making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The Speaker appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. CANNON of Missouri, WOODRUM of Virginia, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, RA-BAUT, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, TABER, WIGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, and POWERS.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from one of my constituents.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Washington Post of this morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. SHORT asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

(Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an editorial and in the other a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article from today's Washington Times-Herald.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO A HERO

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks and include an article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, this tragic war has produced many heroes whose names have been flashed across the continent because of outstanding achievements accomplished under circumstances and conditions that made such feats appear impossible. One of these heroes whose name is known throughout the width and breadth of the land is Capt. Walker Mahurin, of Fort Wayne, Ind., America's leading fighter ace in the European theater of war. *

Captain Mahurin, a gallant Thunderbolt pilot attached to the Eighth Air Force in England, has 13 enemy planes to his credit—half as many as Eddie Rick-enbacker's last war record of 26 victories. He has made this miraculous record in a period of less than 4 months, his first victory having been scored on August 18,

when he shot down two Focke-Wulfs over Germany.

Captain Mahurin has taken his place in the hall of fame alongside two other Fort Wayne flying heroes—Captain "Bud" Miller, veteran of the Doolittle raid on Tokyo, who was killed in action over north Africa; and Lt. Louis Curdes, ace of the north African and Sicilian campaigns, reported missing in action over Italy.

I am delighted to say that I have known this gallant young officer since he was a small boy. His father, Guy Marshall Mahurin, a well-known architect who died 2 years ago, was a close friend and fellow Kiwanian. His devoted mother is a very charming and gracious lady, who is following his exploits from her home in Fort Wayne. I had the pleasure of visiting Mrs. Mahurin recently and it is needless to add that she is justly proud of her famous flying son who is one of America's outstanding war heroes. On his last visit home, she reported, he told her, worriedly and boyishly: "Mom, I don't think I could ever really shoot anyone." Her reply was that he should not worry about it, but should do whatever it was necessary for him to do.

America may well be proud of such mothers and such sons. They are our strength in this battle for the survival of America. Because of them, victory is within our grasp.

Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me I am including as part of my remarks an Associated Press dispatch from London, dated December 5, 1943:

AMERICAN ACE BOOSTS SCORE—HOOSIER STATE FLIER CHALKS UP 13 VICTORIES

LONDON, December 5.—America's leading fighter ace in the European theater, Capt. Walker M. Mahurin, of Fort Wayne, Ind., is half way toward Eddie Rickenbacker's last war record of 26 victories after a slow start.

The 25-year-old Thunderbolt pilot flew 28 missions over Nazi Europe before he bagged his first enemy plane.

Since that time he has shot down 12 more Jerries—half of them in 2 days' hunting.

The slow start wasn't really Mahurin's fault. Most of his early sorties were fighter sweeps productive of little combat. Morale ebbed because "we felt we were contributing so little to the war," he told a press conference.

The former Purdue University student who flies *The Spirit of Atlantic City*, and his group finally were assigned to escort heavy bombers, and they have had plenty of action since.

Mahurin twice has scored triples, and his bag includes seven twin-engined fighters and six single-engined aircraft.

His Thunderbolt has been hit only once by German fighter bullets in 60 sorties. His squadron has accounted for 50 German planes shot down against the loss of 10 planes.

Holder of the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and the Silver Star, Mahurin is "anxious to get this war over, over here" to get a crack at the Japanese.

CREATION OF COMMISSION TO SAVE THE JEWS OF EUROPE

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Speaker, the establishment of an American commission for the protection and salvage of artistic and historic monuments in Europe, under the chairmanship of Justice Owen J. Roberts, was announced today by the State Department. Recovery of art objects from Axis leaders who have appropriated them also is among the functions of the Commission.

On November 9 House Resolution 352 was presented to the Committee on Foreign Affairs by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. BALDWIN] and the worthy gentleman from California [Mr. ROGERS], calling for the creation of a commission to save the Jews of Europe. That is 6 weeks ago, but as yet this resolution is not before the House. Now, I speak of the action of August 20 by the State Department in this connection only because I am confused and disturbed. It takes us no time at all to offer protection to art, and yet we deliberate for weeks in offering protection to human beings.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs lists among its members some of the ablest men with whom I have had the pleasure of serving. I know that their sympathy responds to the appeal of this pleading call for human justice. Yet why the delay? The chairman of the committee has publicly stated that he is in favor of this resolution. The President of the United States has said, "Our hearts are in the right place." This House, I am confident, would pass this resolution with few, if any, dissenting votes, and I would like to call to the attention of the chairman of the committee the statement of the Archbishop of Canterbury that 10,000 Jews are being murdered daily. In the light of this tragic situation I know the committee feels the immensity of its responsibility. The chairman should, and therefore his action in causing this unnecessary delay is perplexing to me beyond all belief.

We are approaching the Christmas season. I believe it would be a gesture in keeping with our most beautiful traditions were we at this time to give the Jews of the world an assurance of our sympathy and our willingness to act in their behalf.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a report of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PACIFIC OUTLINE

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] is recognized for 1 hour.

(Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the Record.)

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, some of the remarks I shall make here this afternoon, while critical, are not intended as personal criticism of anyone or any group, nor of any political party or administration. They are intended in the nature of a critique or objective criticism rather than subjective.

I hope that my remarks will be accepted in that spirit. In fact, I have subjected some of my own beliefs and actions to criticism and admit my own errors. If others will join me in that perhaps we may get somewhere.

Our country has important decisions to make in, I trust, the not distant future. It has seemed to me that if "what is past is prologue," it might indeed prove profitable to "study the past." The quotations you have observed graven in the granite of the Federal Archives Building.

Therefore, within the limits of time available to me I have been studying the past in order to find out, if possible, just how we arrived at the position in which we find ourselves today, and to expose the facts to searching light so that perhaps we may be able to profit in the future by our mistakes of the past and do a better job for our country and for its future generations.

WAR IN THE PACIFIC

It is their purpose that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of the First World War in 1914 and that all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China. Japan will also be expelled from all other territories which she has taken by violence and greed.

Mr. Speaker, someone should have told Commodore Perry the old fable of Pandora's box before he sailed to Dai Nihon that first time in 1853 and surely before his second visit in the next year. For on that fatal second trip when he pressed the Tokugawa Shogun to open Japan's lid, there was loosed upon the world a new set of evil spirits that will be hard to herd back inside. They were 27,000,000 then—now they are 100,000,000.

The little people who theretofore had heard no evil, seen no evil, and spoken no evil outside their own little island proceeded to learn a great deal of western evil and apparently thought it was smart and amusing; and they found it quite practical to adopt for their own unmoral purposes.

We have admired the Japanese for their politeness but failed to wonder at it long enough to reason how they may have gotten that way. It comes to my mind now from memories of youthful, strictly unpleasant contacts with an infamous Chicago Stockyards neighborhood gang called Ragan's Colts that the members of that gang were exceedingly polite to each other and to the face of any other with whom they thought it unwise to tangle. It was so because any slightest breach was expected to result in quick and brutal retaliation. Insults be-



DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 18, 1943, for actions of Friday, December 17, 1943)

(For staff of the Department only.)

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SENATE

1. COMMODITY CREDIT; SUBSIDIES. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 103, to continue CCC as a U. S. agency through Feb. 29, 1944 (pp. 10909-19). Later the House passed this measure but amended it to provide for continuation through Feb. 5, pursuant to an amendment by Rep. Kleberg, Tex., which was agreed to, 103-27 (pp. 10951-3). During consideration of the proposal, several members discussed the subsidy question.
2. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3598, first supplemental national defense appropriation bill; then insisted upon all the amendments in disagreement and insisted upon disagreement to the House amendments to the Senate amendments. Messrs. McKellar, Glass, Hayden, Tydings, Russell, Nye, Lodge, and Holman were appointed conferees for a further conference (p. 10923). (For bill's provisions see Digest 196.)
3. GRAIN IMPORTS; SOCIAL SECURITY. Passed H. J. Res. 171, to permit duty-free importation of livestock-feed grains for 90 days, with an amendment suspending for 2 months the increase in the tax rates under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (pp. 10907-8, 10919-22). Later the House agreed to the Senate amendment (pp. 10957-60). The measure will now be sent to the President.
4. MUSTERING-OUT PAY. Passed with amendment S. 1543, to provide for mustering-out payments of from \$200 to \$500 for members of the armed forces (pp. 10923-32).
5. FOOD FOR EUROPE. Sen. Hill, Ala., commended Switzerland for its assistance in delivering food shipments within Europe (pp. 10932-33).

HOUSE

6. FARM LABOR APPROPRIATION. Passed with amendments H. J. Res. 208, the farm-labor appropriation bill (pp. 10935-36, 10941-51, 10968). Agreed to Rep. Taber's (N. Y.) amendment continuing availability of certain non-agricultural WMC funds (p. 10951). Rep. Cochran, Mo., criticized the bill's provision which would transfer the program to Extension Service (p. 10942). Reps. Ludlow, Ind., and Rabaut, Mich., inserted excerpts from Judge Jones' and others' testimony (pp.

10947-48). The measure had been reported by the Appropriations Com. (H. Rept. 96

7. CLAIMS; FRAUDS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 1203, to eliminate private suits for penalties and damages arising out of frauds against the U. (pp. 10953-57). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Harness, Ind., urged support of H. R. 3856, his bill to provide for post-war disposition of surplus property (p. 10961-63).
9. UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. Rep. Busbey, Ill., was appointed to the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities to fill the vacancy caused by Rep. Mason's resignation (p. 10934).
10. FORESTRY. Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3848, increasing the forest-survey authorization from \$3,000,000 to \$6,500,000 (H. Rept. 966) (p. 10968).
11. IRRIGATION. Rep. Murdock, Ariz., urged completion of "the almost completed irrigation projects certified by the proper agencies" in order to increase food production (p. 10938).
12. FOOD PRODUCTION. Rep. Gross, Pa., defended farmers against charges that "they have more money now than they have ever had before and more than they know what to do with" (pp. 10939-40).
13. EDUCATION. Received from the Office of Education a report on education and training of defense workers July 1 to Sept. 30, 1943. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 10968.)

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. VETERANS; SURPLUS PROPERTY. By Sen. McCarran, Nev., S. 1604, to provide certain benefits for members of the armed forces upon discharge or release, and to provide for use and disposition of surplus war property in the interests of small business, veterans, and others. To Finance Committee. (p. 10908.)
15. PUERTO RICO. By Sen. Chavez, N. M., S. Res. 222, to increase by \$15,000 the funds for investigation of conditions in Puerto Rico. To Audit-Control Committee. (p. 10909.)
16. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. By Rep. Barry, N. Y., H. R. 3862, to amend Sec. 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 10968.)
17. SELECTIVE SERVICE. By Rep. Clason, Mass., H. R. 3863, to suspend selective-service inductions for 6 months, to direct classification of all liable men as civilian selectees, and to provide for military training in home communities. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 10968.)
18. PUBLIC LANDS. By Del. Dimond, Alaska, H. R. 3864, to repeal Sec. 2 of the act for preservation of American antiquities. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 10968.)
19. PERSONNEL. By Rep. Kerr, N. C., H. Res. 386, authorizing employment of counsel to represent Congress in the Watson-Dodd-Lovett case. To Accounts Committee. (p. 10968.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to have an explanation of the joint resolution to which this amendment is being attached, so that I may properly understand what the joint resolution provides. I am not sure that this is the time to ask for an explanation; but as a result of the information we received in the testimony before the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary in the investigation of the liquor business, I am wondering whether we ought to open up this provision of the tariff and permit the importation of grain to be withdrawn from warehouses for consumption during the next 90 days. If we do, according to my information, it will mean a loss to the Government of four or five million dollars.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I suggest to the able Senator that his question does not go to the pending amendment. I suggest that he allow the amendment to be adopted, and then I shall be very glad to answer his question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, House Joint Resolution 171 is the only House revenue measure pending in the Senate. That is the reason it was chosen as the vehicle for this action.

The joint resolution was passed in the House on a yeas-and-nays vote, by about 5 to 1. Its sole purpose is to permit, for 90 days, the importation, free of duty, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed. Therefore, I am unable to see how it could possibly fall within the scope of the question submitted by the able Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I wish to assure the distinguished Senator from Michigan that I am in favor of the amendment just adopted. However, I wish to point out that according to the information which we received, the sole purpose of House Joint Resolution 171 is to permit 9,000,000 bushels of wheat now in storage on boats on some of the Great Lakes to be sold at a price which will increase by 45 cents the price per bushel which the Government pays. Does the Senator know anything about that?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I am unable to answer the Senator's question. All I can do is to call his attention to the yeas-and-nays vote in the House on the joint resolution. On the one hand, I find some of the most rabid Republican tariff protectionists in the history of the country supporting the joint resolution providing for the 90-day lapse. I also find some of the ablest farm proponents, such as Representative AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, of Minnesota, equally insistent that the 90-day experiment is worth while from an agricultural point of view. I am sorry that I cannot give the Senator a categorical reply to the question which he submits; but from the debates and from the long consideration of this question, which is apparent from the hearings

in the House, I am unable to believe that there is any menace involved. On the contrary, I am forced to believe it is a worth-while adventure.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I think the Senate should know that this morning Mr. Upson, of the Food Administration, stated before the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary that 9,000,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped to this country from Canada. That wheat is now held in storage in American boats, in American waters. The pricing depends upon the outcome of House Joint Resolution 171. If it should pass, that wheat would net Canada 45 cents a bushel more, or in excess of \$4,000,000. The price has not been put on it, because of the pendency of this joint resolution, which would permit the increased price. I think the Senate should know that. That is the fact, as given to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, all I know is that on April 29 the President, by proclamation, provided that wheat for feed could be imported duty-free into this country. Therefore, I am unable to understand how this particular measure could have the slightest effect on the situation involved in the discussion.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It was my understanding that the primary purpose of the joint resolution was to increase the supply of feed available to livestock and poultry producers, in the hope that they might to some extent thereby check the flood of animals which are going to the slaughter houses and packing plants in such volume that they can hardly be handled. If there is any private interest concerned in this measure, this is the first time I have heard of it. I know that the Representative from Wisconsin who sponsored the measure, although he is not a member of the party to which I belong, would not under any circumstances be interested in any private effect which the joint resolution might have. He is concerned only with the benefit which might accrue to the producers of livestock and poultry. I believe that the measure is meritorious, and that it ought to pass speedily.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, the joint resolution by its terms restricts the purposes of imports to livestock and poultry feed. It forbids the use of any of the grain for milling, or anything of that kind. It is as restrictive as a measure of this kind could well be made. My understanding is that it has been strongly urged by the agencies which are charged with the responsibility of providing a greater quantity of cattle and poultry feed than is now available in the market. So far as I know that is the sole purpose of the joint resolution, and it is, of course, limited to 90 days.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, the Senator's final statement is correct. The War Food Administration has very earnestly requested the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I wish to make the further statement that I am not only in hearty accord with providing sufficient feed for livestock purposes in this country, but will go along with the Senate in any program of that kind. However, the joint resolution does not involve that question alone. I am not saying the object proposed to be accomplished can be accomplished in any other way, and possibly this is the only way to do it, but it developed in the committee this morning that this measure was being urged for the purpose of enabling wheat to be imported duty-free so that the Canadian Government may obtain an increased price for wheat which has been loaded on boats more than 4 weeks ago, and which will be held until March 15 next year, unless the joint resolution is passed.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. My understanding of the situation is that months ago, under the President's order, what we call second- or third-grade wheat was permitted to come into this country free of duty. From what the junior Senator from Michigan has said it seems to me the situation is this: If we pass the joint resolution the first-grade wheat, which is probably in boats and probably in our harbors, and on which duty would have to be paid, would not be subject to the duty.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, that statement is in accordance with the testimony which was given this morning before the committee.

Mr. WILEY. Yes; of course, then the situation is very plain. We are simply saying that because of our policy in relation to livestock feed, we think it is advisable that for 90 days all wheat, including the wheat which is now in our ports, shall be allowed to come in duty-free.

That is all there is to it.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Of course, the joint resolution expressly provides that it shall not be construed to authorize the importation of wheat for milling purposes.

Mr. WILEY. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. TAFT. So unless there can be obtained for feed wheat the top price which is paid for milling wheat, the increase in price would not be received, and I do not think the top price can be obtained for feed wheat.

Mr. WILEY. After listening to the colloquy today, it seems to me the rational explanation is that Canada has wheat in our ports on which she would otherwise have to pay duty, and that if the joint resolution is passed, she will not have to pay duty. That is all there is to the question, as I see it.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Question!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the joint resolution.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, if the Senator from Michigan still has the floor, there is another question which I should like to ask him.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. GREEN. The question relates to the freezing of the tax, about which the Senator has spoken, for 2 months more.

I did not hear all the discussion on the subject. Perhaps the Senator from Michigan has already discussed the financial consequences of the proposed extension for 2 months. As I understand the Senator's argument—and I am not quite sure that I understand it correctly—the result will be that even if the Congress should decide against changing the existing statutory law, it could not then recover the difference between the 1 percent and 2 percent which the present law exacts. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I think it is correct; but, if I may interrupt the Senator, I have no idea that the period will be 2 months; I have no idea that it will be longer than 3 weeks, because I believe the tax bill will be enacted by the middle of January.

Mr. GREEN. Then, as provided in the amendment, the extended time would be not to exceed 2 months, during which the Government would lose the revenue.

Mr. VANDENBERG. No; the Government would not lose the revenue. It would not be revenue to the Government. It would be revenue which inures to the reserve fund of the old-age and survivors' benefit fund account.

Mr. GREEN. It should be called an insurance premium, perhaps, but it is called a fund. If it is not a tax, then it has no business in the pending joint resolution. We are considering an amendment to continue a tax, are we not?

Mr. VANDENBERG. Yes.

Mr. GREEN. If it is a tax, the Government loses the tax, does it not?

Mr. VANDENBERG. No; because the tax does not inure to the Government. It inures to the reserve fund of the old-age and survivors' benefit account.

Mr. GREEN. Yes; but it amounts to the same thing in the long run.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is the trouble. That is why I disagree on the merits of it, but I do not see why we should argue the merits today.

Mr. GREEN. In order to avoid question, let us state the situation in this way: If we provide for extension of the present tax for 2 months will not \$200,000,000 less come to the Government?

Mr. VANDENBERG. If the period extends for as long as 2 months there will be \$200,000,000 less in the reserve fund of the old-age and survivors' benefit account provided employers immediately accept the statutory obligation on January 1. There seems to be a great deal of doubt as to whether many of them will do so because of the very reasonable expectation that the Congress will freeze the tax when it comes to the ultimate decision. That is the source of the doubt. A great many employers wonder whether they should not take a chance on waiting for 3 weeks, because there would be a tremendous obligation upon them in connection with large pay rolls to change over their entire pay-roll withholding

system. They would hesitate to do so if it were to apply only to a week or two. I do not know what they would do.

Mr. GREEN. How could they justify refusal to obey the law?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I do not think they could.

Mr. GREEN. Does the Senator think they would not obey the law?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I have given the Senator the best information I can give him.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, may I say to the Senator from Rhode Island that in no event would any of the increased pay-roll tax, assuming it were collected, reach the Treasury until the end of the first quarter; that is, April 1. The proposal temporarily to freeze the tax is solely in the interest of the employer and the employee until we later pass upon the question of whether it should be frozen. No money is due to go into the Treasury until April 1, regardless of when we commence to collect the pay-roll tax.

Mr. GREEN. But even then there will be more than \$200,000,000 less in the fund.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes, if it should take 60 days after January 1 definitely to settle the question, but I do not think it will. I think this question will be settled in January.

Mr. GREEN. If the period were only 30 days there would be more than \$100,000,000 less in the Treasury, would there not?

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator is correct, and I will say that so far as I am concerned—and I am the chief proponent of this so-called freeze—that if Congress decides in January or February that the pay-roll tax should not be frozen, I should be perfectly willing to make the decision retroactive to January 1.

Mr. GREEN. That would satisfy my objection. Will the language of the Senator's amendment be changed to comply with his suggestion?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I cannot do that in the pending amendment. It can be done in an amendment to the tax bill, and I will join the Senator in doing that precise thing when the time comes.

Mr. GREEN. I shall be satisfied with the Senator's assurance to that effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the joint resolution.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read the third time.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 171) was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, and suspending for 2 months the increase in the tax rates under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act."

Mr. VANDENBERG. I move that the Senate insist on its amendment, request a conference with the House of Repre-

sentatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. GEORGE, Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, and Mr. VANDENBERG conferees on the part of the Senate.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I submit the conference report on the first supplemental national defense appropriation bill, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3598) "making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 18, 36, 64, and 71.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 61, 65, 66, 68, 69, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, and 93; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "not to exceed \$300,000 of the unexpended balances of the appropriations made to the National Youth Administration for the purposes of liquidation in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1944, for payment of all such obligations incurred prior to January 1, 1944,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$112,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Economics of mineral industries: For an additional amount for economics of mineral industries, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$16,000; and the limitation upon the amount that

may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$347,500."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Construction of byproducts plant, Pribilof Islands, Alaska: For the enlargement of the byproduct plant, for the utilization of fur-seal carcasses, on Saint Paul Island, including the purchase and installation of machinery and other equipment, fiscal year 1944, to remain available until expended, \$135,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: After the number "127" in such amendment, insert "(claim of Charles A. Buchanan, Port Huron, Michigan, \$125.62)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$17,788.30"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Reimbursement for damages on the Illinois River, Illinois: Not to exceed \$303,500 of any unobligated balances of existing appropriations heretofore made for the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works, for the prosecution of such projects theretofore authorized as may be most desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation, and for other purposes specified under the head "Rivers and Harbors" in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1944, are hereby made available for the payments on account of damages arising as a result of projects on the Illinois River, Illinois, in accordance with the provisions of the act approved October 23, 1943 (Public Law 168)."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 8, 11, 12, 13, 20, 22, 23, 26, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 48, 49, 55, 63, 67, 70, 94, 95, and 96.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
GERALD P. NYE,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
D. LANE POWERS,

Managers on the part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask that the conference report be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the report is agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I now ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives on certain amendments of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 3598, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
December 16, 1943.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 11, 35, 40, 48, 55, 63, 67, 70, and 95 to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 8 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert:

"BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

"For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$20,000 additional for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$100,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 12 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by such amendment insert:

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$688,000: *Provided*, That the use of social security numbers in connection with the centralization of Federal employment reporting and civil service retirement records shall not be deemed in any manner as an indication of approval by Congress of any participation in whole or in part by the Social Security Board in the administration of the Federal retirement system or to the consolidation of the Federal retirement system with the social security system for non-Federal employees."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 38 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

For an amount in addition to the \$20,000,000 appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, and for the same objects and subject to the same conditions, \$6,500,000.

That the House insist upon its amendments to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 8, 12, and 38; and insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 13, 20, 22, 23, 26, 37, 39, 49, 94, and 96 to

said bill and ask a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, and Mr. POWERS be the managers of the conference on the part of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 12, and 38.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I now move that the Senate further insist on its amendments numbered 8, 12, 13, 20, 22, 23, 26, 37, 38, 39, 49, 94, and 96; agree to the further conference asked by the House thereon and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. HOLMAN conferees on the part of the Senate, at the further conference.

MUSTERING-OUT PAY FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 610, being Senate bill 1543, to provide for payment of mustering-out pay to members of the armed forces, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1543) to provide for payment of mustering-out pay to members of the armed forces, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] was chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs which considered this bill, but, inasmuch as I introduced the original bill, if it is agreeable to the Senator, I shall make a very brief explanation.

The Senate will recall that on the 23d of November the President sent a message to the Congress recommending certain benefits for members of the armed services of the United States, including mustering-out pay at the time of discharge and providing for its payment, including also certain benefits under the Social Security Act, and other benefits. That portion of the President's message which dealt with mustering-out pay was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A day or two later I introduced Senate bill 1543 carrying out the recommendations of the President in regard to the payment of mustering-out pay for all those in the armed services, which

includes, of course, all branches of the Army and Navy and the WAVES, WAC's, and all others who are now an integral part of our armed forces.

The bill which I introduced provided for a straight payment of \$300 regardless of the length of time anyone had been in the service. It provided for a part of it to be paid immediately upon discharge and the balance within 2 months of mustering out. The bill which I introduced also provided no payment for those above the rank of captain. The subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee reported the bill back to the full committee with the recommendation that it pass. The full committee revised the schedule of payment and raised the rank to include those as high as colonel instead of captain, which was the rank carried in my bill. They provided a sliding scale of payments, providing \$500 mustering-out pay for those who served overseas for 18 months or longer; \$400 for those serving overseas between 12 and 18 months; and \$300 for those who served overseas for less than 12 months, one-third of it to be paid at the time of discharge, the balance to be paid in two equal monthly installments thereafter. The bill as reported also provides that \$300 shall be paid to those who serve for a year or more in continental United States—excluding Alaska, as service there is regarded as overseas duty—one-third of it to be paid at the time of discharge and the balance in two equal monthly installments; and, further, that \$200 mustering-out pay shall be paid to those who serve in the United States less than 12 months—

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall yield in a moment—and providing in the same way that one-third of it shall be paid at the time of discharge and the other in two equal monthly payments.

I wish to say in this connection that the Senator from Nevada has suggested to me the propriety of providing that those who are to receive the \$200 discharge pay shall be paid one-half of it at the time of discharge and the other half within a month. I think that is a very good suggestion, and, after consulting with the Senator from Colorado, I will propose such an amendment. It will prevent the necessity of paying those who receive \$200, \$66% at the time of discharge and \$66% each month thereafter until the balance is paid. I think that is a very valuable and wise suggestion.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. I want to have the RECORD show that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and myself appreciate the promptness and the vigor with which the distinguished Senator from Kentucky presented his bill and the manner in which he has followed it up.

The Senator from New Hampshire is necessarily absent today. I have not interposed objection of any kind to the progress of the bill because I know that the Senator from New Hampshire re-

alizes the necessity of speed in the dispatch of this business. I feel justified in saying that I think the Senator from New Hampshire would agree with me that the Senator from Nevada is correct in his proposal of having the \$200 payment divided into two and not into three payments, and, so far as I have any authority to speak, I am glad to join the distinguished leader in accepting an amendment of that character.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Vermont, and I want to say to him that I appreciate the contribution made to this subject by him and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] who introduced jointly a bill practically the same as the one which I introduced, except for a difference in the schedule of payments. The full committee revised the whole subject and has recommended the payments I have indicated.

I wish to say—and after this I shall yield to the Senator from Arizona—that it is important that this proposed legislation be enacted now. It provides mustering-out payments not only to those who are to be mustered out hereafter, but for payment to all those who have been mustered out since the date fixed in the act, December 7, 1941. Many of those have already gone out of the service. Some of them have been discharged because of physical disability. They may later be entitled to compensation, and no doubt many of them will be, but until they have filed and proved their claims they receive nothing at the hands of the Government. Many of them have been required, of course, to seek jobs and all of them are undertaking to find them. This mustering-out pay is intended to pay for the interim between their discharge and the time when they can reintegrate themselves into industry, into employment. According to the testimony of General Marshall and other officers of the War Department and the Navy Department, of the total number of men now in the Army it is estimated that some 75,000 are being discharged a month because of physical disability or for one reason or another, and many of them are being discharged because of injuries. It may be months, certainly weeks, before those who are injured or whose physical condition has been damaged by their service in the Army can make out their claims and prove them before the Veterans' Administration.

In the meantime they are receiving nothing from the Government, and it is extremely important that we enact the proposed legislation at once. I am anxious to see it enacted before Christmas, so that the payments may be presented to the men and women entitled to them as a Christmas gift, if possible, although I admit that is more or less sentimental.

I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McFARLAND. I should like to have the distinguished Senator from Kentucky tell me whether he has considered this bill as in any way providing for adjusted pay.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; it does not. As the President has recommended, and as the committee has recommended, it pro-

vides merely a sort of stopgap pay between the discharge of the soldier and his reintegration into industry, or into his profession, or whatever it is he is going to do when he returns home. It has nothing whatever to do with the final adjustment of compensation or benefits to which our soldiers and sailors will be entitled.

Mr. McFARLAND. A little while before the Senator from Kentucky introduced his bill the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and I introduced a bill providing for adjusted pay. The Finance Committee has been very busy with other matters and has not had time to consider our bill. It had in it section 9 (a), a provision very similar to the original mustering-out bill introduced by the Senator from Kentucky.

I would say that if the pending bill provides solely for mustering-out pay, then it is all right, but if it is to be in any way treated as providing adjusted pay, it would not be.

Mr. BARKLEY. The payments were not regarded as adjusted compensation in the President's message; they were not regarded so by me in introducing the bill; they were not so regarded by the Committee on Military Affairs in reporting the bill, and the bill to which the Senator refers, now before the Committee on Finance, which deals with the adjusted compensation as we have dealt with it heretofore in regard to veterans of World War No. 1, will still be a matter for legislation on the part of Congress. The pay provided in the pending bill has no relationship to that; it is wholly independent, and is intended merely to bridge the beneficiaries over for the brief period after they get out of the Army or Navy until they are able to secure employment. Their final rights will be adjusted and legislated upon wholly independent of the pending measure.

Mr. McFARLAND. The Senator from Arizona has no objection to the matter being considered separately, providing it is distinctly understood that the payments are not to be considered as adjusted pay. I did not want the bill to be passed without that understanding, because someone might rise on the floor of the Senate and say, "We have already adjusted the pay of the veterans."

Mr. BARKLEY. No; no advantage will be taken of our soldiers and sailors in any branch of the service in the final adjustment of their compensation because of the fact that they get this interim pay, merely as mustering-out pay, and that alone. I am a member of the Committee on Finance, which will consider the whole subject, but it is impossible for us to wait until the matter before that committee has been disposed of in order to pay the men who are now coming out of the service, and those who will be coming out until the war is over, and immediately after it is over. This pay will enable them to "get by," I might say, between the time when they are discharged and the time when they obtain employment.

Mr. McFARLAND. I am in accord with the bill, or I would not have included a similar provision in the bill the Senator from South Carolina and I have in-



DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 20, for actions of Saturday, December 18, 1943)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

1. COMMODITY CREDIT; SUBSIDIES. Both Houses agreed to a conference report on S. J. Res. 103, continuing CCC as a U. S. agency until Feb. 17, 1944 (pp. 10971, 10988-9, 10995, 11010-16.) This measure will now be sent to the President.
2. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to a further conference report on H. R. 3598, first supplemental national defense appropriation bill (pp. 10980-1, 11007-9.) The conferees eliminated the crop insurance item, provided additional ESA borrowing authority of \$7,500,000, reduced the Budget Bureau item to \$75,000 and earmarked \$20,000 of this sum for the Hospitalization Board, and eliminated the Senate items of \$50,000,000 for war public works (community facilities), \$50,000,000 for war housing, \$3,000,000 for work relief in Puerto Rico, and the provision prohibiting Budget reserves. This bill will now be sent to the President. (For additional provisions see Digests 196-7.)
3. FARM-LABOR APPROPRIATION. Both Houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 209, which continues the farm-labor appropriation until Jan. 31, 1944, permits expenditure by the Administrator of funds not apportioned to the States, and extends throughout the fiscal year 1944 the WMC funds for migration of foreign industrial workers (pp. 10985-87, 11009-10). This measure will now be sent to the President.
4. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 149, to change the designation of dry-milk solids under Food and Drug Administration's standards of identity (S. Rept. 623) (p. 10972).
5. LATIN AMERICA. At the request of Sen. Barkley, Ky., the executive-agency reports on their expenditures in Latin America were ordered printed as a S. Doc. (p. 10973).
6. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. McCarran, Nev., inserted portions of, and discussed, the Truman Committee's report on transportation (pp. 10977-79).

7. SUBSIDIES. Sen. Maybank, S. C., inserted letters from RFC, CCC, and OPA indicating the amounts of existing subsidies (pp. 10982-85).
Received petitions from Detroit, Mich., citizens and the Lincoln Park, Mich., Council favoring subsidies (p. 10972).
8. RESEARCH. Received a petition from the Wayne U. (Detroit) Research Committee opposing the proposed Office of Scientific and Technical Mobilization (p. 10972).
9. PROPERTY REQUISITION. Both Houses received the President's report on requisition and disposition of property required for defense. To Senate Judiciary Committee and House Military Affairs Committee. (H. Doc. 367.) (pp. 10972, 10994.)
10. PERSONNEL. Both Houses received the Civil Service Commission's report for the fiscal year 1943. To Civil Service Committees. (H. Doc. 366.) (pp. 10971-2, 10994.) It is understood that the report recommends mustered-out pay for civilian war workers.
11. INDUSTRY CENTRALIZATION. Sen. McCarran, Nev., spoke in favor of his S. Res. 190, authorizing an investigation of the effect of heavy-industry centralization (pp. 10987-88).
12. ADJOURNMENT. Recessed until Tues., Dec. 21 (p. 10989). The House adjourned until today (pp. 11027-28). Both Houses agreed to adjourn on Dec. 21, to reconvene Jan. 10, 1944 (pp. 10976, 10982, 10989, 10995, 11025).

HOUSE

13. UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. Agreed to a resolution providing \$7,500 additional for expenses of the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities (pp. 10993-94). Accounts Committee had reported this resolution without amendment (H. Rept. 969) (p. 11028).
14. RATIONING. Rep. Curtis, Nebr., urged discontinuance "for at least two weeks... of the rationing of pork...to relieve...the markets" (p. 10996).
15. FOOD WASTE. Rep. Gross, Pa., urged "conservation of our food" to "share it with others less fortunate" (p. 11002).
16. MUSTERING-OUT PAY. Rep. Horan, Wash., urged provision for rehabilitation and educational benefits for discharged veterans (pp. 11002-03).
Rep. Costello, Calif., urged careful consideration of proposed legislation for mustering-out pay for soldiers (pp. 11004-05).
Rep. Martin, Mass., urged consideration of the "soldiers' separation bill" before Jan. 15, 1944 (p. 11025).
17. PERSONNEL. Accounts Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 386, authorizing the "employment of counsel to represent Congress in certain litigation brought by" Messrs. Dodd, Watson, and Lovett, and also a resolution providing for the expenses thereof (p. 11028).

BILLS INTRODUCED

18. PRICE CONTROL. By Sen. George, Ga., S. 1606 to amend Sec. 205 (c) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, to provide that no suit shall be brought against a citizen except in the jurisdiction where he lives or has a place of business. To Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author. (p. 10973.)

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

DECEMBER 18, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the committee of conference, submitted
the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3598]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 22, 23, 26, 37, and 94.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 13 and 39; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum "\$100,000" proposed in the House amendment insert \$75,000, of which \$20,000 shall be allocated to the Federal Board of Hospitalization; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by the House amendment insert the following:

The Comptroller General of the United States shall make a study of the proposed centralization of retirement fund records in the Civil Service Commission, both from the standpoint of statutory requirements and the sufficiency thereof for accounting purposes, and shall submit a report thereon to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives within ninety days from the date of approval of this Act.

And the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum "\$1,695,000" proposed in such amendment insert \$1,550,000 and in lieu of the sum "\$100" proposed in such amendment insert *twenty-five per centum*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

For an amount in addition to the \$20,000,000 appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, and for the same objects and subject to the same conditions, \$6,500,000; and the limitation of \$60,000,000 in the authorization and direction to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make advances, contained under this head in said Act, is hereby increased to \$67,500,000.

And the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum "\$2,800,000" proposed in such amendment insert \$1,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number proposed insert 306 and renumber the preceding section by striking out the number "306" and insert in lieu thereof 305; and the Senate agree to the same.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
H. C. LODGE, JR.,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

With the exception of a few thousand trailers, primarily tank trailers for petroleum transportation and pole trailers for logging operations, the only trucks authorized for production for civilian use up to July 1943 were 4,000 heavy trucks which were to be built to replace trucks allocated to civilian use but transferred to the military services. This figure was later reduced to 3,017, the number actually withdrawn for military use. Although the production of these trucks had been authorized in July 1942, only 2,252 of such units had been built by October 29, 1943.

A program was approved by the War Production Board for producing, during the last half of 1943, 7,500 heavy trucks, 5,610 commercial trailers, and 1,600 attachment third axles, together with an appropriate number of bodies. Some progress has been made in the production of third axles, bodies, and trailers, but virtually no progress has been made in the production of the 7,500 heavy trucks. Through the month of October, no trucks had been completed. It is now estimated that only a total of 450 will be built this year. Manufacturers have indicated that the 7,500 trucks will not be completed before the end of June 1944, and then only if schedules for component parts such as engines, axles, and transmissions can be so revised as to provide parts for these trucks to be allocated to civilian uses. The reason for the failure to produce these trucks was the assignment by the War Production Board of a priority rating inferior to that assigned to the production of vastly greater quantities of trucks for the armed services and the lack of adequate expediting.

Meanwhile, early in June 1943, the Automotive Division of the War Production Board requested all claimant agencies to submit their truck requirements for the last half of 1943 and the year 1944 by not later than June 14, 1943. Requests for trucks were submitted by the Maritime Commission, Office of Economic Warfare, Canada, War Production Board, Office of Defense Transportation, Army, Navy, and Lend-Lease. Some of these agencies failed to submit their final estimates until August or September.

The Office of Defense Transportation is the claimant agency for the civilian trucking industry of the United States. The total requirements for new trucks for which demands had been made upon the Office of Defense Transportation for the 18-month period ending December 1944, were 328,000. This figure was reduced by the Office of Defense Transportation to 79,625 for 1944 production on the ground that the materials and facilities for more than that number of trucks simply were not available if the amounts requested by the armed services and the other agencies were to be met. On August 28, 1943, the War Production Board approved only 19,218 trucks for production in the first half of 1944. Even this figure was relatively meaningless because, as previously noted, inferior priority ratings had resulted in virtually no progress in providing for the manufacture of the 7,500 trucks scheduled for production in the last half of 1943. Under the circumstances, it was apparent that unless changes were made, there was little possibility of any substantial number of trucks being produced for civilian use before the end of 1944.

For the year 1943, the War Department requested the production of 671,107 trucks for its own use and that of the British and Russian forces. The present estimates are that 607,610 will be delivered. For 1944, for the same uses, the War Department requested a total of 742,433 trucks. This total of nearly a million and a half vehicles requested, when combined with the very substantial numbers in the possession of our armed forces and those of our allies from production prior to 1943, constitutes a tremendous number of trucks. The committee does not propose to

substitute its judgment for that of the War Department as to the necessity for the building up of this vast mass of motortrucks nor does it propose to take the position that the 1944 military truck-production program is less essential to the war effort than the proportionate civilian production which it displaces. The War Department has indicated its willingness to make available to the committee privately a detailed justification of this program.

The committee does believe, however, that the possession of such a vast number of trucks makes it imperative that the War Department maintain an accurate and up-to-date inventory of its vehicles, not only in actual military use but those devoted to construction projects and other installations. The War Department has informed the committee that it is now engaged in such a program.

The committee also believes that the War Department should institute procedures to ascertain how many ton-miles of use are being obtained for those trucks stationed within the continental United States because the War Department should not acquire trucks for nonmilitary purposes unless it is able to operate them with an efficiency comparable to that prevailing in civilian uses.

By the institution of these procedures the War Department should be able to reduce the number of trucks allocated to it for production, thus freeing manufacturing facilities for the manufacture of trucks sorely needed by the domestic transport industry.

The committee will follow this matter in order to ascertain the progress being made by the War Department in improving the efficiency of utilization of its present inventory of trucks in noncombat areas.

Because the committee does not want to take even the slightest risk of impeding the progress of the war by insisting upon the reduction of what might prove to be too large requests by the War Department for trucks, the committee at this stage can only recommend to the War Department that it, itself, subject its estimates to the most rigorous scrutiny to make certain that they are not excessive. The responsibility for making these requests rests squarely upon the War Department. It is aware of the need of these trucks for civilian transportation essential to the war program.

In addition to War Department requests for trucks for 1944, which include some hundreds of thousands of trucks for Russia and England, 96,721 trucks were requested by other claimant agencies for uses other than the United States civilian trucking industry. Such agencies include the Navy, Maritime Commission, Office of Lend-Lease, Office of Economic Warfare, Canada, and the War Production Board. The aggregate number of trucks so requested exceeded the number requested to be built for our civilian use. The same obligation will rest on these agencies as rests on the War Department—to account to the public, at a later date, for their requests by showing the necessity for the use of such trucks.

The committee called these facts sharply to the attention of the various agencies involved because the committee desired assurance that proper and sound plans were being made and that proper balance would be maintained by the War Production Board. The committee took the view that it was unsound to believe that because our civilian transportation had gotten along somehow up to the present time it could continue indefinitely without adequate replenishments.

On November 2, 1943, a final decision as to 1944 truck production was made by the War Production Board in which there was reflected a more realistic appreciation of the needs of the civilian trucking industry. For example, the War Production Board has designated 1944 truck production of both civilian and military trucks a "must" program and declared manpower for its production "essen-

tial." It has established an equal priority rating for all of the segments of the program, both military and civilian. It has provided for unified expediting. Furthermore it recognized to a greater degree the essentiality of filling civilian truck needs. While military requests were cut only approximately 3 percent, civilian domestic requests, although cut by nearly 15 percent, were much more adequately recognized than seemed probable last August.

A further encouraging feature of this decision is the fact that it was based upon a survey of the production facilities in the country as to components considered most scarce, i. e., rear axles, transmissions, and engines.

This survey, however, was deficient in that it did not attempt to take into account such underlying facility bottlenecks as foundry and bearing manufacturing facilities. The committee has been assured that such surveys are, however, being conducted and that steps will be taken to prevent such facility shortages from impeding the production schedule agreed upon. The survey was deficient in failing to take into account completely and accurately the demands on the same facilities for the production of replacement parts. As previously noted, this survey is in the process of formulation.

It should also be noted that the program for civilian truck production has not been stepped up appreciably for the first half of 1944 over that approved last August and that meeting civilian production schedules for the second half of 1944 will, to a large degree, depend upon the construction of new facilities. A further factor delaying the actual delivery of civilian trucks is the fact that military production has already been scheduled far ahead, and although civilian production has been accorded equal priority, it cannot apply to facilities already absorbed by military production.

The committee recommends that all possible speed be achieved in the production of trucks and that existing schedules be reexamined by the War Department in order to ascertain whether or not some part of present military production may not be deferred without impeding the war effort.

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I am very grateful to the Senator from Nevada—I sincerely hope that every Member of the Senate will carefully study the report, which is founded on facts and sworn testimony.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am grateful to the Senator from Missouri. This is a matter which has been the subject of communication between us during the past several months, and I am happy that the Senator's committee took hold of the matter promptly and efficiently and, I hope, effectively.

The effect of the Senator's report will be manifested in the future, but I think the Senator and I could well afford to watch the progress of the recommendations, to see to it that the essence of the report is carried out by those who have the authority to execute it.

Mr. TRUMAN. I thank the Senator most sincerely.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am informed the House has agreed to the conference report on the deficiency bill, but the message has not as yet reached the Senate, so if there is no other business to be transacted, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate take a further recess until 2:30 o'clock p. m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate (at 2 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) took a recess until 2:30 o'clock p. m.

At the expiration of the recess, the Senate reassembled.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I shall have to ask that the Senate take a recess for 15 minutes longer. The House of Representatives has agreed to the conference report, but it has not as yet reached the Senate. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until a quarter to 3.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate (at 2 o'clock and 31 minutes) took a recess until 2 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m. At the expiration of the recess the Senate reassembled.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 1169) for the relief of Samuel Margolin.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3598) "making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 22, 23, 26, 37, and 94.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 19 and 39; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum "\$100,000", proposed in the House amendment insert: "\$75,000, of which \$20,000 shall be allocated to the Federal Board of Hospitalization"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by the House amendment insert the following:

"The Comptroller General of the United States shall make a study of the proposed

centralization of retirement fund records in the Civil Service Commission, both from the standpoint of statutory requirements and the sufficiency thereof for accounting purposes, and shall submit a report thereon to the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives within ninety days from the date of approval of this act."

And the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum "\$1,695,000" proposed in such amendment insert: "\$1,550,000"; and in lieu of the sum "\$100" proposed in such amendment insert "twenty-five per centum"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

"For an amount in addition to the \$20,000,000 appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, and for the same objects and subject to the same conditions, \$6,500,000; and the limitation of \$60,000,000 in the authorization and direction to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make advances, contained under this head in said Act, is hereby increased to \$67,500,000."

And the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum \$2,800,000" proposed in such amendment insert: "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the number proposed insert: "306"; and renumber the preceding section by striking out the number "306" and insert in lieu thereof: "305"; and the Senate agree to the same.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
H. C. LODGE, Jr.,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. W. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from Tennessee make a brief explanation of the report?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to do so.

The items in controversy were 13 in number. The first was the Bureau of the Budget item of \$175,000. The House agreed to that, with an amendment making the amount \$75,000.

The next two items were in connection with the Civil Service Commission. The Senate struck out an item of \$688,000, and the House agreed, with an amendment limiting the appropriation to some extent. The other item involved \$26,000 for printing and binding. In conference this morning, the House conferees agreed that those two items might go out of the bill. In lieu thereof there was inserted a recommendation for the Comptroller General's Office to make a report in 90 days as to the proposed use of the money.

The next item relates to the Public Health Service. The Senate adopted an amendment providing \$345,000 to be used for the purpose of furnishing doctors in distant communities where they were needed, with the provision that only \$100 should be required of the counties or local communities. This morning the conferees agreed to reduce the amount of \$345,000 proposed to be appropriated for that purpose to \$200,000, and to require the local communities or authorities to contribute 25 percent of the amount.

The next item was a housing item of \$50,000,000, which the Senate had inserted. The House conferees disagreed to it in the first conference, and they very strenuously disagreed to it again. The result was that the Senate conferees receded on that item.

The next item was \$9,000,000 for relief in Puerto Rico. It was found that there was quite a sum of relief money which had been appropriated in the past, and which had not been used. It was believed that that item should go out of the bill, and the Senate conferees receded.

The next item had to do with the Farm Security Administration. The Senate had inserted an amendment providing \$6,500,000 for administration and \$37,500,000 for future loans. The House at first struck it all out, but yesterday it agreed to an amendment providing \$6,500,000 for administration, but nothing for loans. The conferees agreed to an amount of \$7,500,000 for loans, instead of \$37,500,000.

The next item is Census of Agriculture, \$650,000. It was put in by the Senate, but the House refused to agree to it. It came before the conferees in disagreement. On that item the House conferees receded, and it remains in the bill.

The next item is Water Conservation and Utility Projects, which has to do with reclamation projects. The Senate had allowed \$2,800,000 for that item. It went to the House. The House struck it all out. It went to conference, and today an agreement was reached by the conferees reducing the sum to \$1,000,000.

The next amendment is one which I am very unhappy to say was left out of the bill. The Senate had put in a provision placing restrictions on the Budget estimate, creating reserves, and impounding funds. For example, several times in the past we have appropriated considerable sums for roads, and the funds were impounded. Our road program has been virtually blocked because

of the impounding of road funds. As Senators may remember, I offered an amendment which was agreed to in committee. The amendment would have prevented impounding and reservation of funds by the Budget Director. That amendment went out. The House took a yea-and-nay vote on it and, of course, that ended it so far as this bill is concerned. However, I wish to say to the Senate that I am very hopeful that the Senate will agree to it in the next appropriation bill which we shall consider.

I think I have made a full statement of everything which occurred in the conference this morning. If I have made any inaccurate statements I shall be glad to have members of the conference committee correct me. I do not think I have made a mistake.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator to state again the situation in relation to the Farm Security Administration. I did not quite understand his statement with respect to it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to make a statement with regard to it.

The Senate agreed to an amendment appropriating \$5,500,000 for administration, and \$37,500,000 for the purpose of making small loans to farmers. Testimony was given before the committee to the effect that the loans made last year were well paid, and that the Government lost practically nothing by them. They were in excellent condition. So the Senate agreed to the amendment in that form. It went to the House. The House struck it out, but in the second conference the House conferees agreed to \$6,500,000 for administration, but provided no money whatever for loans. The F. S. A. has some money to lend now, but not a great deal. After a very vigorous and active contest it was finally agreed as a compromise that there should be an allowance of \$6,500,000 for administration and \$7,500,000 for small loans.

Have I answered the question of the Senator?

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I should like to propound an additional question. Does the situation described by the Senator in any way affect the Production Credit Association?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know of any way in which that activity would be affected.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Did the Senator say that the amount agreed to for loans was \$7,500,000 or \$37,500,000?

Mr. McKELLAR. Seven million five hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. WILEY. That is for loans.

Mr. McKELLAR. For loans only.

Mr. WILEY. And \$6,500,000 for administration?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

COURT REPORTERS IN DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KILGORE submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3611) entitled "An Act to authorize the appointment of court reporters in the district courts of the United States, to fix their duties, to provide for their compensation, and for other purposes", having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That the Judicial Code (Act of March 3, 1911, 36 Stat. 1083, as amended) is hereby amended by inserting after section 5 thereof a new section 5a, entitled 'Court Reporters', as follows:

"SEC. 5a. Court Reporters.—

"(a) Appointment: Each district court of the United States, including the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia and the district courts in the Territories and insular possessions, shall appoint one or more court reporters for the district court in the manner provided for the appointment of the clerks of said courts. The number of reporters to be so appointed shall be determined by the Judicial Conference of Senior Circuit Judges (hereinafter referred to as the Judicial Conference). The persons to be so appointed shall possess the qualifications necessary for the satisfactory performance of the duties specified in subdivision (b) of this section, to be determined by standards which shall be formulated from time to time by the Judicial Conference, and shall take an oath to perform faithfully such duties. The court, with the approval of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (hereinafter referred to as the Director) may appoint additional reporters for temporary service not exceeding three months, when there is more reporting work in the district than can be promptly performed by the authorized number of reporters and the urgency is so great as to render it impracticable to obtain the approval of the Judicial Conference. If the court and the Judicial Conference are of the opinion that in any district it is in the public interest that the duties of reporter should be combined with those of any other employee of the court, the Judicial Conference may authorize such a combination of positions and fix the salary therefor, as provided by subsection (c) hereof, any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding.

"(b) Duties: One of the reporters so appointed for each district court shall attend at each session of the court and at every other proceeding that may be designated by rule of procedure or order of court or by one of the judges of the court, and shall record verbatim by shorthand or by mechanical means (1) all proceedings in criminal cases had in open court, whether in connection with plea, trial, or sentence; (2) all proceedings in all other cases had in open court unless the parties with the approval of the sitting judge shall specifically agree to the contrary; and (3) such other proceedings as a judge of the court may direct or as may be required by rule of procedure or order of the court or as may be requested by any party to the proceeding. The reporter shall attach his official certificate to the original shorthand notes or other original records so taken and promptly file them with the clerk of the court, who shall preserve them in

the public records of the court for not less than ten years. Upon the request of any party to any proceeding which has been so recorded and who has agreed to pay the fee therefor or of a judge of the court, the reporter shall promptly transcribe the original records of the requested parts of the proceedings and attach thereto his official certificate, and shall then deliver the transcript to the party or judge making the request. He shall also transcribe and certify all pleas and proceedings in connection with the imposition of sentence in criminal cases and such other parts of the record of proceedings as may be required by rule of procedure or order of court. The reporter shall promptly deliver to the clerk for the records of the court a certified copy of any transcript that he may make of any part of the record of any proceeding. The transcript of the testimony and proceedings in any case when duly certified by such reporter shall be deemed prima facie a correct statement of such testimony and proceedings. No transcripts of the proceedings of the court shall be considered as official except those made from the records taken by the reporter so appointed. The said original notes or other original records and the said copy of transcript shall be open to inspection in the office of the clerk as provided by law with respect to books containing the docket or minute of judgments, or decrees thereof.

"(c) Compensation: Each reporter so appointed shall receive an annual salary, to be fixed from time to time by the Judicial Conference and to be paid in the same manner and at the same time that the salary of the clerk of the court is paid. In fixing such salary the Judicial Conference shall take into account in each instance the amount of time the reporter is required to be in attendance upon the court engaged in the performance of his duties. Such salary shall be not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$6,000 per annum. The reporter shall also receive his traveling expenses and expenses incurred for subsistence within the limitations prescribed by law for clerks of district courts while necessarily absent on official business from the place of his regular employment. All supplies shall be furnished by the reporter at his own expense. The reporter may charge and collect from parties, including the United States, who request transcripts, such fees therefor and no other, as may be prescribed from time to time by the court subject to the approval of the Judicial Conference. No fee shall be charged or taxed for any copy of a transcript delivered to the clerk for the records of court as required by subdivision (b) of this section. Fees for transcripts furnished in criminal or habeas corpus proceedings to persons allowed to sue, defend, or appeal in forma pauperis shall be paid by the United States out of money appropriated for that purpose; and the fees for transcripts furnished in other than criminal or habeas corpus proceedings to persons permitted to appeal in forma pauperis shall also be paid by the United States if the trial judge or a circuit judge shall certify that the appeal is not frivolous but presents a substantial question. Except as to transcripts that are to be paid for by the United States, the reporter may require any party requesting a transcript to prepay the estimated fee therefor in advance of delivery of the transcript.

"(d) Administration: The Judicial Conference shall supervise and direct the administration of this section. Subject to this section and pertinent laws, it shall be the duty of the court to supervise and direct the reporter in the performance of his duties, including dealings with parties requesting transcripts. The Judicial Conference shall prescribe records which shall be maintained and reports which shall be filed by the reporter. Such records shall be inspected and

audited in the same manner as the records and accounts of the clerk and may include records showing (1) the quantity of transcripts prepared, (2) the fees charged and the fees collected for transcripts, (3) any expenses incurred by the reporter in connection with transcripts, (4) the amount of time the reporter is in attendance upon the court for the purpose of recording proceedings, and (5) such other information as the Judicial Conference may determine.

"(e) Taxation of fees as costs: In the discretion of the court any part or all of the fees for transcripts may be taxed as costs in the case. Fees paid by the United States for transcripts furnished to persons allowed to appeal in civil cases in forma pauperis shall be taxed in favor of the United States as costs in the case."

"Sec. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this Act into effect.

"Sec. 3. Upon request of the appellant, the record on appeal, under rules 75 and 76 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, shall be printed by a printer designated by the appellant."

And the Senate agree to the same.

PAT MCCARRAN,
HARLEY M. KILGORE,
HOMER FERGUSON,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

HATTON W. SUMNERS,
SAM HOEBS,
C. E. HANCOCK,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senate conferees I have submitted the conference report on House bill 3611 commonly called the Federal court reporters' bill. The conference has agreed to certain amendments of the House and certain amendments of the Senate. If any Senator wishes me to do so, I shall be glad to explain the conference report. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may I ask if the report has been signed by all conferees on the part of the Senate?

Mr. KILGORE. It has been signed by all conferees on behalf of both the Senate and the House, with the exception of one House conferee who was not present. The report was signed by all conferees present. I am not sure whether it was signed by the sixth conferee.

Mr. WHITE. My information is that the Senate conferees were in agreement.

Mr. KILGORE. They were.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator what the provision now is with respect to compensation of the reporters?

Mr. KILGORE. The Senate amendment fixed a maximum salary of \$3,000 for court reporters to be appointed in the district courts. Representatives of the courts informed us that it would be impossible to employ efficient reporters for \$3,000 a year. So the conferees fixed

the minimum salary at \$3,000 and the maximum at \$6,000. On the other hand, in order to offset the increase in salary we have required that the reporter shall transcribe and furnish to the court a transcript of the proceedings on pleas and sentences, and that he shall furnish his own supplies. We felt that that was a sufficient offset to justify the increase in salary.

Mr. OVERTON. What arrangement has been made with respect to copies of testimony?

Mr. KILGORE. As is usual, the testimony will be paid for by the Government or by the litigants, as the case may be. On appeals in civil cases in forma pauperis the Government will pay for the transcript if the trial or circuit judge certifies that it should be paid for by the Government.

Mr. OVERTON. That is not for making the transcription, but for the extra copies.

Mr. KILGORE. There is to be no charge for transcription. There will be a charge only for transcripts in cases in which transcripts are ordered by the litigants. In pauper cases the Government will pay for the transcripts upon certification of the trial or circuit judge.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KILGORE. I yield.

Mr. ANDREWS. Will the reporter receive additional compensation for copies of transcript furnished to attorneys?

Mr. KILGORE. Yes.

Mr. ANDREWS. But not for transcript furnished the court?

Mr. KILGORE. No.

Mr. ANDREWS. I was thinking of criminal cases in which copies of the testimony might be needed by the court in passing upon an appeal for a new trial.

Mr. KILGORE. The transcript in those cases would have to be paid for by the Government. The bill as originally passed by the Senate was much less liberal to the reporters in that regard than is the present bill.

Mr. ANDREWS. I have forgotten how the bill reads. Are there any duties to be placed upon the court reporter in addition to those of taking the testimony during trials?

Mr. KILGORE. Of course, the reporter will be made an official of the court, and his certification of transcript shall be prima facie evidence of the record. In addition to that, the court reporter must without cost to the Government, take down, transcribe, and deliver to the court all proceedings involved in pleas and sentences, which was formerly not done. In addition, he must furnish his own supplies.

Mr. ANDREWS. His duties would include the reporting of transactions in chambers which might take place at various times?

Mr. KILGORE. That is true. They would include such proceedings.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KILGORE. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. The Senate bill included a provision with regard to printing companies preparing the record.

Does the bill as now agreed to provide that the appellant shall have the right to choose the printing company which will print the record on appeal?

Mr. KILGORE. The amendment which the Senate put into the bill covering that matter has been left in.

We struck out the part which directed the Supreme Court to provide rules, because the courts represented that they were getting the rules straightened out under the former law empowering them to prescribe rules. We were told that if we would give them a little more time they would have the rules straightened out. We struck out that part, but the portion to which the Senator from North Dakota refers and which we straightened out in the Judiciary Committee, with reference to the printing of records by a printer to be designated by the appellant, remains in the bill without change.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the conferees appointed by the two Houses on Senate Joint Resolution 103 have met and agreed on a compromise between the two dates. The House fixed the 5th of February; the Senate fixed the 29th of February, and the conferees have agreed on February 17. The conference report is now before the House under consideration. I do not know how long it will take to dispose of it; so we are compelled to take a recess momentarily.

If the House agrees to the conference report and it is agreed to by the Senate, it is my purpose to move that when the two Houses conclude their business on next Tuesday, they stand adjourned sine die. Then there will be another resolution to fix the date for the reconvening of the second session of the Seventy-eighth Congress on January 10, 1944. Both resolutions are contingent upon the adoption of the conference report by the House and the Senate.

PAYMENT OF SUBSIDIES BY RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION AND COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a letter from the Honorable Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, a letter from Mr. J. B. Hutson, President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and a letter from Mr. Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, indicating the subsidies being paid through the R. F. C. and through the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Office of Price Administration.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,
Washington, December 17, 1943.

Hon. BURNET R. MAYBANK,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MAYBANK: I have your letter of December 14, requesting a short letter showing the amount of subsidies the R. F. C.

red blood of our American boys who are dying on the battlefields of the world because we have not done our job. I mean it. It is a solemn hour, men. Why, the idea of us now confronting the possibility of coal ceasing to come from the earth, coal which is necessary to produce the vital energy that will give our boys the stuff to fight with when they are on the far-flung battlefields of the world, is a monstrous thing to consider. The idea of this threat to paralyze the transportation of this country at a time when our boys are dying on the battlefields of the world is monstrous to think of. The responsibility is ours as a people. I do not want this to be a one-sided presentation. It is also monstrous if we should fail to give the men a square deal. I am trying to help get necessary results. I have been here a long time. I think I know something about reading the signs of the times. If I do not misread the signs of the time, dangerous influences of disintegration are at work in this country now at a time when this country needs the greatest strength, the greatest solidarity, and the greatest unity of purpose that it has ever had with perhaps two exceptions in its whole history. We must counteract them. I know of nothing comparable in effectiveness to the realization of our common danger.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted the following conference report on the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, for printing in the RECORD:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3598) "making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 22, 23, 26, 37, and 94.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 13 and 39; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8. That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum "\$100,000", proposed in the House amendment insert: "\$75,000, of which \$20,000 shall be allocated to the Federal Board of Hospitalization"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by the House amendment insert the following:

"The Comptroller General of the United States shall make a study of the proposed centralization of retirement fund records in the Civil Service Commission, both from

the standpoint of statutory requirements and the sufficiency thereof for accounting purposes, and shall submit a report thereon to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives within 90 days from the date of approval of this act."

And the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum "\$1,695,000" proposed in such amendment insert: "\$1,550,000"; and in lieu of the sum "\$100" proposed in such amendment insert "25 per centum"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

"For an amount in addition to the \$20,000,000 appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, and for the same objects and subject to the same conditions, \$6,500,000; and the limitation of \$60,000,000 in the authorization and direction to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make advances, contained under this head in said Act, is hereby increased to \$67,500,000."

And the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum "\$2,800,000" proposed in such amendment insert: "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the number proposed insert: "306"; and renumber the preceding section by striking out the number "306" and insert in lieu thereof: "305"; and the Senate agree to the same.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. W. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
H. C. LODGE, JR.,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill H. R. 3598.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the chairman of the committee with respect to the report on two items. The first item I want to ask about is the item relating to \$50,000,000 as proposed by the Senate for community facilities. During the consideration of the conference report the other day, the statement was made by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] that there is some \$13,000,000 at present in the fund and unal-

located. Has any further or later evidence come before the committee or the conferees on that subject?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That information was contained in the Senate report, which is the latest data available. In the Senate report, a copy of which the gentleman, no doubt, has at hand, the statement was made that there was \$13,000,000 available and unallocated.

Mr. CASE. The reason I asked the question is that I have been told that without any funds being appropriated under this heading, the agency was without funds, and that a call would be made upon the appropriations which have been made available to the War and Navy Departments, to provide certain facilities essential to the prosecution of certain military projects. Personally, I feel that if those facilities are necessary, and if they are of a civilian character, they should be provided for under some other appropriation, rather than to call upon the War Department funds. A water supply for a civilian residential area, where workers are engaged on military projects may be needed but, if necessary it should be provided by civil rather than military funds.

And since this agency has been set up to provide such facilities, and for the building of schools, and so forth, it does not seem to me that the War Department appropriation should be called upon for such purposes. What is done, if anything, in the report? Has the report changed previous action at all?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The House insisted on its disagreement to the Senate amendment, and in the conference the Senate receded and the amendment was stricken from the bill.

Mr. CASE. I should like to ask the gentleman then if it should develop that this agency is without funds, and there are certain facilities which are essential to the prosecution of the war effort that are of a civilian character, would the gentleman, as chairman of the deficiency subcommittee, receive evidence on that before letting the War Department appropriation be called upon to take care of providing those facilities?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. As the gentleman knows, the Congress will be here in January. The Committee on Appropriations will be glad to consider any estimates, which may come from the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. CASE. The second question I wanted to ask relates to the item for irrigation for the projects proposed by the War Food Administration. What does the report disclose on that?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. On that the original proposition submitted by the conferees, it was proposed to allow \$700,000. However, in conference we agreed to increase that to \$1,000,000.

Mr. CASE. As a compromise figure?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; \$300,000 more than originally suggested by the House conferees.

Mr. CASE. How much of that then will be for investigations, and how much for construction?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The limitation in the original amendment remains unchanged at \$800,000. We made

no alteration in the language of the amendment, except to allow \$1,000,000 for all purposes of the amendment.

Mr. CASE. So that the division up to \$800,000 for investigation and surveys is within the discretion of the director?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes. I trust it meets with the approval of my friend from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the conference report, as above set out.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this conference report represents a complete agreement on the part of the House and Senate conferees. The Senate receded from approximately \$113,000,000. The House receded on something like \$2,000,000.

There were 13 items in disagreement between the two Houses. On the first, an appropriation of \$175,000 for the Bureau of the Budget, we brought back a recommendation for \$75,000, of which \$20,000 is set aside for the Federal Board of Hospitalization.

On the second item, providing \$688,000 for the Civil Service Commission, for a central reporting system and a retiring record system, we struck out the money, but included an amendment providing for investigation of the subject by the General Accounting Office.

On Senate amendment No. 13, which was in effect a part of the preceding amendment, the House receded and struck out the appropriation, pending the investigation by the Comptroller General, Mr. Lindsay Warren.

Under the Public Health Service item, providing for relocation of doctors and dentists to communities without medical and dental service, of the \$345,000 asked by the Senate, the House agreed to an appropriation of \$20,000, with provision for a 25-percent contribution by the local community or State.

On the public-works community facilities item, for which \$50,000,000 was included in a Senate amendment, the item I have just discussed with the gentleman from South Dakota, the Senate receded and the item was eliminated.

The Senate also receded on the \$9,000,000 asked for Puerto Rican relief.

The Senate also receded on the request for an additional \$50,000,000 for the National Housing Agency.

The Senate receded on the amendment providing for crop insurance.

On the Farm Security Administration amendment, \$6,500,000 had been asked for administrative expenses, and \$37,500,000 for loans. The House yesterday agreed to the \$6,500,000 for administrative purposes, but denied an appropriation for loans. However, in conference the House conferees agreed to an additional \$7,500,000 for loans, as well as the \$6,500,000 for administrative expenses.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Does not the gentleman think we are following a rather untenable route there? We are setting up the overhead personnel, but they do not have the money to loan farmers to produce food with. From my contacts with the farmers in my district, their difficulties have been not having the money to make loans, rather than lack of personnel to carry it on. I wish the chairman of the committee would explain that to me.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Well, as explained by the proponents of the appropriation on the floor yesterday, the \$6,500,000 is needed for the administration of current loans. The Farm Security Administration has \$60,000,000 on hand available for loans. It was necessary, as was explained yesterday, that our good friend Mr. Hancock should have sufficient administrative force to handle existing business and take care of the funds provided in the annual bill.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. But do I understand the gentleman to say there is \$60,000,000 available for loans for food production in 1944?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman will recall that in the regular annual appropriation bill, which we passed a few months back, we authorized \$60,000,000 for that purpose.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. How much of that money is available at the present time?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It was to be spent in 1944. We have given the full amount asked for overhead, \$6,500,000.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I realize the amount of money for the overhead, but the point I am trying to make is that my correspondence leads me to believe that what they are short of at the present time is money to carry on the 1944 loans. I realize that on the agricultural appropriation bill coming in after the first of the year, no doubt ample provision can be made to extend credit for 1944 outside of this. But I cannot figure out why we gave this \$6,000,000 for personnel and still only make a token appropriation as far as loans are concerned when the loan is the thing that is needed from my contacts with the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman will recall that on yesterday we were told—and the statement was based on evidence submitted in the hearings—that unless this extra \$6,500,000 to which the gentleman refers was appropriated it would be necessary for Administrator Hancock to cut his force in half. This money was provided in order to prevent any cut in his present force and to take care of the current business of the agency. There is no difference between the gentleman and myself as to the value and desirability of this appropriation, but the House on yesterday decided not to appropriate anything for loans. Notwithstanding the decision of the House not to provide any additional appropriations for loans, the House conferees today agreed to add \$7,500,000 for that purpose.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. Is it not true that the real cause of this added appropriation for administrative purposes is because while Congress appropriated only \$20,000,000 for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1944 the agency was permitted for the matter of several months to operate on a larger scale on the basis of \$26,500,000? They have so operated up to the present time and the funds are depleted. This additional money is essential if it is to continue its present set-up. The funds do not provide for any increase in the size of the agency.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes. If they had in the beginning consumed each month only one-twelfth of the administrative appropriation they would necessarily have been forced to decrease their staff; but they proceeded at the same rate as heretofore under an understanding which was entered into at the time. If at this late date they were compelled to operate upon the amount originally given them for administrative expenses, they would have to discharge half of their force.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The only reason I brought the point up, I wish to say to my distinguished friend from Missouri, was because I surely did not want to be in the position of going home at Christmastime "cussing" the bureaucrats and then having to admit that I voted \$6,500,000 more for the bureaucrats but refused to vote a dime to the farmers. How can I explain that?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Unless the gentleman votes this additional \$6,500,000 for administrative expenses F. S. A. cannot service even the amount of money now available. If the gentleman supports this agreement he can tell his people he secured for them an additional \$7,500,000 above what the House voted on yesterday.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I think it should be the \$37,000,000, myself.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. But the House yesterday voted by a decisive majority to appropriate nothing. Under this report you get \$7,500,000 for nothing.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HAYS. I should like to say for the benefit of the gentleman from Wisconsin that my information is that there is greater need for this money in some parts of the country than others, that in some parts the fund has been exhausted. There this emergency fund will be available, for those distressed areas. I understand that the State of Wisconsin is in such an area and that this money will be spent in those particular areas rather than prorated throughout the United States. Those States will be the favored States and will be greatly benefited by it.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on the proposition to provide \$650,000 for the agricultural census, the House receded.

On the Bureau of Reclamation and water conservation projects, as I have explained in my colloquy with the gentleman from South Dakota, \$1,000,000 was allowed.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Did I understand the gentleman in reply to the gentleman from South Dakota a few minutes ago to say that \$1,000,000 is the total provided for this reclamation but that there is no indicated division as to whether \$800,000 is for surveys?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; there is no change in the verbiage of the provision; the \$800,000 provision still stands.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is that \$800,000 is the top limit for surveys in this work?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is right, but a total of \$1,000,000 is appropriated for the purposes of the amendment.

On the McKellar amendment the Senate receded. The last amendment was merely a correction of a section number.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the chairman has described the provisions of the conference report. I just want to say that I yielded to the \$7,500,000 for Farm Security to make loans because that was the only way we could get a bill. It is not as big an amount as it might be and yet it is \$7,500,000 wasted if they continue to operate the way they have operated in the past. They have interfered with farm production and the production of food by putting people who were not competent to farm, putting considerable numbers of them on farms. Instead of being a help to the food production program they have been a menace.

I do want to say this so that the House will know that we did not do so terribly bad. On this last conference the Senate yielded on amendments which total \$143,000,000, including \$30,000,000 for the Farm Security. The House yielded to the Senate on amendments put in by the Senate and left them in the bill at this conference today to the extent of \$9,350,000. The House yielded on items it had in the bill which the Senate had stricken out to the tune of \$739,000. I thought the House ought to have that picture to realize that we really had represented them to the very best of our ability.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I want to compliment the conferees of the House on the fine job they have done. This is something unusual, to cut the Senate down. The thing I wanted to know specifically was how much money there is in this bill for reclamation investigation?

Mr. TABER. There is \$1,000,000 for operations under the Wheeler-Case Act. There is a limitation that not more than \$800,000 may be expended for investigations. They can expend at most \$800,000 for investigations or they can spend none of it according to what the department concludes to do.

Mr. JENSEN. According to that, then, there is \$1,800,000 in this bill for reclamation.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. No; the total is \$1,000,000.

Mr. JENSEN. A \$1,000,000 total?

Mr. TABER. Yes; and of that million they may if they choose expend \$800,000 for investigations or they may expend the whole \$1,000,000 on the construction of projects.

Mr. JENSEN. I think the matter was handled in a very fine manner.

Mr. TABER. Frankly, the House conferees have done the best they could. They worked hard. We were in session for nearly 3 hours and I think we did as well as we could under all the circumstances.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, unless some other Member desires to discuss the report, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENDING UNTIL JANUARY 31, 1944, THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF APRIL 29, 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 209, extending until January 31, 1944, the provisions of the act of April 29, 1943, making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the act of April 29, 1943 (Public Law 45), making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943, is hereby amended by striking out the date "December 31, 1943" in section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof "January 31, 1944," and is further amended so that the funds appropriated by section 1 and not heretofore or hereafter apportioned by the Administrator among the several States pursuant to section 2 shall be available for expenditure by the Administrator for the purposes specified in section 3.

Sec. 2. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the act approved July 12, 1943 (Public Law 132), funds available to the War Manpower Commission for the current migration of Mexican or Canadian nationals under the auspices of the War Manpower Commission for industrial and railroad purposes essential to the war effort may continue to be expended during the fiscal year 1944.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, I wish to ask the chairman a question. This resolution, Mr. Speaker, as I understand, and I will ask the chairman to correct me if I am wrong, is an extension of the provisions of the present Farm Labor Act that we passed last April, extending that act until the 31st day of

January 1944, so that those laborers who have been brought in from foreign countries and are now here who are so urgently needed in California, Florida, and some other places at the present time, will not have to be sent back home because of the expiration of the act. It simply makes available until the 31st day of January 1944, unexpended balances of the \$26,500,000, reallocating the funds to a certain extent where it may be necessary so that it may work. Is that the picture as the chairman understands it?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York has outlined the situation correctly.

The difficulty arises due to the fact that this appropriation is not for the fiscal year but for the calendar year which expires on December 31.

The House passed a bill and sent it over to the Senate to take care of the situation but due to the fact that it cannot reach consideration in the Senate by January 1, it becomes necessary to pass this continuing resolution.

This resolution is necessary for two reasons: In the first place under this law we have considerable foreign labor in the country. We have labor from Mexico, from the Bahamas, and elsewhere, and would be faced with the alternative either of immediately taking them from the jobs where they are so desperately needed and sending them out of the country by the 31st of the month, or leaving them in the country wholly unsupervised.

Mr. TABER. And it is a fact, is it not, that the Senate Committee on Appropriations is absolutely unable to take this up before the 1st of January?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We are advised by the members of the Senate committee that they are unable to take it up and it is necessary, therefore, to ask a continuation of the present law without change for 30 days to be financed with unexpended funds still available. These funds aggregate about \$6,750,000. Of this six or seven million dollars, about three is available for the placement of interstate labor under the Extension Service and about \$4,000,000 for use by the Food Administrator for the recruitment and placement of foreign labor.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I ask the gentleman from Missouri if there has been any change in the situation since he told me yesterday that after the passage of this resolution there would, in the gentleman's opinion, be sufficient funds to continue the operation of the farm-labor camps?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There are ample funds to continue them for the period covered by this continuing resolution.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I understood the gentleman to say that the Farm Security Administration would continue to administer the work of these farm camps, is that correct?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No. The War Food Administration handles the camps.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The War Food Administration?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Under our former colleague, Judge Marvin Jones.

Mr. ROBERTSON. And he will continue to do so?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Exactly as heretofore.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The money appropriated in the bill that is here appropriated is to keep these folks in the country in some kind of camp so that they may be available when the work comes up for them?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. These men are already in the country and under employment at the present time. This will enable us to keep them on the job instead of having to send them back home before December 31.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Why is it necessary to send them home?

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman from Missouri will yield, I will answer that by saying that it would be necessary to send them home because it is absolutely impossible to get the bill which we considered here yesterday through the Congress before the 1st of January and there will be no recourse left to the officers in the Department except to send them home if their funds were definitely going to be out the first of the year. There are 40,000 of them, or a little better, actually working in California at the present time and two or three thousand Bahamans actually working on the citrus-fruit crops in Florida.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I see no reason why these laborers could not stay here. I think the committee and the House should bear in mind these men have come here in the past without any assistance from the Federal Government because there were ample wages and attractive wages for them in this country. We have always had from 40,000 to 50,000 men from south of the Rio Grande come into the United States as laborers. I noticed yesterday a statement from the Labor Department that before the end of 1944 there would be 2,000,000 men in the United States without jobs. I think this Congress ought to bear in mind the fact some of these 2,000,000 men may be returning soldiers and they will need a job instead of bringing people in from Mexico and the Bahamas to carry on this work. I hope we can see the end of this kind of program of subsidizing the workers of other countries. They come in anyway. Later on we are going to need these jobs for men in our own country.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. These men could not be brought in ordinarily due to the operation of the immigration laws. They have been brought in by the Government under every safeguard. They are Bertilioned and fingerprinted. We are under contract to return them as soon as the work period is completed. There

can be no doubt or delay about their prompt return to their own country.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman a question as long as this is not brought in so that we get a chance to read it. Is the provision in there that any of these men can go from their counties without the O. K. of the county agricultural agent?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There is no change in the law.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. May I say to the gentleman that I regret we did not have an opportunity to change that because I think it is the wrong approach to the problem.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is not a matter before us at this time. The gentleman should have made the change at the time the law was enacted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUING THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION AS AN AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. SPENCE submitted the following conference report on the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 103) extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 103) continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "February 17, 1944"; and the House agree to the same.

BRENT SPENCE,
THOMAS F. FORD,
PAUL BROWN,
WRIGHT PATMAN,
CHARLES L. GIFFORD,
FRED L. CRAWFORD,

Managers on the part of the House.

ALBEN W. BARKLEY,
FRANCIS MALONEY,
GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE,
JOHN THOMAS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on Senate Joint Resolution 103, extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 173]

Allen, Ill.	Gavin	O'Brien, Ill.
Anderson, Calif.	Gerlach	O'Leary
Arnold	Gore	O'Toole
Baldwin, Md.	Grant, Ala.	Peterson, Ga.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Grant, Ind.	Pfeifer
Barden	Gregory	Philbin
Barry	Harris, Va.	Phillips
Beall	Hart	Pracht
Bender	Hartley	Randolph
Bland	Hébert	Reece, Tenn.
Boren	Heffernan	Reed, Ill.
Boykin	Hess	Rees, Kans.
Bradley, Mich.	Hill	Rizley
Bradley, Pa.	Holmes, Mass.	Rodgers, Pa.
Brooks	Jackson	Russell
Brumbaugh	Jeffrey	Sabath
Buckley	Jennings	Sasser
Burchill, N. Y.	Johnson,	Satterfield
Eusbey	J. Leroy	Scanlon
Byrne	Johnson,	Schiffler
Cannon, Fla.	Lyndon B.	Schultz
Capozzoli	Johnson, Ward	Schwabe
Celler	Jones	Scott
Chapman	Kee	Shafer
Chipfield	Kelley	Sheridan
Cox	Kennedy	Sikes
Cullen	Keogh	Simpson, Pa.
Curley	Kilburn	Slaughter
D'Alesandro	Klein	Smith, Va.
Dawson	Knutson	Smith, W. Va.
Delaney	Landis	Snyder
Dickstein	Lane	Somers, N. Y.
Dies	Larade	Starnes, Ala.
Dilweg	LeCompte	Stevenson
Dingell	Lynch	Sumner, Ill.
Domengeaux	McCord	Sumners, Tex.
Douglas	McGehee	Tarver
Drewry	McKenzie	Taylor
Eaton	Maloney	Thomas, N. J.
Elmer	Manasco	Thomas, Tex.
Fay	Mansfield, Tex.	Tibbott
Feighan	Martin, Iowa	Towe
Fellows	Mason	Treadway
Fenton	May	Vursell
Fisher	Merritt	Wadsworth
Fitzpatrick	Miller, Pa.	Ward
Flannagan	Mills	Wasielewski
Fogarty	Morrison, La.	Weiss
Fulbright	Morrison, N. C.	Wene
Fuller	Mott	West
Fulmer	Mruk	Whichel, Ga.
Furlong	Murphy	White
Gallagher	Myers	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gamble	Newsome	Wolverton, N. J.
Gathings	Norton	Wright
Gavagan		

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 261 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

On motion by Mr. COOPER, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE] that the conference report be considered at this time and the statement be read in lieu of the report?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand that if objection is not made, the conference report will be brought up for immediate consideration, and that there will be 1 hour debate on whether the conference report shall be adopted?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE] is entitled to 1 hour. He may yield to whom he desires in that time. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement as above set out.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield.

Sec 20

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 21, for actions of Monday, December 20, 1943)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

MUSTERING-OUT PAY. Reps. Rogers, Mass., Compton, Conn., Hall, N.Y., Magnuson, Wash., and Thomason, Tex., urged enactment of the soldiers' mustering-out pay bill (pp. 11032-33, 11035).

ADJOURNMENT. Reps. McGregor, Ohio, and Angell, Oreg., spoke opposing a Congressional recess at this time (pp. 11031, 11036). Rep. Angell stated that action should be taken on the subsidies, gasoline, and other important questions and inserted correspondence in connection with the gasoline situation.

PERSONNEL; SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. As finally passed, H. R. 3598 (see Digest 199) does not include the \$688,000 item for the Civil Service Commission but contains, in lieu thereof, a requirement that the Comptroller General study and submit to the Appropriation Committees within 90 days of approval of this act, a report on the proposed centralization of retirement fund records in CSC.

SENATE

IN SESSION. Next meeting Tues., Dec. 21.

BILLS INTRODUCED

MUSTERING-OUT PAY. By Rep. Hartley, N. J., H. R. 3885, to provide for payment of mustering-out pay to members of the armed forces. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 11039.)

TAXATION. By Rep. Hartley, N. J., H. R. 3886, to permit individuals to deduct for income-tax purposes from gross income the depreciation on their residences. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 11039.)

PUBLIC LANDS. By Rep. Chenoweth, Colo., H. R. 3884, to repeal Sec. 2 of the act for the preservation of American antiquities. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 11039.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

7. BUREAUCRACY. Rep. Angell, Oreg., inserted his radio address on "problems which are uppermost here in the Nation's Capital and what we can and should do...to break the strangle hold of bureaucracy on our Government and lives of our people" (pp. A6004-05).
8. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Woodruff, Mich., inserted a Washington Post article, "Court Holds Price Freeze is Legal" (p. A6006).
9. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Springer, Ind., urging enactment of the soldier-vote bill (pp. A6006-07).
10. MUSTERING-OUT PAY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Carlson, Kans., favoring mustering-out pay for veterans and inserting a veterans letter on this subject (p. A6007).
11. DUTY-FREE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray, Wis., favoring his resolution to duty-free (pp. A6012-13).
12. CATTLEMAN'S ASSN. Rep. Poulson, Calif., inserted a Calif. Cattlemen's Assn. letter which states, "Cattlemen generally have never favored the AAA range program, yet our signatures, secured through bribery and coercion, are used by the bureaucrats to convince Congress that the program is wanted and needed by us" (p. A6013).
13. FARM LABOR. Speech by Rep. Miller, Conn., commending the farm labor program in Conn. (pp. A6003-04).
14. FOOD ADMINISTRATION; MUSTERING-OUT PAY; ECONOMY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Lundt., S. Dak., urging action on H. R. 2837, the Fulmer bill "setting up a single food administrator"; a mustering-out pay bill for veterans; the new tax bill; simplification of OPA regulations; and H.Res. 325, the Jensen resolution, to set up procedures "to make economy in Government a reality" (p. A6022).
15. RECLAMATION; IRRIGATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Anderson, N. Mex., commending power developments in N. Mex., Ariz., and Tex., and including a letter from the Bureau of Reclamation on this subject (p. A6021).
16. LEGISLATIVE-EXECUTIVE RELATIONS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murdock, Ariz., "If Governmental Balances Are Out of Balance, Let the Restoration Be Scientific" (pp. A6023-24).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 112 Adm. Building. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised of developments on any particular bill.

[PUBLIC LAW 216—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 380—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 3598]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for "Salaries of officers and employees of the Senate", fiscal year 1944, the necessary amount to increase from \$3,600 per annum to \$4,200 per annum, beginning December 1, 1943, the salary of the chief bookkeeper so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, hereby is amended accordingly.

For an amount to increase the salary of the assistant clerk of the Committee on Appropriations at \$3,900 per annum to \$5,000 per annum and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, beginning December 1, 1943, fiscal year 1944, \$1,517, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby amended accordingly.

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for "Salaries of officers and employees of the Senate", fiscal year 1944, so much as may be necessary to provide two additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each, one for each Senator from an additional State having a population of more than three million inhabitants.

The Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 hereby is amended to enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate so much as may be necessary to provide two additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each, one for each Senator from an additional State having a population of more than ten million inhabitants.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of Francis D. Culkin, late a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000.

For payment to the widow of Edward W. Creal, late a Representative from the State of Kentucky, \$10,000.

The two foregoing sums to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

For an additional amount for the appropriation "Mileage of Members and Delegates, House of Representatives, 1943", \$1,500, such combined sum to be available for such mileage on account of the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress incurred during the fiscal years 1943 and 1944.

Contested-election expenses: For payment to Luther Patrick, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested-election case of Denson versus Patrick, as audited and recommended by the Committee on Elections Numbered Three, \$1,500, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Contested-election expenses: For payment to the following contestant and contestee for expenses incurred in the contested-election case of Sullivan versus Miller, as audited and recommended by the Committee on Elections Numbered Three, namely:

John B. Sullivan, contestant, \$566.86;

Louis E. Miller, contestee, \$1,087.29;

In all, \$1,654.15, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for telegraph and telephone, fiscal year 1943, \$37,500.

Stationery: For stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress, fiscal years 1943 and 1944, \$600.

CAPITOL POLICE

For an additional amount for salaries, Capitol Police, fiscal year 1944, \$18,105, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

For an additional amount for salaries, Joint Committee on Printing, fiscal year 1944, \$1,254, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

THE JUDICIARY

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

For an additional amount for fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Establishment Appropriation Act, 1943, \$67,600.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$20,000 additional for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$75,000, of which \$20,000 shall be allocated to the Federal Board of Hospitalization.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

The appropriation, salaries and expenses, Office of Defense Transportation, contained in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available, in addition to the objects specified for said appropriation in said Act, for the payment, at rates not in excess of those fixed by law for witnesses attending in United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c), of fees, mileage, and subsistence of witnesses appearing at hearings held by the Office of Defense Transportation in connection with the performance of its functions: *Provided*, That the payment of subsistence shall be subject to certification by the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation or his designee, as to the necessity therefor.

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The appropriation for the Office of Scientific Research and Development contained in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, shall, in addition to the objects specified under this head and the head "General provisions" in said Act, be available for payment, when specifically authorized or approved by the Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development or such other official as he may designate for the purpose, of travel expenses, including transportation of personal effects, of personnel to their first posts of duty outside the continental limits of the United States, and return to the United States; and not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of officials of other countries.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Office of War Information, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head and under "General provisions" pertaining to the Office for Emergency Management in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for expenditure unless the Director of the Office of War Information, with the approval of the President, shall determine that such funds are necessary for carrying on activities in conjunction with actual or projected military operations: *Provided further*,

That the last paragraph under the head "Office of War Information" in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, shall not be construed to apply to supplementation by reverse lend-lease: *Provided further*, That the limitation on the appropriation for the Office of War Information for the fiscal year 1944 for printing and binding within the continental limits of the United States is hereby increased from \$1,400,000 to \$1,500,000.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

General administration: For an additional amount for general administration, War Manpower Commission, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$84,800 additional for printing and binding and \$435,000 additional for travel expenses, \$2,849,000.

Employment office facilities and services: For an additional amount for employment office facilities and services, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$26,407 additional for printing and binding and \$170,000 additional for travel expenses, \$6,233,000.

Training-Within-Industry Service: For an additional amount for Training-Within-Industry Service, War Manpower Commission (national defense), fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$186,800 additional for traveling expenses, \$461,500.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

The appropriation for the War Production Board for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available for travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment) of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants or compliance commissioners and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

The amount that may be used for administrative expenses in the fiscal year 1944 under the head "War Shipping Administration, revolving fund", is hereby increased from \$9,650,000 to \$12,000,000.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The Comptroller General of the United States shall make a study of the proposed centralization of retirement fund records in the Civil Service Commission, both from the standpoint of statutory

requirements and the sufficiency thereof for accounting purposes, and shall submit a report thereon to the chairmen of the Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives within ninety days from the date of approval of this Act.

Salaries and expenses (national defense) : For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, national defense, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$891,705.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Employees' compensation fund: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for the payment of compensation provided by the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 785), as amended, including the objects specified under this head in the Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, \$3,700,000, which, together with the amount heretofore appropriated under this head, shall be available also for reimbursement payments authorized by the Act of December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C. 1701), as amended, rehabilitation expenses and fees or payments to other agencies of the United States and other public agencies or private persons, agencies, or institutions, for services or facilities rendered by them pursuant to agreement and approved by the Commission.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$52,550, which amount shall be transferred to the Public Health Service in accordance with the provisions of such Act authorizing such transfers.

National Youth Administration liquidation: For all expenses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator to provide for the settlement of obligations of the National Youth Administration, and also to settle claims for property damage accruing prior to January 2, 1944, under paragraph 20 of the National Youth Administration Appropriation Act, 1943 (which paragraph is hereby extended to such date), as may be proper in closing the affairs and accounts of the National Youth Administration, not to exceed \$300,000 of the unexpended balances of the appropriations made to the National Youth Administration for the purposes of liquidation in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1944, for payment of all such obligations incurred prior to January 1, 1944, including accumulated and accrued annual leave to employees who have not liquidated such by January 1, 1944; and also for the payment of salaries and other necessary administrative expenses (including personal services in the District of Columbia and travel expenses), not exceeding \$145,000, incurred during the period January 1 to June 30, 1944, both inclusive, including payment of

accumulated and accrued annual leave of the personnel employed under such amount: *Provided*, That no person shall be employed under such sum of \$145,000 at a rate exceeding the rates applicable to classification grade CAF-13 or the equivalent and the amount allocated for salaries thereunder shall not exceed \$75,000 and the amount for microfilming records shall not exceed \$50,000: *Provided further*, That the Federal Security Administrator is hereby authorized to retain such office materials, supplies, and equipment of the National Youth Administration as may be necessary in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, and such office materials, supplies, and equipment shall not be subject to the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, with respect to such property, during the period of such use: *Provided further*, That said Administrator is authorized to appoint such personnel as may be required for the purposes hereof without regard to civil service and classification laws.

Claim for damages, operation of vessels: To pay a claim for damages adjusted and determined by the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 318, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$60.

Vocational rehabilitation: For carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943, fiscal year 1944, to be additional to the amounts appropriated in the first, second, and fourth paragraphs under the heading "Vocational rehabilitation" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and made available under section 102 of the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, for carrying out such provisions, \$3,500,000.

For administrative expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943, to be additional to the amount appropriated in the fifth paragraph under the heading "Vocational rehabilitation" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and made available under section 102 of the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, for administrative expenses, such amount and the portion of unexpended balance of the amount appropriated in such fifth paragraph and not allotted for administrative expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons", and so forth (49 Stat. 1559-1560), to be available for all administrative expenses in carrying out the purposes of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943, including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and expenses incident to courses of instruction as authorized by section 7 of said Act; actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity; tuition and books for Federal and State personnel detailed for courses of instruction; printing and

binding; purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals; purchase and exchange of books of reference and periodicals; fiscal year 1944, \$100,000.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

For an additional amount for salaries, Office of Education, fiscal year 1944, \$1,050.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For an additional amount for training for nurses (national defense), fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$105,000 additional for administrative expenses, \$7,500,000.

Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an additional amount for pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,000,000.

Emergency health and sanitation: For an additional amount for "Emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense)", fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That the Surgeon General is authorized, on application of a municipality, county, or other local subdivision of government duly approved by the State health department having jurisdiction over said municipality, county, or other local subdivision of government to enter into agreements with private practicing physicians and dentists under which, in consideration of the payment to them of a relocation allowance of not to exceed \$250 per month for three months and the actual cost of travel and transportation of the physician or dentist and his family and household effects to the new location, such physician or dentist will agree to move to and engage in the practice of his profession in such area for a period of not less than one year: *Provided, however*, That no such contract shall be made with any physician or dentist unless such physician or dentist shall be admitted to practice by the State authority having jurisdiction of such new location: *Provided further*, That each such applicant subdivision shall contribute 25 per centum to the total cost of such relocation allowance, travel, and transportation costs of each such physician or dentist and his family obtained by said applicant.

Division of Mental Hygiene: For an additional amount for the Division of Mental Hygiene, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and not to exceed \$10,000 for the procurement of miscellaneous articles and supplies for sale to patients of the hospitals provided for under this head and for the employment of personnel, purchase of equipment, and other expenses necessary for the operation of commissaries, including the printing of commissary coupon books, the proceeds of such sales to be deposited in the Treasury in a special account which shall be available for expenditure for the replenishment of stock and the continued operation of commissaries as aforesaid, \$25,000: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$100 on the purchase of newspapers and periodicals under this head in said appropriation Act is hereby increased to \$500.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Office of the Administrator: Not to exceed \$4,500 of the funds appropriated by the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 shall be available to the Office of the Administrator, fiscal year 1944, for administrative expenses of said Public Works Administration, including personal services in the District of Columbia.

Work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands: The funds made available for administrative expenses in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, for work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are hereby continued available until June 30, 1944.

Public Buildings Administration: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,920,000.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation Mortgage Company is authorized and directed to transfer to the Public Buildings Administration for and on behalf of the United States Government, without reimbursement, that parcel of land located at 100 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California, together with all improvements thereon and appertaining thereto.

Public Roads Administration: For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended by the Act of July 13, 1943, Public Law Numbered 146, as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 112, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$2,191.70.

FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

For an additional amount for foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$300,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for miscellaneous expenses, General Accounting Office, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$104,335 additional for travel expenses, \$208,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, General Accounting Office, fiscal year 1944, \$23,000.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,298,415.

Langley Field, Virginia, construction: For an additional amount for construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia, \$8,804,200, to be available until expended.

Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, California, construction: For an additional amount for construction and equipment, Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, California, \$2,249,100, to be available until expended.

Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, construction: For an additional amount for construction and equipment, Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, \$3,936,000, to be available until expended.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

War housing: For an additional amount to carry out the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940 (42 U. S. C. ch. 9), as amended, and subject to the applicable provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1115), \$50,000,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations Board (national defense), to perform the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act (Public Law 89, Seventy-eighth Congress), including the objects specified under this head in the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1944, \$112,500.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration, fiscal year 1944, \$225,000.

Hospital facilities: For an additional amount for hospital and domiciliary facilities, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$10,356,000, to remain available until expended, 3 per centum of which amount shall be available for the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Refund of erroneous collections: For an additional amount for refund of erroneous collections, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$125,000.

COURTS

The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia: For an additional amount for personal services, including pay of retired judges, fiscal year 1944, \$5,961.

WATER SERVICE

Water Department: For an additional amount for the refunding of water rents and other water charges erroneously paid in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,000, payable wholly from the revenues of the Water Department.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claim, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations, the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior fiscal years:

Water Department, Distribution System, Expenses, District of Columbia, 1941, all other expenditures, payable wholly from the revenues of the Water Department, \$4,808.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

For an amount in addition to the \$20,000,000 appropriated under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, and for the same objects and subject to the same conditions, \$6,500,000; and the limitation of \$60,000,000 in the authorization and direction to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make advances, contained under this head in said Act, is hereby increased to \$67,500,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for traveling expenses, Department of Commerce, fiscal year 1944, \$25,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for printing and binding, to be used for the printing of weather maps for the Weather Bureau, \$114,000.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Compiling census reports: For an additional amount for compiling census reports, and so forth, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, and including sample surveys throughout the United States for the purpose of estimating the size and characteristics of the Nation's labor force, \$170,000.

Customs statistics: For an additional amount for customs statistics, fiscal year 1944, including the same objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, \$10,680.

Census of agriculture: For all necessary expenses incident to preparation for the quinquennial census of agriculture of the United States, to be taken during the fiscal year 1945, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; construction or rental of tabulating machines; travel expenses; and printing and binding, fiscal year 1944, \$650,000, to remain available until December 31, 1946.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Field expenses, coastal surveys: For an additional amount for field expenses, coastal surveys, to be used for the repair and purchase or exchange of aerial photographic equipment and not to exceed \$750 for the purchase of motion picture projection equipment, fiscal year 1944, \$29,000.

Pay of officers and men: For an additional amount for pay of officers and men on vessels, Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1944, \$150,000.

Aeronautical charts: For an additional amount for aeronautical charts, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$77,000 additional for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$679,000.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$121,460 additional for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,950,000.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for establishment of air-navigation facilities, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, and including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$697,000.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944,

\$1,925,000: *Provided*, That during the fiscal year 1944 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of employees on change of official station.

Technical development: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for technical development, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, \$70,000.

Enforcement of safety regulations: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for enforcement of safety regulations, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, \$64,000.

Development of civil landing areas: For the construction, building, completion, and development of landing areas and public airports, subject to the approval of the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission as to the availability of manpower and subject to the approval of the Chairman of the War Production Board as to the availability of critical materials, including construction previously undertaken by the Work Projects Administration and for all necessary engineering and administrative expenses in the field, \$9,907,890, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be construed as precluding the use of other appropriations available for any of the purposes for which this appropriation is made: *Provided further*, That any or all of the foregoing appropriation of \$9,907,890 may be transferred to any other Federal agency organized to undertake the work herein provided for either by contract or by force account, and such agency is authorized to proceed with such work.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for the Solid Fuels Administration for War, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,250,000; and the limitation upon the number of technical employees who may be employed without regard to civil service and classification laws is hereby increased from eighteen to twenty-five.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Southwestern Power Administration incurred during the fiscal year 1944 in disposing of the electric power and energy from the Norfolk Dam and Denison Dam projects, in accordance with Executive Orders Numbered 9353, 9366, and 9373, including printing and binding, and the purchase, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying motor vehicles, \$135,000. All receipts from the transmission and sale of electric energy generated at these two projects, or purchased in relation thereto, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts, except that the Treasury shall set up and maintain from such receipts a continuing fund of \$100,000 to the credit of the Administrator and subject to check by him to defray emergency expenses and to insure continuous operation.

OFFICE OF FISHERY COORDINATION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the Office of Fishery Coordination to carry out its functions and activities under Executive Order Numbered 9204, dated July 21, 1942, and such functions and activities as have been delegated to it by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the authority delegated to him under Food Directive Numbered 2, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on February 8, 1943 (8 F. R. 1777), as amended March 16, 1943 (8 F. R. 3250), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States in an advisory capacity to said Office; the purchase (not to exceed \$4,500), maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; printing and binding; and the purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", fiscal year 1944, \$175,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For an additional amount for purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, fiscal year 1942, \$85,000.

Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians: For compensation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys employed by the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians under a contract or contracts approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$14,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, payable from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of said tribe, arising under section 7 of the Act approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645), as amended by the Act of June 15, 1938 (52 Stat. 697), and the amount herein appropriated shall be available for compensation earned and expenses incurred during the period covered by said contract or contracts.

Payment to Frank O. Jones, Sac and Fox Indians, Oklahoma (tribal fund): For payment to Frank O. Jones for services performed while a member of the Sac and Fox, Oklahoma, Tribal Council, \$36.32, payable out of funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said tribe of Indians.

Expenses of attorneys, Chickasaw Nation of Indians, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys of record for the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed under authority of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 537), \$1,000, payable out of funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said tribe of Indians.

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the employment at the rate of \$4,500 per annum of a tribal attorney, fiscal year 1944, \$2,625, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That said attorney be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council.

Expenses of attorneys, Creek Nation of Indians, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys of record for the Creek Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed under authority of the Act of May 24, 1924 (43 Stat. 139), \$2,000, payable out of funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said tribe of Indians.

Expenses of attorneys, Seminole Nation of Indians, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys of record for the Seminole Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed under authority of the Act of May 20, 1924 (43 Stat. 133-134), \$2,000, payable out of funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said tribe of Indians.

That the section of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, approved July 12, 1943 (Public Law 133, Seventy-eighth Congress, page 22), which authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to purchase United States Treasury War bonds for the membership of the Shoshone Tribe of Indians is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed, with the consent of the business committee of the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, to purchase one United States Treasury Series E War bond of the denomination of \$500 for each member of said Shoshone Tribe according to a roll of said tribe prepared as of July 12, 1943, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and to pay the total cost of the bonds so purchased out of the principal of the judgment fund of said tribe in the Treasury. Each bond shall be registered by the Treasury Department in the name of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in trust for the enrolled member of the Shoshone Tribe for whom purchased and shall be held by the United States until the date of maturity, whereupon said bond shall be redeemed and the proceeds thereof paid to the Indian owner free of any trust or restriction. In the event of the death of the Shoshone owner, the proceeds of said bond at maturity shall be distributed to his devisees or heirs or next of kin as provided by existing law. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to grant permission to the county chairman of the War bond purchase program of Fremont County, Wyoming, in which county the Shoshone Tribe resides, to include the total amount of bonds purchased for the members of said tribe in his quota of War bond sales."

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Water conservation and utility projects: For an additional amount for water conservation and utility projects, fiscal year 1944, including a total limitation of \$800,000 for surveys, investigations, plans, and specifications, and administrative expenses in connection therewith (of which not to exceed \$30,000 shall be available for departmental personal services), as authorized by the Act of August 11, 1939 (16 U. S. C. 590y and 590z), as amended by the Act of July 16, 1943 (Public Law 152), to remain available until expended, \$1,000,000.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Gaging streams: For an additional amount for gaging streams, fiscal year 1944, \$90,000; and the amount that shall be available only

for cooperation with States or municipalities is hereby increased to \$1,065,000.

BUREAU OF MINES

Testing fuel: For an additional amount for testing fuel, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$15,000.

Economics of mineral industries: For an additional amount for economics of mineral industries, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$16,000; and the limitation upon the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$347,500.

Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, aluminum clays, and alunite (national defense): For an additional amount for production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, aluminum clays, and alunite (national defense), fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$100,000.

Magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense): For an additional amount for magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense), fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$150,000.

Development of processes for recovery of waste metals (national defense): For all expenses necessary, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, for investigations and development of methods of recovering aluminum, magnesium, and other metals and compounds thereof from waste products, such as dross and dust; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to exceed \$3,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1944, \$75,000.

Helium production and investigations: In addition to the objects specified under the head "Helium production and investigations" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, funds available for the production of helium and the development of helium properties may be utilized for the purchase of stationery, books of reference, and periodicals; the purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior" in an amount not exceeding \$5,000; to provide transportation between helium plants and related facilities and communities that provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of helium plants; and for transportation to and from school of pupils who are dependents of such persons: *Provided*, That said transportation shall be by methods which the Office of Defense Transportation shall find to be most advantageous and efficient: *Provided further*, That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the Office of Defense Transportation, the transportation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in operation and maintenance of helium plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Investigations respecting food fishes: For an additional amount for investigations respecting food fishes, fiscal year 1944, \$19,000.

Construction of byproducts plant, Pribilof Islands, Alaska: For the enlargement of the byproduct plant, for the utilization of fur-seal carcasses, on Saint Paul Island, including the purchase and installation of machinery and other equipment, fiscal year 1944, to remain available until expended, \$135,000.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for insane of Alaska, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$1,700.

Construction, repair, and maintenance of roads: For an additional amount for the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1944, \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction of Richardson Highway, Alaska, fiscal year 1944, \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

GOVERNMENT IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, government of the Virgin Islands, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified for the appropriation for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$18,000.

Agricultural experiment station and vocational school: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Agricultural Experiment Station and Vocational School, Virgin Islands, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified for the appropriation for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$4,675.

PUERTO RICO HURRICANE RELIEF

The limitation of \$20,000 upon the amount that may be expended for administrative expenses, Puerto Rico hurricane relief, contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased to \$25,350.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Claims Division: For an additional amount for salaries, Claims Division, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1944, \$30,000.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the

Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1184), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 127 (claim of Charles A. Buchanan, Port Huron, Michigan, \$125.62) and House Document Numbered 323, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$379.20.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards (national defense): For salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards (national defense), fiscal year 1944, necessary to provide for the extension of supervisory service to labor and management in national defense industries in connection with the promotion of health, safety, employment stabilization, proper working conditions, and amicable industrial relations, including items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, and including reimbursement to employees at not to exceed 3 cents per mile for expenses of official travel performed in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations, \$200,000.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, fiscal year 1944, \$50,000, including the objects under this head and items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1944.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 114 and House Document Numbered 314, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$17,788.30.

Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel: The number of officers above the rank of captain, who may receive flight pay during the fiscal year 1944, is increased from forty-five to sixty.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Naval Stock Fund: For the purpose of increasing the capital of the "Naval Stock Fund", the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to transfer the sum of \$750,000,000 from the appropriation

"Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Navy, 1944", to the "Naval Stock Fund": *Provided*, That after June 30, 1944, the value of stock in the "Naval Stock Account" plus the outstanding obligations under the "Naval Stock Fund" shall not exceed \$2,250,000,000 at any time.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

The Act entitled "An Act to provide benefits for the injury, disability, death, or enemy detention of employees of contractors with the United States, and for other purposes", approved December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C., sec. 1701), is amended by adding:

(a) To the last paragraph of section 101 (b) (1) of such Act, after changing the final period therein to a colon, the following: "*And provided further*, That where such person is found to be missing from his place of employment, whether or not such person then actually was engaged in the course of his employment, under circumstances supporting an inference that his absence is due to the belligerent action of an enemy or is known to have been taken by an enemy as a prisoner, hostage, or otherwise, the amount of benefits to be credited to the account of such person under this subsection, and for the purposes of this subsection only, shall be 100 per centum of the average weekly wages of such person, except that in computing such benefits such average weekly wages (a) shall not exceed the average weekly wages paid to civilian employees of the United States in the same or most similar occupation in the area nearest to the place of employment where such person was last employed, and (b) shall not exceed the average weekly wages of such absent person at the time such absence began; and 70 per centum of such average weekly wage so determined shall be disbursed to the dependent or dependents of such person, irrespective of the limitations of section 9 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, but should there be more than one such dependent, the distribution of such 70 per centum shall be proportionate to the percentages allowed for dependents by section 9 of such Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, and if such manner of disbursement in any case would result in injustice or excessive allowance for a dependent, the Commission may, in its discretion, modify such percentage or apportionment to meet the requirements of the case."

(b) To subsection (c) of section 105 of such Act, the following:

"Where any person specified in section 101 (a), or any dependent, beneficiary, or allottee of such person, or the legal representative or estate of any such entities, after having obtained benefits under this title, seeks through any proceeding, claim, or otherwise, brought or maintained against the employer, the United States, or other person, to recover wages, payments in lieu of wages, or any sum claimed as for services rendered, or for failure to furnish transportation, or for liquidated or unliquidated damages under the employment contract, or any other benefit, and the right in respect thereto is alleged to have accrued during or as to any period of time in respect of which payments under this title in such case have been made, and in like cases where a recovery is made or allowed, the Commission shall have the right of intervention and a lien and right of recovery to the extent of any payments paid and payable under this title in such case, provided

the cost of such wages, payments in lieu of wages, or other such right, may be directly or indirectly paid by the United States; and any amounts recovered under this subsection shall be covered into the fund established under section 35 of such Act of September 7, 1916, as amended."

The amendment in paragraph (a) shall become effective the first day of the month next following the approval of this Act. The amendment in paragraph (b) shall become effective as of the effective date of title I of such Act of December 2, 1942.

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT ON NAVAL VESSELS

Subject to authorization by other law, the appropriations "Construction and machinery" and "Armor, armament, and ammunition", shall be available for the acquisition and conversion or construction of additional auxiliaries, when such acquisition and conversion or construction has been directed by the President, and for the acquisition and conversion or construction of additional landing craft and district craft as the Secretary may determine to be necessary for the conduct of the war.

COAST GUARD

Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 113 and House Document Numbered 324, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$3,145.57.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Funds available for heat and light for public quarters occupied by personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1944, shall be available, effective July 1, 1943, in the case of the Marine Corps, and January 1, 1944, in the cases of the Navy and Coast Guard, for furnishing water and for operating mechanical refrigerators in such quarters.

On and after July 1, 1943, the limitation on the cost of civilian clothing per person, including an overcoat when necessary, for enlisted personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard given discharges for bad conduct, undesirability, unsuitability, or inaptitude is hereby increased to \$30.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES

For an additional amount for salaries, Office of First Assistant Postmaster General, fiscal year 1944, \$50,000.

For an additional amount for salaries, Office of Purchasing Agent, fiscal year 1944, \$6,000.

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for contingent and miscellaneous expenses for the Post Office Department, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$750 additional for travel expenses of the Purchasing Agent and attorneys, \$3,800.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Domestic air-mail service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for domestic air-mail service, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$22,779.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1943, for indemnities, domestic mail, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$280,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Equipment shops: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$450,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances: For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$170,000.

Foreign Service quarters: For an additional amount for Foreign Service quarters, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$450,000: *Provided*, That the limitation contained in that appropriation Act for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, for an ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, is increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Cost of living allowances: For an additional amount for the appropriation "Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service", fiscal year 1944, \$550,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, and including also the purchase of additional passenger-carrying automobiles, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation for 1944 shall be available also for relief, protection,

and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by Public Law 17, approved March 24, 1943, in foreign countries, and in Territories and insular possessions of the United States.

Foreign Service auxiliary (national defense): For an additional amount for Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency), fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$550,000.

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

For an additional amount for the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$10,000.

CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

For an additional amount for United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1944, to enable the United States to pay its proportionate share in the annual expenses of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, as authorized in Public Law 79, approved June 19, 1943, \$22,808.

EMERGENCY ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE

For the expenses of participation by the United States in the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, fiscal year 1944, as authorized by and in accordance with Public Law 80, approved June 19, 1943, \$85,000.

EIGHTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Eighth Pan American Child Congress", continued available to June 30, 1943, by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1944.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Contingent expenses: The limitation under miscellaneous and contingent expenses, Treasury Department, on the amount which may be expended for travel expenses, fiscal year 1944, is hereby increased from \$8,000 to \$18,000.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Public Debt, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$33,690 additional for stationery, \$150,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Bureau of the Public Debt, fiscal year 1944, \$45,000.

Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1944 under the indefinite appropriation expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended, contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased from \$57,600,000 to \$105,700,000.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, fiscal year 1944, \$75,000.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, fiscal year 1944, \$881,000.

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$284,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, fiscal year 1944, \$63,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Customs, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$250,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Internal Revenue, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$363,150 additional for printing and binding, \$543,070 additional for stationery, and \$2,425,415 additional for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$21,000,000.

The limitations under salaries and expenses, Bureau of Internal Revenue, on the amounts which may be expended for printing and binding and stationery, fiscal year 1943, are hereby increased from \$1,839,850 to \$2,342,850, and from \$616,290 to \$643,500, respectively.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,600.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, fiscal year 1944, includ-

ing the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$13,000 additional for travel expenses, \$252,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Transportation of bullion and coin: For an additional amount for transportation of bullion and coin, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$7,800.

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,650,000.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Federal property utilization: For an additional amount for Federal property utilization, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, \$3,000,000.

Salaries and expenses: The fourth proviso under the head "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division", is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "The general supply fund shall be available during the fiscal year 1944 for personal services, including not to exceed \$1,000,000 for such services in the District of Columbia."

WAR DEPARTMENT

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

FLOOD CONTROL

Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, fiscal year 1944, including the objects and purposes and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1944, \$5,000,000, to be available until expended.

Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of the Mississippi River: For emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of the Mississippi River, fiscal year 1944, including the objects and purposes and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1944, \$3,000,000, to be available until expended.

RIVERS AND HARBORS

Turning basin, Lorain, Ohio: For the enlargement, subject to the approval of the Chief of Engineers, of the turning basin at Lorain, Ohio, in the interest of national defense, including the objects and purposes under the head "Rivers and Harbors" in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1944, \$170,000, to be available until expended; this amount shall be merged with the appropriation for rivers and harbors in such Act, and such combined amount shall be available for such project, including payment of obligations heretofore incurred therefor.

Reimbursement for damages on the Illinois River, Illinois: Not to exceed \$303,500 of any unobligated balances of existing appropriations heretofore made for the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works, for the prosecution of such projects theretofore authorized as may be most desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation, and for other purposes specified under the head "Rivers and Harbors" in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1944, are hereby made available for the payments on account of damages arising as a result of projects on the Illinois River, Illinois, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved October 23, 1943 (Public Law 168).

GENERAL PROVISION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 112), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 111, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$31,960.75.

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY-DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent establishments, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 325, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management, \$371.56;

War Relocation Authority, \$30;

Independent establishments:

Railroad Retirement Board, \$17.70;

Federal Security Agency, \$462.63;

Federal Works Agency, \$1,085.12;

National Housing Agency, \$285.95;

Department of Agriculture, \$679.95;

Department of Commerce, \$292.33;

Civil Aeronautics Board, \$25.50;

Department of the Interior, \$2,234.92;

Department of Justice, \$25.90;

Post Office Department (out of the postal revenues), \$350;

Treasury Department, \$30.50;

Navy Department, \$16,755.64;

In all, \$22,647.70.

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent establishments, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 115, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management:

Division of Central Administrative Services, \$87.29;

Federal Works Agency, \$78;

National Housing Agency, \$32.09;

Department of Agriculture, \$356.03;

Department of the Interior, \$201.80;

Department of Justice, \$6.75;

Navy Department, \$6,949.60;

Treasury Department, \$97.81;

In all, \$7,809.37.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 319 under the following agencies:

Veterans' Administration, \$2,546.70;

Interior Department, \$7,341.99;

War Department, \$816.50;

In all \$10,705.19, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 117 and House Document Numbered 313 under the following agencies:

Navy Department, \$133.45;

War Department, \$4,766.25;

In all \$4,899.70, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay cost, and interest as and where specified in such judgments, or as provided by law.

(c) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(d) Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 116 and House Document Numbered 312, under the following agencies, namely:

Independent establishments:

Veterans' Administration, \$2,496.56;

Federal Works Agency:

Public Buildings Administration, \$23,732.66;

Work Projects Administration, \$49,192.31;

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management:

War Production Board, \$21,095.96;

Navy Department, \$4,730.85;

Post Office Department, \$754,888.32;

Treasury Department, \$2,828.96;

War Department, \$51,202.80;

In all, \$910,168.42, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where specified in such judgments.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired, except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 322, Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, \$1,770.89.

The Judiciary: For fees of jurors, United States courts, \$11.70.

For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, \$25.

Independent Offices: For employees' compensation fund, \$108.53.

For Federal Power Commission, \$218.50.

For general expenses, Smithsonian Institution, \$40.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission, \$3.33.

For Securities and Exchange Commission, 35 cents.

- For salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board, 1 cent.
- For miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board, \$28.18.
- For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations Board, \$1.88.
- For salaries, General Accounting Office, \$72.
- For youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration, \$1,049.81.
- For general expenses, Office of Education, \$2.
- For maintenance, National Institute of Health, \$10.
- For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administration, \$51.98.
- For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$3.49.
- For administrative expenses, Public Works Administration, \$12.90.
- For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings, Procurement Division, \$120.30.
- For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Administration, \$4.14.
- For administrative expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, \$2.05.
- For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Administration, \$49.19.
- For administrative expenses, United States Housing Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$26.79.
- For administrative expenses, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, \$6.
- For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$1,338.78.
- For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Administration, \$500.
- Department of Agriculture:** For salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agriculture, \$95.78.
- For salaries and expenses, Office of Experiment Stations, \$3.10.
- For National Industrial Recovery, Agriculture, Forest Service, \$18.72.
- For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$67.36.
- For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Administration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture) (certified claims), \$2,707.02.
- For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$423.55.
- For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$30.97.
- For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer to Farm Credit Administration), \$138.15.
- For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$370.45.
- For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, \$925.
- For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Home Economics, \$18.28.
- For enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act, \$19.59.
- For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$6,194.65.
- For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$759.92.
- For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937), \$19.

For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, \$12.90.

For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, \$1,547.49.

For administration of Federal Crop Insurance Act, Department of Agriculture, \$1,250.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$2,787.08.

For farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture, \$304.

For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture, \$175.04.

For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm Credit Administration, \$81.20.

For salaries and expenses, rural electrification, Department of Agriculture, \$3.50.

For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, \$564.

Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$58.80.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$75.19.

For expenses of the Sixteenth Census, \$12.76.

For aviation, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards), \$8.57.

For Federal, boundary, and State surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$112.50.

For salaries and expenses, Air Safety Board, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$14.49.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$147.63.

Department of the Interior: For migratory bird conservation fund, Fish and Wildlife Service (receipt limitation), \$2,563.30.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of the Interior, \$8.42.

For migratory bird conservation fund, Department of the Interior (receipt limitation), \$5,000.

For Geological Survey, \$2.01.

For surveying the public lands, \$8.36.

For investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply, Bureau of Mines, \$5.25.

For salaries and expenses, government of the Virgin Islands, \$18.69.

For National Park Service, \$7.30.

For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, \$45.99.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), \$23.47.

For Indian school buildings, \$215.42.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$217.98.

For Indian school support, \$895.88.

For expenses, sale of timber (reimbursable), \$1.65.

For support of Indians and administration of Indian property, \$635.78.

For Indian service supply fund, \$7.80.

For Indian boarding schools, \$5.50.

For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$16.03.

Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$23.30.

For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$224.93.

For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance, \$129.63.

For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$20.90.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (transfer to Justice), \$114.15.

For printing and binding, Department of Justice, \$16.82.

For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$6.38.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation (national defense), \$4.15.

For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 81 cents.

For support of United States prisoners, \$3.

For National Training School for Boys, Washington, District of Columbia, maintenance, \$14.85.

Department of Labor: For salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$14.35.

For contingent expenses, Department of Labor, \$34.

For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$63.32.

Navy Department: For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$4.45.

For Naval Reserve, \$396.48.

For engineering, Navy, \$22,750.83.

For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$29,668.43.

For construction and repair, Navy, \$2.99.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$143,852.90.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$6,231.28.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$15,573.71.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$4,944.79.

For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$67.65.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$138.53.

For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast Guard (Navy), \$280.85.

For contingent expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$3.56.

For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$390.76.

For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy), \$358.16.

For aviation, Navy, \$89,866.73.

For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$27,810.96.

For pay, Marine Corps, \$459.54.

For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$296.23.

For Medical Department, Navy, \$519.75.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For foreign mail transportation, \$1,700.

For indemnities, domestic mail, \$95.51.

For operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$12.50.

For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$14.44.

For post-office inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous expenses, \$15.

For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$29.27.

Department of State: For convention for promotion of inter-American cultural relations, \$463.66.

For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$475.93.

For transportation, Foreign Service, \$51.90.

For International Exposition, Paris, France, \$500.

Treasury Department: For collecting of internal revenue, \$60.39.
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$112,444.94.

For expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended, \$4,234.71.

For collecting the revenue from customs, \$1.75.

War Department: For increase of compensation, Military Establishment, \$90.

For educational orders, production of munitions, War Department, \$57.

For pay of the Army, \$926.42.

For clothing and equipage, Army, \$420.

For replacing clothing and equipage, \$132.74.

For Army transportation, \$5.39.

For replacing barracks and quarters, \$444.

For Air Corps, Army, \$8.90.

For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$9,150.

For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$11.99.

For seacoast defenses, \$5,184.

For working fund, War, ordnance, \$7.52.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$1,558.33.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act March 31, 1933), \$268.80.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act June 19, 1934), \$170.08.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act February 9, 1937), \$103.36.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act June 22, 1936), \$11.57.

For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer from emergency conservation work to War, Act June 19, 1934), \$42.83.

For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$61.

Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$517,126.42, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 204. (b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 119, Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, \$48.

The Judiciary: For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$350.

For contingent expenses, United States customs court, \$31.

For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, \$550.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$15.

Independent Offices: For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$15.65.

For miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board, \$38.19.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission, 70 cents.

For miscellaneous expenses, National Labor Relations Board, \$2.80.

For contingent expenses, General Accounting Office, \$20.82.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture (transfer to General Accounting Office), \$4.81.

For youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration, \$16,416.56.

For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$7.29.

For disease and sanitation investigations, Social Security Act, Public Health Service, 42 cents.

For disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service, \$2.

For disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service, \$1.

For cooperation with the American republics (transfer to Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service), \$278.80.

For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public Health Service, \$25.16.

For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$17.23.

For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administration, \$296.03.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, Public Buildings, Procurement Division, \$252.04.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, Public Buildings Administration, \$77.50.

For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$5.31.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$8,485.10.

For general administrative expenses, public buildings branch, Procurement Division, \$1.25.

For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$465.90.

For administrative expenses, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, \$219.66.

For administrative expenses, United States Housing Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$23.96.

For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Administration, \$8.39.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$3,420.05.

For printing and binding, Veterans' Administration, \$378.50.

For Army and Navy pensions, \$50.

Department of Agriculture: For salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agriculture, \$124.97.

For special research fund, Department of Agriculture, \$90.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$862.75.

For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Administration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture), \$9,664.32.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry, \$14.22.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$1,201.83.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$137.14.

For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer to Farm Credit Administration), \$520.

For New England hurricane damage, Forest Service, \$31.56.

For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$299.95.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, \$8.40.

For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, 27 cents.

For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, 70 cents.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$7,204.18.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937), \$94.92.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$1,792.58.

For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, \$9.24.

For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, \$18.85.

For administration of Federal Crop Insurance Act, Department of Agriculture, \$10.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$3,283.09.

For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture, \$626.30.

For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Department of Agriculture, \$12.

For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture, \$4.65.

For salaries and expenses, rural electrification, Department of Agriculture, \$2.30.

For rural rehabilitation loans, Department of Agriculture (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation), \$4.

Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$281.99.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$239.85.

For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce, \$2.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, \$1.16.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$1.

For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$749.25.

For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$2,651.48.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$4,135.57.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$50.

For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$30.

For air-navigation facilities, \$20.

Department of the Interior: For migratory bird conservation fund, Fish and Wildlife Service (receipt limitation), \$201.62.

For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$28.86.

For inquiry respecting food fishes, Bureau of Fisheries, Department of the Interior, \$3.66.

For propagation of food fishes, Bureau of Fisheries, Department of the Interior, \$2.40.

For National Park Service, \$34.85.

For National Industry Recovery, Interior, National Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$10.45.

For library, Department of the Interior, \$16.65.

For expenses, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior, \$60.

For Geological Survey, \$8,466.22.

For historic sites and buildings, National Park Service, \$136.55.

For administrative expenses, Bituminous Coal Division, Department of the Interior, \$10.15.

For inquiry respecting food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$12.80.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior, Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$43.52.

For Indian boarding schools, \$51.88.

For Indian school support, \$84.25.

For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, \$2.13.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), \$101.22.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$728.23.

For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$13.33.

For maintenance, Fruitlands irrigation project, Navajo Reservation, New Mexico (reimbursable), \$14.10.

For Indian service supply fund, \$311.96.

Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses, lands division, Department of Justice, \$340.49.

For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$84.69.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation (national defense), \$35.52.

For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$13.70.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (transfer to Justice), \$119.42.

For support of United States prisoners, \$465.

For Federal jails and correctional institutions, maintenance, \$12.64.

For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$59.75.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$5.

For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, \$5.92.

For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Department of Justice, \$396.

For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance, \$419.36.

Department of Labor: For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$263.61.

Navy Department: For Naval training station, San Diego, California, \$498.94.

For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$342.73.

For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast Guard, \$40.50.

For pay, Marine Corps, \$1.20.

For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$10,742.85.

For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$71,348.96.

For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (Navy), \$37.18.

For fuel and transportation, Navy, \$63.

For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$5,851.75.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$216.

For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$94,119.36.

For Naval Reserve, \$1,426.17.

For engineering, Navy, \$44,098.25.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$220.65.

For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$4,034.02.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$695,404.01.

For aviation, Navy, \$555,518.89.

For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$809,942.76.

For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy), \$2,179.69.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$8,773.98.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$9,450.82.

For National Industrial Recovery, Navy allotment, \$186.17.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$896.

For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast Guard (Navy), \$300.

Post Office Department: For indemnities, domestic mail, \$172.12.

For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$2.72.

Department of State: For transportation, Foreign Service, \$1,154.44.

For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$354.25.

For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (State), \$88.46.

Treasury Department: For collecting the revenue from customs, \$81.26.

For salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, \$1.94.

War Department: For Army transportation, \$195.16.

For National Guard, \$30.53.

For working fund, War, ordnance, \$20,582.31.

For pay of the Army, \$742.70.

For subsistence of the Army, \$8.85.

For barracks and quarters, \$2.40.

For replacing clothing and equipage, \$277.44.

For replacing regular supplies of the Army, \$10.08.

For clothing and equipage, Army, \$47.52.

For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$2.02.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$2,001.86.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act February 9, 1937), \$36.40.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act March 31, 1933), \$51.47.

For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer from emergency conservation work to War, Act June 19, 1934), \$8.65.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act June 19, 1934), \$73.97.

District of Columbia: Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, \$2.84.

Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$2,419,868.84, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Law Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Department in Senate Document Numbered 118 and House Document Numbered 317. \$3,217.92.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. Appropriations for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 available for travel expenses shall be available for the payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), to civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments while traveling on official business outside the continental limits of the United States and away from their designated posts of duty: *Provided*, That the amount of such allowances shall be determined by the head of the department or independent establishment concerned or by such official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall in no case, notwithstanding any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in which the travel is performed: *Provided further*, That the availability of appropriations of the War and Navy Departments with respect to the foregoing shall not be restricted thereby.

SEC. 302. The provision of law prescribing the use of vessels of United States registry by employees of the Government traveling overseas (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to such travel during the fiscal year 1944.

SEC. 303. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available for reimbursement at not to exceed 5 cents per mile to personnel serving without compensation from the United States for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles away from their designated posts of duty, and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for such travel within the limits of their official stations.

SEC. 304. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944, available for expenses of travel, are hereby made available (1) for allowances for living and quarters in accordance with Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries, and (2) for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and cost of living allowances in accordance with the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12), and regulations prescribed thereunder, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations of the Departments of War, Navy, and State, except the appropriation cooperation with the American republics, for any of the above-mentioned objects shall not be affected hereby.

SEC. 305. No funds heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the War Department shall be used directly or indirectly for or devoted to the purpose of the cancelation of existing certificates of authority with respect to the manufacture and distribution of Army insignia and no such funds shall be used directly or indirectly either to enforce or announce the provisions of order AR 600-90, as amended, or any amended or similar or comparable order or regulation restricting the manufacture and distribution of Army insignia: *Provided*, That this section shall be effective as of date March 1, 1943.

SEC. 306. This Act may be cited as the "First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944".

Approved December 23, 1943.

